"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued cool, today, with strong north winds; Friday fair
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,942. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

AMERICAN SHIP HIT BY MINE OR TORPEDO; BATTLESHIP TRIUMPH SUNK AT DARDANELLES; ITALIAN ARMIES NOW ACROSS ENTIRE BORDER

RYNDAM RAMMED AT SEA; 230 SAVED WITH WARSHIP AID

In a Fog the Joseph J. Cuneo Hits Liner Ten Miles South of Nantucket Shoals.

RESCUED IN NIGHTCLOTHES

Passengers Awakened, Rush on Deck, and, in Darknes Are Loaded Into Lifeboats.

FLEET ANSWERS AN S. O. S.

Admiral Fletcher Dispatches Five Battleships to Succor Two Damaged Vessels.

CONVOYED INTO NEW YORK

South Carolina Takes Voyagers Off Cuneo and Texas Come, Too —Colliding Craft Crippled.

Woman Describes Rescue, Praises Navy Commander

By Marconi Wireless to The New York Times.

U. S. S. SOUTH CAROLINA, via Sea Gate, N. Y., May 26.—About 3:45 A. M. I was awakened by a loud crash, and in a few minutes I heard scurrying over the decks. Shortly after the steward knocked at my door and shouted, "Dress hurriedly, as the ship is sinking." I dressed hurriedly and went on deck, where I found women and men in nightdress, all having life preservers about them. Boats were lowered very rapidly by a very cool crew and with little confusion, I being lowered in the last boat.

We then pulled for the Joseph J. Cuneo, a fruit steamer, bound for Cuba, which had rammed us amidships and had been standing in readiness to take us aboard. The fruit steamship apparently was undamaged. The S O S had been heard by the fourth division of the Atlantic Fleet, including the Louisiana, Kansas, Michigan and South Carolina, and each one was doing her utmost to arrive at the scene first.

The South Carolina reached the Cuneo ahead of the others and lowered her boats immediately. The officers, crew, and passengers are indebted to the commanding officer of the South Carolina for his thoroughness and dispatch in the transfer of the rescued and for the courteous treatment received by all. After being received on board we found only one passenger was hurt, a gentleman who had been given a place in the first lifeboat on account of being crippled. MARTHA DALY.

Mrs. Martha Daly is a New York business woman, living at 220 West Eighty-seventh street.

Ten miles south of the Nantucket Shoals the Holland-American liner Ryndam yesterday morning steamed slowly through a fog whrich made the darkness of just before dawn seem doubly intense. Below decks her seventy-eight passengers slept, or tossed restlessly awak to the blats of the steamship's whistle which, at regular intervals, sent warnings of the Ryndam's presence reverberating out into the black haze.

Suddenly there was a crash. Awakened men, women, and children heard feet scurrying across the decks above their head. They heard the creak of timbers and the scrape of metal as the liner shivered and strained. Unintelligible orders were shouted, followed by more scurrying of feet. Presently stewards, pounding on the doors of the cabins, ordered:

"Dress hurriedly. The ship is sinking!"

Out of the stifling thickness into which the Ryndam had driven her prow, a hulk had loomed up, close upon the Ryndam's port quarter. So close was it that Captain Peter Van den Heuvel saw at once that his ship could not escape. He called the order which started stewards arousing the passengers and braced himself for, the shock as the bow of the Joseph J. Cuneo, a fruit steamer from Boston, bound for Baracoa, Cuba, crashed into his vessel just abaft the engine room.

Tears Hole in Liner.

The Ryndam was lifted on the nose of the Cuneo, held there shaking for a moment, and dropped back into the sea, while tons of water poured into holds five and six, through the gash cut by the Cuneo's bow.

For the first few moments it seemed that the vessel must sink, for the sea poured into the engine room and into the propeller shaft tunnels. Frightened passengers rushed on deck in their nightclothes. Most had strapped lifebelts about them and those who had not done so were ordered by stewards to repai rthi soversight.

It was inky black about the vessel, but the bulk of the Joseph J. Cuneo still loome dthrough the fog, where her Captain had halted her, and now stood waiting to extend the only aid he could. The Cuneo's boats were dropping over the sides and the crew of the Ryndam ha drushed to stations at the first signal.

Boat after boat was loaded, with wo-

Continued on Page 3.

THREE SAILORS INSANE ON GERMAN LINERS HERE

Overcome on Their Ships in Hoboken by the Strain of War— Extra Policemen Ordered There.

Several sailors aboard the German liners tied up in Hoboken have become insane owing to the mental strain caused by the war. Although every effort has been made by officials of the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Line to keep it secret, it was learned last night that three of the sailors who had become violent had been put in the Hudson County Jail. They are being watched by County Physician George King.

Last Saturday Reiner Koenig, a sailor in the Barbarossa of the North German Lloyd, went ashore to make some purchases. On his return he asserted he was Kaiser William and issued orders directing a battle in France. He was turned over to Police Chief Patrick Hayes of Hoboken and taken to jail.

Max Thainernicht, a blacksmith of the Vaterland, on Sunday said he was going to sink the Vaterland because she wouldn't take him back to Germany. He was also turned over to Police Chief Hayes.

Yesterday Hermann Freidecker, a steward of the Barbarossa, became too vehement for his shipmates and was placed in jail.

It is believed by Dr. King and the Hoboken police that there are many others among the several thousand men in the German liners who have temporarily lost their reason. It was reported last night that at least three men were being watched on board the Vaterland. The ship's officers said that Thainernicht was the only man who had gone insane.

Dr. King said that the men under his surveillance were under the strain of acute melancholia produced largely by homesickness and absence from their native land in time of stress.

"Many of these men," said Dr. King, "are reservists, and I have heard that some of them, under the impression of the force of the German law that any man who shirks his military duty will have his property confiscated, believe they are in personal danger. I am also confident that their strained mental condition is due to the fact that they have too many idle hours."

Dr. King also said that lack of proper nourishment might be a contributory cause. Several weeks ago a committee of sailors waited upon the Hoboken Health Board with the complaint that they could not eat their food. Dr. William D. Kudlich of the Health Board made an investigation, the result of which has yet been announced.

On May 11, officers of the German liners in Hoboken asked Chief of Police Hayes for extra protection and additional men were placed about the docks. It was said at the time that the officers were afraid someone might seek vengeance for the sinking of the Lusitania. It is now believed that the police were wanted next if members of the crews became violent.

CHURCH IN APPEAL TO SPIRIT OF ENGLAND

Archbishops of Canterbury and York Call on Nation for Supreme Sacrifice.

LONDON, May 26.—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have issued the following joint pastoral letter, which is to be read in all churches on June 6:

"After ten months of war we see more clearly than at first the greatness and severity of the ordeal which is putting the spirit of our nation to the test.

"The spirit arrayed against us threatens the very foundation of civilized order in Christendom. It yields an immense and ruthless power. It can only be decisively rolled back if we, for our part, concentrate the whole strength of body, mind, and soul which our nation and our empire holds.

"We solemnly call on all members of the church and urge upon all fellow-citizens to meet with glad and unstinted response, whatever demands of service or sacrifice the Government decides to make. The great war, righteously waged, calls out that spirit of willing sacrifice with a plainness and intensity which nothing can rival. On behalf of righteousness and in our country's cause, there is nothing too dear or too sacred to be offered. God has so taught us. Let us obey by what we give and by what we are. May His will be done.'

HERR BALLIN VERY ILL TAKEN TO SANITARIUM

Director General of Hamburg-American Line Suffering from Nervous Disorder.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, May 26.—Herr Albert Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Line, was last week removed to a nerve clinic at Frankfort on Main. His condition is said to be serious.

Herr Ballin is one of the Kaiser's closest advisers in matters of maritime policy, and original responsibility for the submarine warfare that resulted in the sinking of the Lusitania has been placed with him. Known as "the shipping seer of the world" before the outbreak of the war, Herr Ballin sprang into new prominence as a naval expert when the fighting in Europe began.

In August, a fe wdays after war was declared, it was reported that Herr Ballin had been exiled as an Anglophile, but his well-known friendship with the Kaiser discredited the report in advance, and, as it turned out, the great shipper entered more intimately into the councils of his chief after the war than before.

Reports from London and Amsterdam in January were that Herr Ballin had been placed in charge of the German railway system by the Kaiser for the special purpose of handling soldiers and food supplies.

A controversy between The London Times and Herr Berlin occurred last month over a letter alleged to have been written by him to that paper shortly before the outbreak of the war, in which the writer blamed Russia for the war. Herr Ballin later blamed England and denied that he had written the letter, but The Times insisted that it had correctly quoted the German.

A. J. Crawford Company—New Premises.

As soon as alterations are completed, the A. J. CRAWFORD COMPANY will move to their new building at No. 5 East 48th Street. It has been the desire of the management to secure a building that would meet the requirements of the business and they are fortunate in securing a building of that character directly off Fifth Avenue.

A large collection of English Furniture and a great variety of old and reproduction Silver, Sheffield Plate, Porcelains, rare Dutch and Waterford Glass has been purchased and will be ready for inspection in September by the many friends of the original "LITTLE SHOP."—Advt.

BONAR LAW HINTS ASQUITH GAVE IN BARELY IN TIME

Unionists Had Decided to Demand a Change When Premier Invited Them In.

GENERAL ELECTION AVERTED

New Members of British Cabinet Make Striking References to Colleagues' Shortcomings.

LANSDOWNE'S CRITICISMS

Of "Disappointments, Shortcomings, Miscalculations, Some Probably Excusable."

NOW ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY

And the Unionists Desire to Make Their Share "Full and Complete"—New Revelation of British Discontent.

LONDON, May 26.—The Marquis of Lansdowne and Andrew Bonar Law, both of whom now occupy seats in the coalition ministry, explained to their followers at a meeting of the Unionist members of both houses of Parliament, held at the Carlton Club today, the reasons why they decided to join the coalition Government.

Mr. Bonar Law read a letter from the Prime Minister, in which the Premier suggested a coalition, saying:

"After long and careful consideration I have definitely come to the conclusion that the conduct of the war to a successful and decisive issue cannot be effectively carried on except by a Cabinet which represents all the parties in the State. I need not enter into reasons sufficiently obvious which point to this as the best solution in the interests of the country of the problems which the war now presents: nor does the recognition of its necessity involve any disparagiment on my part of the splendid service which in their several spheres my colleagues have rendered to the Empire.

"In this great and trying emergency my colleagles have placed their resignations in my hands, and I am therefore in a position to invite you and those who are associated with you to join forces with us in a combined administration, in which I should also ask the leaders of the Irish and Labor Parties to participate, whose common action, without prejudice to the future prosecution of our various divergent political purposes, should be exclusively directed to the issues of the war."

Lansdowne Waives Objections.

Lord Lansdowne, in opening the meeting, said that ordinarily he disliked coalition Governments, but the conditions at present were extraordinary.

"The country," he said, "is making the most stupendous effort it has ever been called upon to make. We do not even yet know what dimensions the effort may prove to be. New theatres of war unfold themselves before us; new developments, some of them of the most sinister and horrible kind, are taking place day by day, and we must all of us be convinced that at such a moment nothing but a supreme effort on the part of the whole nation will be sufficient to meet the difficulties and the opposition in front of us."

The country, continued Lord Lansdowne, had already experienced not a few disappointments. There had been shortcomings, miscalculations — some probably excusable, some of them perhaps not. There had been something amiss with the national organization of the country.

"We are not sure," said he, "that we are getting enough men, or if we are getting the right men. As to munitions. I will not dwell on that painful chapter. But it is a matter of common knowledge that the failure in the supply of essential munitions, not once, but many times, has interfered with the due progress of the military operations. If this, or half of this is true, it means that the staying power of the country is going to be taxed as it never was taxed before, and if we are going to pull through it must not be by the efforts of one party or another party, but by the efforts of the whole nation."

Full Share of Responsibility.

Lord Lansdowne explained that the Unionist leaders considered that a general election would have been a national disaster of the first magnitude, and, although their unofficial advice had been accepted by the Government, thus throwing some of the responsibility on them, they felt that their share of the responsibility should be full and complete.

Andrew Bonar Law said that just as the Unionists had decided that there must be a change, he had received a letter from the Prime Minister, suggesting coalition, and had immediately replied accepting the invitation. He expressed regret that John Redmond had not joined the Government, which, if it was to succeed, must be a national government in reality as well as in name. The only chance of success was that every member should act as a loyal colleague and without any idea that that result was to be got by a compromise on any question—Home Rule, the Welsh Church, or anything else which they regarded as vital. They must put aside everything

Continued on Page 2.

SARONY PORTRAITS 3 FOR $5.00 at 364 Fifth Ave. (34th St.) only address. —Advt.

AUSTRIAN PASSES SEIZED

Troops of King Invade from Switzerland to the Adriatic.

DEFENDERS FALLING BACK

Destroy Bridges as They Go and Raze Buildings to Afford Free Sweep for Guns.

KING VICTOR AT THE FRONT

Blockade of Austrian and Albanian Coasts by Italian Fleet Proclaimed.

ROME, May 26, (via Paris.)—Offensive operations resulting in the occupation of Austrian territory all along the frontier from Switzerland to the Adriatic are announced in an official statement issued by the War Office.

Italian troops have seized various towns in the Trentino and forced their way through mountain defiles. In the eastern theatre, on the lower Isonzo attacks were continued to gain the line of the river. The Austrians are reported to have retired, destroying bridges behind them. Italian aviators bombarded Monfalcone, near the Gulf of Trieste.

Following is the text of the communication:

Everywhere on the 24th our troops took the offensive, occupying Forcella, Montezzo, Tonale, [illegible] Cadore in the Dolomites, the territory north of Ferrure and Monte Baldo.

They also occupied Monte Reorno and Monte Foppa, on the slopes north of Lossini; Monte Pasubia and Monte Baffelan at the extremity of the Agno and Leogang Valleys, and the defiles of Val Brenta. We took a number of prisoners.

In Cadore we occupied all the frontier defiles.

The enemy's medium calibre artillery opened fire on the Bay of Misitrina, but without results.

On the Carnia frontier on the night of the 24th we took by a bayonet attack the defile of Val D'Inferno and the extremity of Val Dagno.

On the Friuli frontier on the 25th, in the middle of the Isonzo region, we successfully continued our offensive operations near Caporetto. We have disposed troops on the conquered heights between the Judrio and the Isonzo. Medium calibre artillery of the Austrians at Santa Maria and Santa Lucia, to the southwest of Tolmino, opened fire on the heights between the Judrio and Isonzo, but without result.

On the lower Isonzo we also continued our offensive to attain the line of the river. Everywhere the army retired, destroying bridges and cutting communications.

Our aviators bombarded the electric power house and railroad station at Monfalcone.

The first five prisoners taken by Italian soldiers on Austrian territory exemplify the mixture of races in the Austrian army. The prisoners were taken to Verona. On reaching Italian soil, one of the soldiers seized the military cap of an Italian private, exclaiming: "I am from the Trentino, Viva Italia!" The other four prisoners are Poles.

Reports from the Trentino say that the Austrian military authorities have ordered the destruction of Government buildings, barracks, monasteries and churches in order that they may have a free range for their guns.

In the village of Avio, just inside the Austrian border, about six miles east of Lake Garda, all the documents of the municipality are said to have been saturated with petroleum and set on fire and the Municipal building and the postoffice burned.

The bridge across the Adige River from Avio to Vo was blown up.

LONDON, Thursday, May 27.—The Italian army, which crossed the Austrian frontier to the east, along a front of sixty miles, toward the Isonzo River, has not yet met with any serious opposition. In fact, no important battle is expected until the invaders reach the river, as it is here that the Austrians are established, and on this line they will make their stand, as they have had a long time to prepare for an invasion.

It is probable they will oppose the Italian advance by means of the same methods as caused the deadlock in Flanders.

SAY ITALIANS FLED.

Austrian Official Bulletin Reports Easy Victories in Skirmishes.

VIENNA, May 26, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued tonight regarding the operations on the Italian frontiers:

In the Tyrol, an enemy detachment has entered Condino (about nine miles west of the northern end of Lake Garda).

In the rear of Padon Pass, northeast of Marmolata, the Italians fled when the first shots fell among them.

On the Corinthian frontier our troops repulsed several attacks, inflicting considerable losses on the Italians.

West of Ploecken, (twenty-five miles north of Udine,) the enemy fled, leaving his arms behind.

On the coastal frontier district no fighting has occurred.

ITALY TO BLOCKADE AUSTRIA AND ALBANIA

Formal Proclamation Issued—Albanian Ports Suspected of Being Supply Stations.

ROME, May 26.—The Italian Government, believing that Austria-Hungary is utilizing several ports on the Albanian coast for secret commissariat departments, declared a blockade today against "that portion of the Austro-Hungarian coast comprised between the Italian frontier on the north to the Montenegrin boundary on the south, including all islands, ports, anchorages and bays, and also the Albanian coast from the Montenegrin limits on the north to and including Cape Kiephali on the south."

The declaration specifies the geographical limits by latitude and longitude, and adds:

"Vessels belonging to friendly and neutral powers will be allowed sufficient time to leave the zone, the amount of time to be determined by the chief of the naval forces.

"Measures will be taken in conformity with the rules of international law and treaties in existence against all vessels endeavoring to cross, or which succeed in crossing, the line marked by Cape Otrante and Cape Kiephali."

HEARS ALLIES SENT ARMY TO AID ITALY

Furloughed French Soldier Now Here Reports Dispatch of 370,000 Men.

Paul Hebert of Pittsburgh, who has fought with the Fifteenth Dragoons of the French Army, arrived at the McAlpin yesterday from France. He is on a furlough. Hebert reported that 370,000 English and French troops had been sent to the aid of Italy.

"I heard, just before I left," he said, "that 250,000 French troops and 120,000 British had been sent south in anticipation of the entrance of Italy into the war, to be joined with Italian troops, in the expectation that seasoned veterans would strengthen the latter in the early encounters with the seasoned German and Austrian troops against whom the untried Italians would have to fight."

Hebert gave a description of his experiences in the war.

"After serving in the trenches I had just arrived at Rheims when my regiment was ordered into action," he said. "I hardly know where I was wounded first. As a matter of fact, something hit me somewhere, and when I came to I was on a train filled with wounded men, on my way to a hospital at Deauville. The casinos and all the hotels in both that place and Trouville, adjoining, are now hospitals. When I went to Rheims I was a Corporal. Now I am an Adjutant.

"I am anxious to get back, but it looks like a long war, and not much progress seems to be made. The Germans have trenches of concrete, and it is pretty hard getting them. The French soldiers are wonderful. They and their officers seem to take the war more seriously than the English. It is nothing to see a British officer, with his monocle screwed in his eye, calmly get up somewhere within 100 yards of the German trenches. The chances are that they get him immediately, for recklessness does not pay in this war.

"I understand there are 3,000 Americans in the French Foreign Legion now."

With Hebert was his brother, C. Victor Hebert, who also lives in Pittsburgh. Both were born in this country of French parents, and both volunteered. Victor is with a Red Cross ambulance corps. They expect to return in fifteen days.

Paul carried the marks of three wounds, all received at Rheims. One is a relic of a sabre cut on the left side of his forehead. Another is on his left shoulder, where a piece of shrapnel entered, and the third is on one of his insteps, where a bullet was extracted.

REGIMENTS RACED TO BORDER.

Great Rivalry for Honor of Being First to Invade Austria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Italian generalissimo has lost no time in beginning a vigorous offensive. The army has already passed the Austrian frontier at a number of points, and Italians are now in possession of certain naturally strong positions from the Swiss border to the Adriatic.

Fighting in any serious sense has so far been confined to the northeast frontier. On the night or the 23d the Austrians began a furious cannonade of the Italian position on the Italian side of the frontier. The Austrians' firing, though it was heavy, resulted in no less to the Italians.

On the morning of the 24th, after the expiration of the period of grace allowed by Italy's declaration of war, Italian artillery bombarded the enemy's lines, ultimately silencing the enemy's guns. Under cover of the artillery fire the Italians advanced, their soldiers cheering wildly. There was a great race among the infantry regiments for the honor of being first on Austrian soil. The Italians advanced along the front for some extent and are now firmly es-

Continued on Page 2.

FOR DISTRESS AFTER MEALS use Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Gives prompt relief to sick headache and acid stomach.—Advt.

ATTACKED UNDER U. S. FLAG

Nebraskan, Empty and Home-bound, Is Hit Off the Fastnet.

ATTEMPT TO SINK HER FAILS

Crew Takes to Boats, but Returns to Vessel, and She Heads for Liverpool.

40 MILES OFF LIGHTHOUSE

News Amazes Washington—Captain Reports Damage Was Done by "Mine or Torpedo."

LONDON, May 26.—The American steamer Nebraskan, Captain Green, from Liverpool May 24 for Delaware Breakwater, was torpedoed today by a submarine at a point forty miles westsouthwest of Fastnet, off the south coast of Ireland.

The sea was calm at the time. The crew at once took to the boats and stood by the steamer. It was soon ascertained that the Nebraskan was not seriously damaged, but she had been struck forward, and her foreholds were full of water.

The crew returned on board and got the vessel under way. No lives were lost among the crew. The Nebraskan did not carry any passengers.

This information was received at the British Admiralty in London, and it was at once communicated to the American Embassy.

Immediately she was struck the Nebraskan began calling for help by wireless. Brow Head received the wireless communication at 9 P. M. yesterday from Crookhaven.

A mesage to Lloyds from Kinsale, Ireland, says that the Nebraskan passed that point at 11 o'clock this morning. She was down at the bows, but was proceeding under her own steam, and flying the signal: "I am not under control."

The vessel passed Queenstown in the afternoon on the way to Liverpool. She was proceeding at eight knots.

A message to The Star from Liverpool says that the name and nationality of the Nebraskan were painted in large letters on her sides. She was in water ballast.

A message to Lloyd's says that an armed trawler went to the assistance of the Nebraskan and stood by her all night.

Surprise to Our Officials.

The report that the Nebraskan had been torpedoed caused a surprise to American officials here. Apparently the affair occurred before 9 o'clock last night.

Last evening was clear, and the period between 8 and 9 o'clock is the twilight hour in the British islands at this season.

The German submarine campaign is continuing actively. Dispatches from Norway state that the people of that country have been aroused by the sinking last week of the Norwegian steamer Minerva and the attempt to torpedo the Iris, which went to her assistance.

The steamer Cromer, loaded with passengers, had a narrow escape from being torpedoed, while bound for Rotterdam yesterday. A submarine fired a torpedo without warning. It missed the ship by only fifteen yards. According to the Captain's story, told to Rotterdam correspondents, the periscope was seen 500 yards distant, and then the wash of the torpedo, which was moving so rapidly that nothing could be done to avoid it. The attack occurred at a point four miles north of North Hinder Lightship.

"ACT OF WAR," SAYS LONDON.

Morning Post Compares Nebraskan Incident to Shelling of Our Ports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, May 27.—The naval correspondent of The Morning Post says: "The attack made by a German submarine upon the American steamship Nebraskan is technically an act of war on the part of Germany. The United States Government is not bound to treat the outrage as an act of war, any more than a man who has been wantonly assaulted is obliged to prosecute his assailant. The affair, however, differs essentially from the sinking of the Lusitania. That vessel was a British ship, flying British colors. That she was sunk without warning was an offense against international law, but it was an offense committed primarily against this country, which is already at war with Germany.

"The charge made by the United States against Germany in the case of the Lusitania is in effect a charge of killing neutrals. The torpedoing of the Nebraskan is another business altogether. American property has been destroyed, and American lives have been endangered on the high seas. The Nebraskan is the first American ship to be thus attacked; the William P. Frye was captured. As the United States GoGvernment take their stand upon international law, so they will apply its doctrines to the outrage. In no circumstances whatsoever has Germany the right to attack a neutral vessel without warning. The attack upon the Nebraskan is equivalent to the bombardment of an American coast town by German men-of-war.

"The only conceivable excuse to be proffered by Germany is that the submarine officer made a mistake. But if that plea be presented, Germany has still to explain the series of such mistakes, extending over many months, made in respect of Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish vessels. By what process does that which is obviously a predetermined design in the case of other neutral countries become a mistake in the case of the United States?"

The Daily News, in an editorial discussing the attack on the Nebraskan, says:

"The incident, taken at is lowest, is not likely to make easier the relations between Germany and the United States. This is fourth American vessel attacked by the Germans, not to mention the 270-odd American subjects murdered on the Lusitania. Clearly no self-respecting power can suffer this sort of thing to go on indefinitely. President Wilson has rightly, in our opinion, shown great patience in his dealings with the German Government; but if the latter are determined to construe his patience as meekness, they are under a delusion which may prove very disastrous to them."

Submarine Seen and Fired at Near the Fastnet Lighthouse

CROOKHAVEN, Ireland, May 26.—It was learned today that a submarine was seen last night off the southern coast of Ireland. She was sighted after 9 P. M., near Barley Cove, which is about ten miles from Fastnet. The mishap to the steamer Nebraskan is reported to have occurred shortly before 9 o'clock, about forty miles from Fastnet.

A steamer was seen outside Crookhaven, which lies just north of Barley Cove, at about 9 o'clock last night. As she approached in the direction of Fastnet Lighthouse two loud reports of a gun were heard. A boat in Crookhaven harbor went in the direction of the steamer, which put about and was lost to sight.

Several residents of Crookhaven turned out and went along the shore, keeping a sharp lookout. They sighted a submarine off Cove, near the mouth of a little creek. One of the men on shore fired two shots with a rifle at the men in the conning tower of the submarine. The submarine dived immediately, but soon rose again further out. Three more shots were fired at her and she again disappeared.

HIT MINE OR TORPEDO, CAPTAIN REPORTS

Message to Owners of Nebraskan Leaves Doubt as to What Damaged the Ship.

The first news of the Nebraskan having been disabled off the southwest coast of Ireland was received yesterday morning at the office of the American-Hawaiian Line in a message from the Captain, which read:

Struck by either mine or torpedo, forty-eight miles west of Fastnet. Am steaming under convoy to Liverpool. Water in lower hold. No one injured. GREENE.

A later cablegram, received by the agents of the Atlantic Transport Line, who chartered the ship for the eastbound voyage to Liverpool, said that the Nebraskan had passed Fastnet and would arrive in Liverpool this afternoon. The agents of the American-Hawaiian Line had not received any further message from the Captain when the office closed last night, and could not say whether the vessel had been torpedoed or had struck a floating mine.

The Nebraskan left New York on May 7 with a general cargo for Liverpool under charter to the Atlantic Transport Line. She had no passengers and carried a crew of forty-one hands all told. After arriving there, on May 19, and discharging her freight, the Nebraskan started back in ballast to Delaware Breakwater on May 24.

The fact that the Captain reported that the ship was proceeding under her own steam to Liverpool was taken as an indication by the underwriters that the Nebraskan was not in any immediate danger of sinking.

The Nebraskan is an American built and American owned oil-burning steamship, built at Camden, N. J., in 1902 for the American-Hawaiian Line to carry sugar from Honolulu via the Strait of Magellan, and is of 4,409 gross tonnage, 160 feet long and 46 feet beam.

The Nebraskan is commanded by Captain J. S. Greene of San Francisco, and her officers are H. Gillespie, first; W. M. Fralie, second, and W. H. Senior, third officer. R. J. Dean is the wireless operator, and the engineers are F. C. Yandell, E. Williams, H. L. Margay and L. Parker.

WASHINGTON AWAITS FACTS.

Will Ascertain Whether Nebraskan Was Hit by Mine or Torpedo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Although it is realized that the injury to the American steamer Nebraskan off the Irish Coast may produce a serious international incident, if it should be established that she was attacked by a German submarine, Government officials today gave no sign of excitement or worry over the affair. The general disposition in Government circles is to suspend judgment until all the facts connected with the incident have been ascertained.

A deliberate attack on an American vessel by a German submarine while

Continued on Page 2.

WARSHIP LOST IN 7 MINUTES

British Admiralty Tells of Quick Result of Submarine Attack.

MOST OF THE CREW SAVED

Report from Constantinople Says a Single Torpedo Did the Work of Destruction.

ALLIES' FIFTH DISASTER

Have Lost Four Battleships in the Dardanelles—Triumph Assisted in Reducing Tsing-tau.

LONDON, May 26.—The British battleship Triumph has been sunk in the Daranelles by a submarine.

The disaster is described in a brief statement by the Admiralty, which says that, while operating in support of the Australian and New Zealand forces on the shore of the Gallipoli Peninsula yesterday, the Triumph was torpedoed by a submarine, and sank soon afterward.

The majority of the officers and men, including the Captain, are reported to have been saved.

The submarine was chased by destroyers and patrolling small craft until dark.

The official announcement does not say whether the submarine was Turkish or German, but it probably was of the latter nationality, as the British Legation at Athens recently offered a reward for the sinking of German submarines supposed to be in the Mediterranean.

AMSTERDAM, May 26, (Via London, Thursday, May 27.)—An official communication, issued by Turkish Headquarters and received here, announces that the British battleship Triumph was torpedoed and sunk this afternoon in the Gulf of Saros off Ari Burnu.

BERLIN, Thursday, May 27, (via London.)—A Constantinople dispatch to the Tageblatt says that the British battleship Triumph was sunk by a single torpedo, and that she disappeared in seven minutes.

Fifth Loss of Allies at Straits.

The Triumph is the ninth battleship umit to be lost so far in the war, with the exception of the Turkish old style battleship Messudiyeh (Dec. 13), the loss of these units, ranging from 11,800 to 23,000 tons each, has been borne by the Allies as follows:

Seven British—Audacious (Oct. 27), Bulwark (Nov. 26), Formidable (Jan. 1), Issesistible (March 18), Ocean (March 18), Goliath (May 13), Triumph (May 26); French—Bounet (March 18). The five last named have been lost in the Dardanelles operations.

The Messudiyeh of 10,000 tons displacement was sunk by a British submarine which dived under fine links of mines at the entrance to the Dardanelles to get at her. Against these 10,000 tons of battleship units the Allies have lost, including the Triumph's 11,800 (the lightest), 107,905 tons, out of the entire total of allied losses of 265,778 represented by fifty was vessels. The Austro-German-Turkish total loss is seventy-five vessels with a tonnage of 192,899. It will thus be seen that the loss of the Allies in battleship displacement is more than half of the total displacement css of their enemies.

The Triumph was a sister ship of the Swiftsure, both were built in 1903-4 by the Vickers for Chile from which they were purchased for $4,749,500 each. The original name of the Triumph was Libertad; of the Swiftsure, Constitution.

Since the present war broke out the Triumph has been in operation in both Far Eastern and European waters. As flagship of the British Asiatic squadron she participated in the bombardment of the German base of Tsing-Tau, China, last October, and was reported to have been damaged by the shell fire of the German forts.

After the fall of Tsing-tau the Triumph returned to European waters and early in the present year began operations with the other units of the allied fleet against the Dardanelles. In the latter part of April the Triumph bombarded the Turkish trenches on the western end of the Gallipoli Peninsula and afterward went into the Dardanelles to search the trenches from a different angle. Here she came under the fire of a Turkish howitzer battery on the Adriatic shore, which dropped sixteen shells around her and threw missiles on board. Little damage was done by the shells, however, and only two men, a stoker and a bluejacket, were wounded. The battleship silenced the Turkish battery before retiring.

A fe wdays later, while landing operations were proceeding, the Triumph, with other warships, in addition to covering the landing, bombarded the forts in the Dardanelles to prevent reinforcements reaching the Turks from the Sea of Marmora. She was credited in the official reports with having set fire to the Town of Maidos during the bombardment.

The Triumph, which was commanded

by Captain Marice S. Fitzmaurice, was a vessel of 11,800 tons and of 12,500 horse power. Her complement of officers and men in time of peace numbered about 700. The vessel carried four 16-inch, fourteen 7.5-inch guns and fourteen 14-pounders and four 6pounders. In addition, she carried two 18inch torpedo tubes. She was 436 feet long and had a speed of about twenty knots.

ASK AID FOR TURKISH JEWS.

5,000 Made Homeless as Result of Fighting in Dardanelles.

The American Jewish Relief Committee of this city yesterday received the following from Secretary of State Bryan:

"American Ambassador at Constantinople cables as follows: 'There are approximately 1,500 Jews from Gallipoli and Dardanelles who have been obliged to leave their homes. They are scattered at Pauderma, Rodosto, and Constantinople, and they are in absolute want. Grand Rabbi and committee beg for prompt assistance for them and for indigent Jews in Constantinople, who number about 5,000.'"

The Grand Rabbi of Turkey, in a letter just transmitted, says:

"Nearly 5,000 individuals are without any support, and this number is increasing daily. My last resource is to implore you to intervene on behalf of our community with Jews in America, so that they may, by sending immediate aid, enable us to meet the demands for help for at least two or three months."

OUTRACED TWO SUBMARINES.

British Steamer Imber Pursued by Germans in the North Sea.

MAASLUIS, Holland, May 26.—The British steamer Imber arrived here today from Liverpool and reported that she was pursued by two German submarines in the vicinity of the North Hinder Lightship in the North Sea.

GERMANY SOUNDED ENGLAND ON PEACE

Russia and Then France Said to Have Been Approached by Hostile Powers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 26.—The statement of M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, that numerous attempts had been made, and not only on the part of Austria, to seek a separate peace, can be amplified in an interesting fashion. Both Germany and Austria have tried to create a break in the Triple Alliance. Rusisa was the first object of these mancuevres and France was next approached.

Perhaps the most surprising step was that which followed the failure of these earlier efforts. Great Britain's interest in continuing the war, wherein she had the support of France and Russia, rather than exposing herself to the greater dangers of a single-handed struggle against Germany, which all observers agre would follow an indecisive peace, is so marked that any likelihood of her breaking the agreement would seem out of the question. Yet there are good grounds for stating that Germany, of courset indirectly, sounded the British Government as to the possibility of making terms which would detach England from Russia and France.

These overtures had short shrift, and a striking sequel to them is the pledge taken by Italy binding her to the Tripartite agreement of Sept. 5, 1914.

FRENCH PRAISES CANADIANS

Cables to Ottawa His Appreciation of Their Heroism at the Front.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 26.—Field Marshall Sir John French, commander of the British troops in France, in appreciation of the heroic work done by the Canadian expedition, has sent the following cablegram to Premier Borden:

"They remain in the forefront of the fight, and I feel assured that their heroism and sacrifices, which are contributing so splendidly to the attainment of our immediate ends, will bind us together with those indissoluble bonds which are forged on the field of battle."

In reply to this message, Premier Borden cabled Sir John as follows:

"We are proud that our Canadian soldiers have proved themselves worthy of the great traditions of the British Army, which, under your leadership, has already achieved such splendid distinction by its valor and heroism during the present war, in which the greatness and unity of our empire have been more manifest than ever before."

The list of casualities issued today contains the name of Wendelle Hubert Holmes of Worcester, Mass., a private, killed in action. Americans among the wounded are Lieutenant Osmond Julius Wheatley of Watermere, Cal., and Private John Robert Lusk of Auburn, N. Y.

Captain Ernest D. Harcourt McMeans of Winnipeg and Lieutenant Meyrick Bingham Whistler Smith-Reuse of England were killed in action. Major Edward James Ashton of Lloyd Minister, Saskatchewan, was listed as dangerously ill.

Among the wounded are Captain Earle Haines, of England; Captain Charles Teleforo Costigan, of England; Lieutenant Harold Proctor Snelgrove, of Toronto; Lieutenant William M. eParce, of Calgary, and Lieutenant Alexander Reginald Bawden, of Winnipeg.

The list records four as killed in action, three dead of wounds, thirty wounded, one missing and one suffering from fas poisoning.

BRYCE PRAISES ITALY.

Says She Is Following Her Best Traditions in Joining War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, May 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Secolo will publish tomorrow the first batch of letters which has been received on the entry of Italy into the war. Among them is one by Lord Bryce, who writes:

"Those of us in England who remember the great days of the risorgimento and sympathized with the efforts Italy was then making to shake off the tyranny of Austria; those of us who knew, as it may my privilege to know, Mazzini, who saw Garibaldi and admire Vittorio Emmanuele and Cavour; all who in England have drawn inspiration from the poets of Italy now rejoice to see the country which has given to the world so many apostles of freedom since the days of Arnoldo di Brescia now entering the present conflict, whose aim is liberty and the result of which will be, we hope, to establish peace on a foundation of justice more firm than has been seen for many centuries.

"This war has become a war of principles, a war for the principle of right against might—right outraged in the person of Belgium, and Italy will be following her best tradition in standing for the cause of right, humanity, and progress."

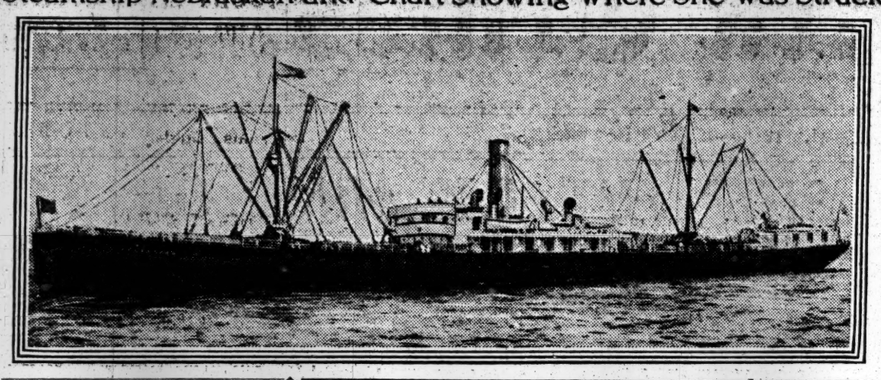
FILMED SUBMARINE ATTACK.

Operator on German's Platform—Other Ships Resist and Escape.

NANTES, May 10.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) The captain of the three-master Chateaubriand of Nantes, sunk by a German submarine off the Isle of Wight, declares that a cinematograph operator photographed the different phases of the attack on and sinking of the Chateaubriand from the platform of the submarine.

The crew of the General de Sonis that escaped from a submarine has also arrived here. Their ship was being towed by the steamer Homer when the submarine appeared. The Homer severed the cable and tried to ram the submarine. The latter being obliged to manoeuvre to avoid the blow, both the Homer and the General de Sonis were able to escape, followed by the fire of the submarine. The struggle lasted an hour.

Steamship Nebraskan and Chart Showing Where She Was Struck



SHIP IS ATTACKED UNDER U. S. FLAG

Continued from Page 1.

this Government was awaiting Germany's answer to its emphatic protest against the sinking of the Lusitania might have far-reaching results.

The fact that the Nebraskan was damaged while she was 40 miles at sea in water of a depth of about 500 feet, as shown by the British Admiralty chart, and at a place supposed to be remote from any of the British mine fields and the water too deep to plant mines, created the impression in the minds of a considerable number of persons here that she must have been struck by a torpedo fired. This idea was supported by information cabled by both the American Ambassador and the American Consul General at London that the British Admiralty reported that the Nebraskan was torpedoed.

But responsible officials showed an unwillingness to express any opinion, and it was apparent that there was a willingness to cocede that from preset information it was a toss-up whether the Nebraskan was torpedoed by a submarine or hit a floating mine.

By the terms of a Hague treaty, to which Great Britain, Germany, and the United States are parties, contact mines which break loose must be so arranged as to become harmless one hour after going adrift.

Torpedoed, Page Heard.

Three dispatches concerning the Nebraskan incident were received at the State Department—one from Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador in London, and two from Robert P. Skinner, the United States Consul General in Londo. The dispatch from the Ambassador said:

"Urgent. Report at midnight last night to British Admiralty from Lands End states that American steamer Nebraskan torpedoed forty-five miles south by west of Southcliffe, crew taking to boats. British trawler standing by now reports Nebraskan still afloat and making for Liverpool with four holds full of water. No lives reported lost."

The first dispatch from Consul General Skinner was as follows: "Admiralty reports American steamer Nebraskan, Liverpool for Delaware Breakwater, torpedoed forty miles south by west of Fastnet. Crew in boats. Standing by. Weather fine."

This afternoon the following cablegram came from the Consul General: "Nebraskan proceeding to Liverpool under own steam about 8½ knots, crew having returned on board. Apparently no lives lost. Extent of damage unknown."

The Nebraskan was returning to the United States in ballast to carry coal for the United States navy from Philadelphia to San Diego, Cal. It was explained at the Navy Department that there was no direct contract between the Government and the owners of the Nebraskan. The arrangement for her use merely provided that a vessel should be furnished to carry 3,500 tons of coal to San Diego, and the Nebraskan had been chartered by the shipping firm of O. B. Jennings, Thorn & Co., to carry out his contract with the Department. It was said at the State Department that the question of whether the Nebraskan was or was not in the service of the Navy Department would have no bearing on the international aspect of the incident.

Think It Unreasonable.

With reference to the theory that the Nebraska was torpedoed, as advanced in the form of a direct statement by the British Admiralty, officials admit that they cannot understand upon what basis a German submarine would attack an American merchant ship bound for the United States and not even carrying a cargo. No purpose other than to cause trouble between the United States and Germany would be served by that course, it was said, and one official suggestion was that the attack could be explained only on the ground that a German submarine was running amuck with a total disregard for the consequences. But responsible officials are unwilling to believe that any German submarine commander would be so reckless.

That it can be ascertained whether the injury was done by a torpedo or a mine is believed to be possible from the fact that experts will be able to make an examination of the hull of the vessel when she reaches port. Following the course pursued in the case of the steamer Gulflight, which was injured by an explosive off the Scilly Isles, the American Embassy will send one or more of its naval attaches to examine the Nebraska and will instruct them to make every effort to establish how the injury was inflicted. Such examinations are not always conclusive, although it is believed that the charge made by President Wilson in his note to the German Government that the Gulflight was attacked by a German submarine, was based on reports made by experts who examined that vessel's hull. The German Government has never admitted that a submarine was responsible for the attack on the Gulflight.

Expect Repudiation.

There is a general feeling here that if Germany should acknowledge that one of her submarines torpedoed the Nebraskan the acknowledgment would be accompanied by a repudiation of the act and assurances that the Commander of the submarine would be disciplined. What other course Germany could pursue officials are at a loss to perceive, particularly in view of the declaration of the Imperial Admiralty in its circular statement communicated to the United States Government on May 11 that submarine Commanders had been repeatedly instructed not to attack any neutral ships of commerce in the zone of warfare if they had been guilty of no hostile act.

This assurance fits the case of the Nebraskan exactly, and it is felt here that Germany will be quick to make known, granting that the Nebraskan was attacked by a submarine, that the attack was unauthorized, was committed in violation of orders, and that Germany deeply regrets its occurance and will make suitable reparation to the owners of the vessel.

If this theory should be verified, the incident will probably be closed without danger to the maintenance of good relations between Germany and the United States. As for the mine theory, it is admitted that a mine might break loose from its moorings, and even drift out to the point where the Nebraskan came to grief, although this is said to be unlikely.

Denied Sowing Mines.

The waters where the Nebraskan was damaged are too deep for mining, and the British Government has informed the United States in response to an inquiry that no floating mines have been placed by Great Britain. The point where the Nebraskan received her injury is in the pathway of British commerce, and this, it is said, tends to disprove that any mines were placed there by the British Government. No information has been received here to indicate that the German Government had put out mines in this area.

It was recalled today that after the close of the war between Japan and Russia Japanese mines which had been set adrift during the war were afloat for months. Several vessels were sunk by them, and in one case a merchant vessels were sunk by them, and, in one case, a merchant vessel foundered after coming in contact with a mine nearly a year after hostilities had ceased.

The idea that the Nebraskan did not encounter a British floating mine that had broken loose from its anchorage is supported by reference to provisions in The Hague Convention of Oct. 18, 1907, relative to the laying of submarine contact mines. Germany and Great Britain are parties to this agreement, both having ratified it on the same day, Nov. 27, 1909. One of the articles of the treaty provides:

"It is forbidden, first, to lay unanchored automatic contact mines, except when they are so constructed as to become harmless one hour at most after the person who laid them ceases to control them; second, to lay anchored automatic contact mines which do not become eharmless as soon as they have broken loose from their moorings ;third, to use torpedoes which do not become useless as soon as they have missed their mark."

From this it will be seen that both Great Britain and Germany are bound by the terms of a solemn compact to use mines of a sort that will become harmless one hour after they leave their moorings or control of them is lost. Should it be shown that the Nebraskan encountered a British mine that had gone adrift more than an hour before the encounter, this Government would be privileged to call on the Great Britain for an explanation of her failure to observe the provisions of The Hage treaty.

Purpose of Modus Vivendi.

It was in an effort to bring about a compromise understanding between Germany and England regarding submarine warfare, the sowing of mines, and treatment of foodstuffs that this Government sent a note on Feb. 20 to the British and German Governments suggesting a modus vivendi agreement that would protect neutral commerce against floating mines, as well as against submarine attacks. In this note the following suggestions was made to the Berlin and London Governments:

"Germany and Great Britain to agree that neither will sow any floating mines whatever upon the high seas or in territorial waters; that neither will plant on the high seas anchored mines except within cannon range of harbors for defensive purposes only; and that all mines shall bear the stamp of the governments planting them and be so constructed as to become harmless if separated from their moorings."

The German Government reserved a definite statement of its position with respect to this suggestion until such time as it could inform itself as to the obligations the British Government on its part was willing to assume, but made this statement in the reply of Herr von Jagow on March 1 to Secretary Bryan:

"With regard to the sowing of mines, the German Government would be willing to agree, as suggested, not to use floating mines and to have anchored mines constructed as indicated. Moreover, they agree to put the stamp of the Government on all mines to be planted. On the other hand, it does not appear to them to be feasible for the belligerents wholly to forego the use of anchored mines for offensive purposes."

Great Britain Refuses.

The British Government, through Sir Edward Grey, replied on March 15, refusing to accept the American modus vivendi proposal. In his reply of March 15, Sir Edward Grey said: "It is evident from their (the Germon Government's) reply that they will not abandon the use of mines for offensive purposes on the high seas, as contrasted with the use of mines for defensive purposes only within cannon range of their own harbors, as suggested by the Government of the United States. This being so, it might appear unnecessary for the British Government to make any further reply than to take note of the German answer."

In the same reply Sir Edward Grey said:

"At the very outset of the war a German minelayer was discovered laying a mine filel on the high seas. Further mine fields have been laid from time to time without warning, and so far as we know are still being laid on the high seas, and many neutral as well as British vessels have been sunk by them."

Many mines have been set afloat in the North Sea and in waters around the British Isles. The German Government openly admitted this practice in the note it sent to the United States Government on Feb. 16 in reply to the American note of Feb. 12 relative to German measures respecting the theatre of war in the waters surrounding England. In his note of Feb. 16, Herr von Jagow said:

"The German Government is determined to suppress with all the means at their disposal the suppl yof war material to England and her allies, and assume at the sam etime that it is a matter of course that the neutral Governments, which have hitherto undertaken no action against the trade in arms with Germany's enemies, do not intend to oppose the forcible suppression of this trade by Germany.

"Proceeding from these points of view, the German Admiralty has declared the zone prescribed by it the zone of war. It will obstruct this area of maritime war by mines wherever possible, and also endeavor to destroy the merchant vessels of the enemy in any other way."

DENIES FIRING ON SAXONS.

German Official Report Says British Statements Are False.

BERLIN, (via Amsterdam and London,) Thursday, May 27.—An official statement denies the truth of the British "eye-witness" assertions that the German artillery fired into the Saxon troops in Northern France.

It also denies that Germans in British uniforms tried to approach the British lines, and adds: "The German troops never use such a disguise."

BONAR LAW HINTS ASQUITH GAVE IN BARELY IN TIME

Continued from Page 1.

until the war was finished, and regard the war as the only thing they had to deal with.

The meeting adjourned without the adoption of any formal resolutions.

NEW BRITISH OFFICIALS.

H. L. Samuel Postmaster and F. E. Smith Solicitor General.

LONDON, May 26.—Additional appointments in connection with the reconstruction of the Government were announced today. The appointments were all to places outside the cabinet.

Herbert L. Samuel, who was President of the Local Government Board under the former regime, has been appointed Postmaster General, a position he held several years ago. Frederick E. Smith, who has been Director of the Official Press Bureau of the War Office, has been made Solicitor General. Edwin S. Montagu has been reappointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

BUCKMASTER'S FORTUNE.

From a Thankless Post to Lord High Chancellor in a Day.

LONDON, May 26.—To be promoted in a day from the thankless post of Director of the Press Bureau to "keeper of the King's conscience," from chief censor, the target of countless critics, to Lord High Chancellor, the highest judicial position in the Empire, with a salary of $50,000 yearly and a pension of $25,000 yearly for life, is the change which has come in the career of Sir Stanley O. Buckmaster.

It is understood that the seat on the woolsack in the House of Lords was declined by Sir John A. Simon, the new head of the Home Office, who preferred a political to a judicial career. His name is already linked in gossip with that of David Lloyd George as a possible Prime Minister some day. Sir John Simon was the Attorney General and his declination made way for Sir Stanley Buckmaster.

Sir John Simon is the second man in British history to decline the woolsack, which is the seat of the Lord High Chancellor as presiding officer of the House of Peers, sir Henry (afterward Lord) James being the first.

Sir Stanley Buckmaster's promotion has caused considerable adverse criticism. It is understood that Sir John Simon will assume general supervision of the press bureau, retaining Sir Frank Sweetenham and Sir Edward T. Cook, the present assistants.

RAISULI BUSY FOR GERMANY.

Agitating Against French in Morocco—Followers Defeated.

PARIS, May 26.—Official information from Morocco indicates that Raisuli, the Moorish brigand and pretender to Morocco's throne, is conducting an agitation among the natives in the district of Charb, in the northern part of the country. It is understood that Raisuli's course is inspired by German agents.

General Lyautey, resident French Governor of Morocco, dispatched a detachment of troops against the malcontents. The troops were attacked on May 14 near Boudouma, eight miles south of Quezzan, by a strong force of mountaineers coming from the Spanish zone. The mountaineers were defeated with heavy losses.

Raisuli's death has been reported many times. He is the bandit who seized an American citizen named Perdicaris and held him for ransom until President Roosevelt's demand, "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead," brought about the American's release. Raisuli's death was last reported in September, 1914; at that time he was said to have died at Tangier.

WOMEN SEEK WAR WORK.

One Suffragette Wants Parliament Seat to Free Incumbent for Front.

LONDON, May 10 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—War enthusiasm has caused some queer applications to be sent to the Board of Trade. A widow in declining health said she hoped to end her days working in Vickers & Maxim's machine gun factory. A Hartlepool woman who had lost her laundry business thought she would like to make shells for cannon. A suffragist suggested that she take the place of some able-bodied member of Parliament while he went to the front.

These and other instances were related my Walter Runciman, M. P., at a trade luncheon recently. The register at the Board of Trade, he said, shows 60,000 women volunteers for war work.

ATLANTIC CITY TOUR, MAY 29. Over Memorial Day. $11 to $14, includes two days' board. Penn. R. R.—Advt.

ITALIAN TROOPS ACROSS THE BORDER

Continued from Page 1.

tablished in the district formerly known as Venetian Friuli, which was ceded to Austria by the treaty of Campo Formio. They met with but feeble resistance, and found no difficulty in driving the enemy before them.

The Austrians in their retirement blew up bridges and destroyed all passable roads and burned a number of houses inhabited by the pooper classes.

The inhabitants of the invaded district are Italian in race and language. Many have been driven off by the retiring Austrians, who appear to have used them harshly. Those remaining received the Italians warmly on their entry into the towns, acclaiming them as their deliverers. At the sight of the Italian uniforms the people became frantic with joy, running to embrace the soldiers, and calling to them: "Our brothers! Our brothers!"

The army of liberation, as it is designated, is in splendid fighting trim and looking forward to the next brush with the Austrians.

Today the Italian flag is flying over Palazzo Chigi, which was the official residence of Baron Macchio, the Austrian Ambassador. The Palazzo Venezia, in the centre of Rome, with its battlemented walls and castellated towers, which gave it the air of a feudal fortress, no longer shelters Emperor Francis Joseph's envoy to the Vatican. He, too, has gone, and the fortress, like the palace, is silent and deserted. A few carabiniero keep watch and ward before the main entrance, gently hustling along the little knots of curious who seek to loiter before the immense oaken, ironbound doors. A question of the ownership of the palace has now arisen. It was ceded to Austria when the Venetian republic, whose palace in Rome it was, fell, and it retained its extraterritoriality after her successful war against Austria. Italy did not forget the Palazzo Venezia, but in those days Rome was not part of the kingdom of Italy. Now, by right of conquest, it will probably pass to Italy, and a very handsome and valuable spoil of war it will be.

At Tivoli of classic memory, which Horace immortalized, is the Villa d'Este, which belonged to the assassinated heir to the Austrian throne. Yesterday the villa was invaded in a perfectly orderly manner by the populace, who insisted on the Italian flag being hoisted upon its walls.

Fugitives from Trent describe the vengeance the Austrians are wreaking upon the unhappy Italian population which is today within their power. The Italians are made a target for every kind of spite and maltreatment. Austrian soldiers have sacked the houses, taking away provisions and beating and insulting the occupants when they found nothing worth appropriating. The principal houses of the town are occupied by soldiers, and their proprietors have been expelled or imprisoned and their property confiscated. All Italians of military age in the Trentino have been summoned to serve in the Austrian army. Those who refused have been shot.

If news which comes from Switzerland be correct there was for a time some uneasiness in Federal Government circles regarding the attitude of Germany on the question of neutrality and the inviolability of Swiss territory. To some minds it seemed that Switzerland as a short cut to Italy must be a sore temptation to the military advisers of the Kaiser. On the other hand, Switzerland is a splendid shield to Germany's southern flank. It is the general opinion that Berlin will respect the treaty of 1815 guaranteeing the inviolability of Swiss territory.

The Corriere della Sera, in giving particulars of the aeroplane attack on Venice early Monday morning, says that in addition to bombs dropped, was a steel arrow inscribed: "French invention. German application." No one was hit.

ASQUITH GREETS SALANDRA.

Glad Relations Between Britain and Italy Have Been Drawn Closer.

LONDON, May 26.—It was announced officially today that Premier Asquith had sent a telegram to Premier Salandra of Italy expressing his pleasure that "the long-standing relationship between the two countries had ripened into a more intimate relationship."

Premier Salandra responded with the hope that "a long era of liberty and peace may be opened in Europe."

KING VICTOR IN COMMAND.

Leaves Rome Incognito for the Italian Headquarters at the Front.

ROME, (via Paris,) May 26.—King Victor Emmanuel has assumed supreme command of the army and navy. He left ingognito for the front last night. Only his Ministers, who were confidentially informed of the intended departure of the King bade him farewell.

The official journal publishes a decree appointing the Duke of Genoa(Prince Thomas of Savoy) Lieutenant General of the Kingdom. During the King's absence he will carry on the duties of state in the name of the King, but will refer all affairs of first importance to his Majesty unless they are of the most urgent nature.

The Messaggero, in paying a tribute to the King, says:

"The first citizen of Italy has left the capital to go to the front and be among his fighting troops. To him, who today set foot for the first time on Italian soil which until a few days ago was severed from the mother country; to him, who in this moment is the symbol of Union and concord among all Italians, goes our augural salutation and our hope for the highest success to the Italian arms. For Victor Emmanuel has been reserved the highest fortune that ever a sovereign could enjoy—that he will see complete national unity under his rule.

"To Victor Emanuel go the grateful and solemn greetings of the entire Italian people."

BUELOW BLAMES AUSTRIA.

Ambassador Says Germany Wanted to be Friends with Italy.

ROME, May 25, (via Paris, May 26.)—Prince von Bülow, late German Ambassador to Italy, who has now returned to Berlin, is reported by the Giornale d'Italia to have declared in an interview that he came to Italy in the hope of bringing about an Austro-Italian rapprochement on a concrete basis, that Austria undoubtedly always had treated Italy unfairly and that Germany attached supreme importance to the preservation of friendly relations with Italy, which mean the maintenance of Italian neutrality.

Italian public opinion must understand, however, the Prince said, that an attack upon Austria meant an attack upon Germany.

AMSTERDAM, May 26.—Prince von Bülow, when inerviewed by a representative of the Berlin Tageblatt on his way from Rome to Berlin, spoke kindly of the Italian people. He considered they had been misled regarding their country's entrance into the war.

The Prince displayed considerable feeling against the Italian Government, but said the acts of the Government and of the people should not be confused.

"The time may come," he added, "when moderation may facilitate a rapprochement."

BERLIN, via London, May 26.—Prince von Bülow, the German Ambassador to Italy, and the Princess von Bülow arrived in Berlin this morning.

It is stated that their departure from Rome was not marked by the slightest untoward incident. There was no display of ill-feeling on the part of the people toward Germany, and it seemed as if Italy still hoped to avoid war with Germany while conducting hostilies with Austria-Hungry. Prince von Bülow, it is asserted, was compelled three times to request his passports before he obtained them.

Signor Bollati, the Italian Ambasador, departed from Berlin at 5 o'clock this morning aboard a special train.

PARIS, May 26.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Rome says the Duke of Avarna, former Italian Ambassador to Austria, arrived in the Italian capital at 8 o'clock this afternoon. Crowds gathered at the railroad station gave him an ovation.

Turkish Envoy Still in Rome.

ITALIAN FRONTIER, May 26.—Contrary to published reports, the Turkish Ambassador to Italy, Naby Bey, is still in Rome. Apparently he has made no preparations to depart.

11,000 WOMEN POLICE ENROLL.

Italian Force Will Wear Uniform and Undergo Physical Training.

PARIS, May 26.—The Rome correspondent of the Temps telegraphs that nearly 11,000 women have been enrolled in a female police force authorized by the Italian Government.

These women belong for the most part to the middle classes. They will undergo special physical training and wear uniforms.

POPE SILENT ON CONFLICT.

No Restrictions on Vatican by Italian Government Because of War.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, (May 26, (via Chiasso to Paris.)—Pope Benedict thus far has bade no pronouncement with regard to Italy's entry into the war, though it is reported that a papal document will be issued shortly.

The Osservatore Romano, the organ of the Vatican, has remained silent concerning the opening of hostilities, having only published a decree of the Congregation of Rites permitting military chaplains to recite in their masses the prayer "In Time of War." Thirty portable altars have been sent to the front for use in the military camps.

The Italian Government purposes loyally to apply all the details of the Law of Guarantees as they affect the Vatican. The German and Austrian Ambassadors accrtdited to the Vatican left Italy on their own initiative and established themselves at Lugano, on the Swiss frontier. As in former times, the Vatican will have an absolutely independent postal and telegraphic service and couriers from the Papal Government will be allowed to pass freely through Italy without the slightest interference on the part of the Italian Government.

UDINE WELCOMES CADORNA.

Italian Legions Go Singing on Their Way to the War.

UDINE, (via Paris,) May 26. — The passage through Udine of Italian soldiers of various provinces, most of them singing the songs of their native heath, tends to heighten the already great enthusiasm of the populace. One cannot but note, as these happy, singing soldiers pass, the vast difference between them and the rigid, taciturn Austro-German troops.

Both the military and the civiliane of Udine have joined in their welcome of Lieut. Gen. Count Cadorna. The Italian Commander in Chief, by reason of his extreme vigor, despite his sixty-four years, seems to imbue everybody with perfect faith in his leadership of the Italian forces.

Much faith also is placed by the populace in Cadorna's chief assistant, General Porro, who is cold, calculating, and mechanical in his military work, but is declared to be a great leader of men.

VENICE DARK AT NIGHT.

People Enjoy New Experience and Stay Out to Watch for Aeroplanes.

VENICE, May 26.—The military authorities have given orders that no lignts be displayed in Venice between sunset and sunrise that can be seen from above the city. This is a measure of protection against attack by aeroplanes.

The people are normally much abroad at night, but now they are staying up even later than usual. They enjoy the aspect of the city without light, and they are not eagerly looking into the air for the sight of an Austrian aeroplane. Nobody seems to fear a visit from these machines.

The narrow footways along the banks of the canals and the small arched bridges of the city are dark and silent at night. Old people say the city is like it was in the days of their youth when there were no street lights and the inhabitants went about with torches and lanterns.

Whenever a sailor or a soldier is seen on the street he is applauded. The people greet the defenders of the Kingdom heartily and call their wishes for success against the enemy.

ITALY'S TELEGRAPH RULES.

All Messages Must Be Written in Plain English or French.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announces that the Italian Government, acting under Article 8 of the International Telegraph Convention and Article 17 of the Radio Telegraphic Convention, will accept on Italian lines and in Italian colonies only messages exclusively in plain language, (English or French;) that they will not handle messages without texts; that service instructions, such as "reply paid," must be mentioned in full in the French language and that abbreviations admitted by the convention.

Inquiries concerning messages sent or received are not admitted. All messages are subject to censorship, and therefore at sender's risk. No claims for refund will be entertained. Secret language is admitted only in Government messages between the Italian Government, Allies' Governments, and neutral Governments and their respective diplomatic missions. No private or Government message from, to, or in transit over enemies' country are admitted on Italian lines. All Italian radio coast stations and colonial stations are closed for private service.

FRANCE FLIES ALLIES' FLAGS.

Combined Colors Displayed on Public Buildings and Monuments.

PARIS, May 26.—The flags of the European powers allied against Germany—France, Italy, Great Britain, Russia, Belgium, and Serbia—were today by order of the French Government displayed in groups over many of the public buildings and monuments of Paris.

Among the edifices thus decorated are the residence of the President of the Republic, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and all of the Ministries.

Italian Papers Reduce Size by Half.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 26.—One of the first results of the war is that the newspapers have been reduced to half their normal size, besides which many have great white spaces where the censor has been at work. It is predicted that the Italian side of the war will be the most difficult of any to make interesting to the outside world, so stringent are the rules and so severe the censor.

Agree Not to Molest Civilians.

ROTERDAM, (via London,) May 26.—The Courant publishes a telegram from Berlin stating that Germany and Italy have agreed neither to intern civilians nor seize their property.

MARTELL for AGE and QUALITY

SAYS TEUTON ALLIES WILL BE HEMMED IN

French War Press Bureau Chief Learns of Italy's Co-operation on Arriving Here.

EXPECTS BIG MORAL EFFECT

He Regards Formation of Britain's National Cabinet of Vital Importance.

Maurice Casenave, chief of the press bureau in the Foreign Office at Paris, arrived in New York yesterday on the French steamship Chicago. At the Hotel Plaza last night M. Casenave was happy because of the two most important recent developments affecting the situation in Europe—the entrance of Italy into the war and the formation of the "National Cabinet" in England.

"Italy's decision to go to war," M. Casenave said, "means great advantage to the Allies for three distinct reasons. In the first place, of course, Italy's army and navy constitute just so much added force thrown against Germany and Austria in a new front, and the men and ships that our enemies must send against the Italians are just that many taken from the fronts in France, Belgium, and Russia.

"Also Italy's active hostility to Austria and Germany means that those countries can now be completely shut in and blockaded. Before Italy declared war considerable quantities of ammunition and foodstuffs went into Austria and Germany through Italian ports, especially Genoa, but now an effective embargo can be maintained and the Germans and Austrians will have to depend upon their own internal resources, which must in time be used up.

"But to my mind the most immediately important advantage from Italy's entrance into the war is the moral effect of her declaration upon the nations already fighting. The fact that a strong, modern nation like Italy throws her forces on the side of the Allies must give new spirit to the allied troops and correspondingly depress the soldiers of the Kaiser. Of course the soldiers of England and France had not lost heart, but they cannot help but be stimulated to greater endeavors by the feeling that one more nation has recognized the rightfulness of their cause and has thrown itself into the fight with them."

M. Casenave was especially delighted to read of the formation of the new British Cabinet.

"France," he said, "formed a National Cabinet representing all political faiths last September, and the arrangement has worked most successfully. In the French Cabinet are Moderate Republicans, Radical Republicans, and even Socialists, and each member of it have co-operated harmoniously in the interests of the nation. The people have caught the spirit of the Cabinet, and, forgetting political differences, have come together for a common end. Now England has followed in the footsteps of France, and the result cannot be anything but good. I am very glad to see that the step has been taken.

"And I am also glad to see such men as Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour taking an active part in the management of affairs of England. Their experience, knowledge, and character will enhance the quality of the British Cabinet, and mean that England's part in the war will be more effective and brilliant even than it is now."

M. Casenave was insistent in expressing the gratitude of the French nation to America for the friendly interest of the people here and for the extensive relief work done in France by American. Many times in his conversation he reverted to this subject, saying that the French people felt as close to the Americans now as they did in the days of Lafayette and the American Revolution. The 1,000 or more American citizens fighting with the French, M. Casenave said, had become true French soldiers in spirit, and had been received by the French soldiers as a real part of the army.

An erroneous impression in America, M. Casenave said, is that France is importing all of her arms and ammunition. Much military material is imported, he said, but a greater part is manufactured on French soil.

"Little is known of the French arsenals," he said, "but, as was set forth in a recent article in THE NEW YORK TIMES, big guns and ammunition aplenty are being made in our own factories. Even if France were blockaded, which, of course, she will not be, we could keep our soldiers in the field supplied with enough of arms and ammunition to hold the Germans back."

M. Casenave's visit to America is partly for a rest and partly of a business nature. His oldest son was killed at the front last October, but the information received by M. Casenave then was that he had been taken prisoner by the Germans. It was only this month that he learned of his son's death, and the news of it, added to the long wear of his work, made it necessary for him to seek rest and a change of occupation.

M. Casenave retired from the French foreign diplomatic service six yeare ago with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary. He represented French financiers in China shortly before the outbreak of the war in the negotiation of the six-power loan.

KILL GERMAN AVIATORS WHO ATTACKED PARIS

French Airmen Bring Down Two Near Soissons—Damage German Positions.

PARIS, May 26.—Yesterday and today were marked by successes of French aviators in an aerial battle and in attacks on German positions. The official night report says:

"A German aeorplane, which was flying over Paris this morning, came into contact with a squadron of the intrenched camp. It dropped bombs, without result, on Villenoy, near Meaux. Our aeroplane squadron having been forewarned, waited for the return of the German machine. The Aviatik, which was loaded with four bombs, was brought to the ground by one of our aeroplanes near Braisne, in the region of Soissons. The two German aviators were killed.

"Our aeroplanes have successfully dropped fifty shells of ninety kilos on the aeroplane at La Brayelle, near Douai. The hangers and machines which were on the ground were struck.

"During the day of May 25," says the afternoon report of the War Office, "our aviators showed great activity along the entire front, and they were successful in several endeavors to bombard the enemy. They thrw down all 203 projectiles. Of these eighty-two were large bombs of a weight of ten kilos (about twenty-two pounds each). Fourteen shells weighing 100 kilos (220 pounds) and fifty-five weighing forty-three kilos (ninety-five pounds each), together with grenade missiles, were thrown down by our men. The efficiency of this fire was proved at several points, particularly at the German aviation park located at Hervilly, to the southwest of Roisel, where a hanger and a machine were set on fire at the German reserve aviation camp at Grand Priel, to the northwest of St. Quentin, where a hanger was shattered, and at the St. Quentin railroad station, where the gasoline supply tanks were destroyed.

"During the course of the preceding night four shells were thrown from the air on the railroad station at Douai. The outbreak of a fire in the vicinity of the freight depots was observed."

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Two Ships Leave Baltimore with Large Grain Cargoes.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—The following ships cleared from here today for the war zone:

The Veendyk, Dutch, for Rotterdam, with a cargo of grain and a general cargo.

The Hans Jensen, Danish, for Odense, with a cargo of grain.

Flor de Murias (Perfeccionado Size) 2-for-25 cts.

Lovers of Imported Havana Cigars should try the Flor de Murias brand of Tampa-made cigars.

Every box sealed with the U. S. Government stamp, "Manufactured in Bond," reading "Tobacco Imported from Cuba, made at Tampa, Fla. Long filler, without binder, Spanish method."

These cigars are in the exact sizes, shapes and weights of imported cigars, but are sold at about one half the price.

By the box of 25, $3.00

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NEW BRITISH GAIN NEAR LA BASSEE

Territorial Division Carries a Group of Trenches East of Festubert.

FIERCE FIGHT NEAR ANGRES

Germans Attack Desperately to Regain Positions Taken by the French North of Arras.

FRENCH CONTEST GROUND

Yield at Only One Point to Counter Attacks and Make Progress at Several Others.

LONDON, May 26.—The British last night and today made further gains in their offensive against La Bassée, and it was officially announced that the net result of their operations in the territory to the west of that town since May 1 was the capture of a total front of more than three miles, along a considerable part of which two lines of German trenches had been taken.

In the district north of Arras there was esperate fighting near Angres, the Germans attempting to regain the ground lost yesterday. They succeeded at one point, but elsewhere their counter-attacks were repulsed, and the French captured new positions in several instances.

The Berlin report announces the recapture of trenches near Souchez, but this claim may relate to the temporary success of the German counter-attacks admitted in the night French report, which asserts that these attacks were afterward for the most part nullified by the French advance. While reporting the repulse of the Allies at other points, Berlin admits the capture by "colored British troops" of outlying trenches near Givenchy.

British Gains Since May 1.

The following is the official statement issued by the British War Office tonight:

The First Army continues to make progress east of Festubert. A territorial division carried last night a group of German trenches, capturing thirty-five prisoners, and this morning it captured one officer, twenty-one men and a machine gun.

Since May 1 the First Army has pierced the enemy's line on a total front of over three miles. On this, the entire hostile front line system has been captured on a front of 2,200 yards, and on the remaining portion the first and second line trenches are in our possession. The total number of prisoners taken is eight officers and 777 other ranks. Ten machine guns in all have fallen into our possession, as well as a considerable quantity of material and equipment, particulars of which are not yet available.

Violent Combat Near Angres.

Tonight's official report from Paris briefly confirms the British statement and indicates that heavy fighting continues north of Arras. It says:

The British troops have made a new advance in the direction of La Bassée, taking sixty prisoners, of whom several were officers, and capturing some machine guns.

To the north of Arras the Germans have continued their desperate efforts to retake in the region of Angres the positions which they lost yesterday. The engagement throughout the day was one of extreme violence.

At the Cornailles fortified work a counter-attack by the enemy at first compelled us to withdraw, but in less than an hour we had reconquered the whole position, and we have maintained it since then.

At a neighboring work, further to the south, the enemy, after sanguinary attacks, has retaken a part of the north salient, but we have held the west salient and carried part of the south salient.

Between these two works and the road from Aix-Noulette to Souchez our attacks have made progress, and we have gained a foothold at divers points in the lines of the enemy, who has not succeeded in reoccupying any of the trenches captured yesterday by us.

French Withstand German Attacks.

At the northern outskirts of the wood, north of the road from Aix-Noulette to Souchez, a spirited engagement has taken place, but the respective positions have not been modified. Between that road and the Massif de Lorette, in the Fond de Buval, the violent fire of the enemy's artillery has not been able to dislodge us from the positions taken yesterday, and we have gained new ground on the slopes to the northeast of the Chapel of Lorette. We have advanced about 200 yards, notwithstanding an intense bombardment in the outskirts of Ablain-St. Nazaire, and captured a quickfirer.

At Neuville-St. Vaast, after a very hot struggle, we occupied a group of houses which formed a dangerous salient.

The enemy in these various actions suffered very heavy losses.

This afternoon's Paris report was as follows:

The checks inflicted upon the enemy yesterday in the region of Angres and at a point to the north of the height of Lorette determined the Germans to come back with an attack of extreme violence. There was furious fighting last evening and during last night. We were successful in retaining all our gains. Our troops gove evidence of magnificent courage and showed splendid tenacity of purpose.

The Germans in the beginning delivered a counter attack against the work captured by us to the northwest of Angres. Furious attempts to take this position were made by them time and time again. In spite of the exceptionally intense bombardment to which our troops were subjected we retained possession of all of our new positions.

Furthermore, at the end of the day we occupied almost entirely the position near Buval where we gained a footing in the afternoon. Here we are maintaining ourselves under a violent fire. At the same time, we have gained ground on the heights to the northwest of Lorette, and we have captured a trench ofthe enemy in the environs of Souchez.

An artillery engagment of considerable severity developed yesterday in the region of Soissons. There was another such encounter near Rheims.

From the rest of the front no reports have been received.

Germans Admit Loss Near Givenchy.

The German General Army Headquarter's Staff today gave out the following statement:

A night advance by the enemy against our newly acquired position west of the forest of Bellewaard was easily repulsed. The number of machine guns taken from the English was increased to ten.

Northeast of Givenchy colored British troops succeeded last night in capturing a projecting part of our outmost treaches.

Farther south, between Leivin and the Lorette hills, an extensive French attack, commenced in the afternoon, failed completely.

In the region to the north and to the south of the highroad between Souchez and Bethuans the enemy at first succeeded in penetrating our trenches, but our counter-attacks again put us in full possession of our positions. One hundred Frenchmen remained in our hands.

In the region south of Souchez several repeated strong attacks directed by white and colored French troops against our lines completely broke down before our entanglements. Our opponents suffered heavy losses everywhere. During the battles in the Lorette hills a Silesian infantry regiment especially distinguished itself.

An advance of the enemy in the eastern part of the forest of Le Prêtre was easily repulsed. A hostile flying machine was brought down at a point south of Lens by our aviators.

OPPOSE COMPENSATION LAW

French Journals Say It Would Work Injustice to War Victims.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 26.—The proposed law for the compensation in inhabitants of the invaded districts arouses widespread criticism. It is complained that, instead of offering real compensation to the injured parties, the State imposes vexatious restrictions, establishes an unfair system of discrimination, and introduces political factors into the settlement of awards.

The provisions which are considered most unfair are: first, that the money granted be used to re-establish the injured business or industry regardless of the changed circumstances or the fact that those who previously directed it are now dead; second, that mines, quarries, and similar undertakings be placed in the same category regarding compensation with public or municipal property; third, that valuation boards from which no appeal is allowed be appointed to settle the amount of compensation.

It is asserted that such boards, having each a representative of the Minister of the Interior, would be likely to have a strong political bias. It is this last provision that La Liberté, one of the most outspoken critics of the proposal, considers the most dangerous. "We desire to call special attention to the monstrous nature of the clause instituting, without provision for appeal, valuation commissions on which agents of political parties are in a majority, so that practically politics is the supreme distributor or countless millions."

The Journal des Débats is chiefly opposed to the clause compelling those who have suffered damage to re-establish their business. "This condition," it says, "is not only unjust, but it appears unrealizable in practice. Will the State force widows and orphans, under pain of a refusal of compensation, to assume the onerous duties of those whom the war has taken? Furthermore, conditions may have been so changed that the previous business is impossible, or another infinitely preferable. Must the injured choose between declining compensation and resuming the former business without hope of success?"

Frederic Harrison's Son Dead.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 26.—Lieutenant C. R. Harrison of the Second Leinster Regiment, younger son of Frederic Harrison, has died at Boulogne of his wounds.

MACKENSEN FORCES PASSAGE OF THE SAN

Bridgehead on West Bank Taken by Storm—4,000 More Prisoners Claimed.

FLANKS STILL IN DANGER

Petrograd Believes Further Advance Is Impossible While Russians Hold Their Positions.

LONDON, May 26.—The official reports from Vienna and Berlin today say that the invasion of Galicia under General von Mackensen is making progress.

Between Przemysl and Jaraslau, east of Radymna, a passage of the San has been forced, while southeast of Przemyls the Austro-Germans are approaching strong Russian defenses.

While yesterday the Teutonic Allies claimed 21,000 prisoners in this theatre, today they say the number has risen to 25,000.

The following official communication was issued this evening at Vienna:

In the northeastern war theatre the battle near Przemysl is proceeding. General Mackensen's army is making successful progress on both banks of the San in a southeasterly direction. A crossing of the San has been forced east of Radymno.

The Austro-Hungarian Sixth Corps stormed the bridge head at Zagrody, East of Zagrody and southeast of Przemysl our armies are slowly progressing toward strong Russian positions, which are partly strengthened by reinforced concrete trenches.

The number of prisoners taken in the last two days has been increased to 25,000. Up to yesterday evening we had added 54 light and 10 heavy cannon and 64 machine guns and 14 ammunition wagons to the munitions we had previously captured.

South of the Dniester and in Russian Poland the situation generally is unchanged. In the fighting north of the Vistula we took 908 prisoners.

The German General Staff's report on the fighting in the East says today:

In the Eastern theatre weak night attacks were repulsed.

The attack being made by the army under General von Mackensen is making good progress. Southeast of Radymno, the village of Swiato was taken after fierce fighting. East of Radymno a crossing over the San River was captured after Austrian troops had taken a bridgehead to the west of San by storm.

Further to the south our troops, after a battle, reached the district east of Laszki and they also continued to the line of Korezenica-Zapalow. The booty in prisoners and war material increases.

GERMAN FLANKS THREATENED

Russians Hold Positions North and South of Main Advance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 26, (dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—After forty-eight hours of recuperation, the Germans have renewed their onslaught on the Galician front. This interval apparently has been employed, not merely in refilling the complements of men and munitions, but also in a regrouping of forces. Thus considerable forces have been sent across the Upper Vistula to strengthen the German left, which after its defeat and pursuit by the Russians, had fallen back too far for any further movement eastward by the main head of the German phalanx south of the Vistula to be safe.

A strong offensive was begun by the Germans in the region of Opatow in an endeavor to drive back the Russian right and once more effectively cover the left flank of the main German advance, but in spite of the receipt of reinforcements, the Germans in this region have not yet succeeded in their purpose. The Russians repulsed their attacks, inflicting heavy losse, and followed up their success by a series of counter attacks. In these the losses influicted on the enemy were very heavy, indeed.

In the meantime, on the main front stubborn fighting again has been renewed, especially in the section between Jarosiau and Przemyal, where the Russians hold both banks of the San River. The flanks of the German battering ram are, therefore, still threatened, and until they succeed in driving back the Russians both north and south of this main line of advance, it would be risky to attempt any further move eastward.

Energetic attacks in a direction at right angles to the above, namely, on the front running southeastward from Przemysl have not yet succeeded in carrying finally any of the Russian defenses. In this section there has been no lull in the strenuous fighting for a week past. The Germans, encouraged by temporary successes on two occasions when they managed to capture some sections of trenches and hold them several hours, evidently counted on reaching the main line of railway which is only a few miles distanct and runs over a considerable part of this section.

Success in this attempt would immediately set free the head of the German batering ram for a further irresistible drive toward the east, hence the extreme energy with which the attacks were pressed here incessantly during the past forty-eight hours. Reinforcements have been sent to this front by the Germans, but the Russians moved up their magnificent artillery, which swept away with terrible losses all German attacks. Presuming that an attack by ten or a dozen picked army corps adopting the phalanx formation of the ancient Greeks is still the main object of the Germans, all these other conflicts are subsidiary and intended only to clear the flanks of the principal driving force.

Meanwhile, the German battering-ram has been checked in its swing, and every hour that passes necessarily weakens its power to drive even directly forward the task of keeping half a million modern soldiers who are massed into a close phalanx on a narrow front adequately supplied even with rations must tax the entire resources of the German transport service apart from vast stores of ammunition that will be needed the moment the advance is renewed.

Thus the Germans' original plan has definitely failed, and any hopes of success they may still entertain rest upon tactical movements to make good the failure of the main idea. The Russians, however, hold the inner lines and the Germans have no railways, but must take their tactical readjustments on flat feet, and at that game the Russians have shown on many occasions they can easily give the Germans points and beat them.

Elsewhere in Galicia there is a marked lull with only occasional skirmishes south of the Strypa, and on the northern section of the Russian front. The Germans appear to be extending their line, which now runs from Bounze, on the Dubyssa, to Veleny on the Niemen, and the fighting in progress over the whole of this front is described as lively. It has no bearing upon the general position of affairs on the Russian front.

BOARD IS NAMED TO CONTROL DRINK

Made Up of Large Employers of Labor, Social Workers, Scientists, and Labor Leaders.

LORD D'ABERNON CHAIRMAN

Other Well-Known Members Are Sir W. H. Lever, Waldorf Astor, and Philip Snowden.

LONDON, May 26.—The Central Board of Control, to deal with the drink problem in the munitions, transport, and camp areas, created by an amendment to the Defense of the Realm act, was named today.

It will consist of Lord D'Abernon, Chairman; Colonel Sir Neville Chamberlain, E. R. Cross, John McAusland Denny of Denny & Co., engineers, Dumbarton; John Hodge, Member of Parliament for Lancashire; Sir William H. Lever, Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education; Waldorf Astor, Member of Parliament for Plymouth; Philip Snowden, Member of Parliament for Blackburn; John Pedder, Assistant Secretary of the Home Office; R. R. Scott of the Admiralty, and W. Towle, a well-known hotel manager.

Lord D'Abernon, Chairman of the new board, is 58 years old and has been a soldier, diplomat, and State financier. Of recent years he has been connected with the finances of Turkey, having been the representative of the British, Belgian, and Dutch claims in the settlement of the Ottoman public debt. He was financial adviser to the Egyptian Government during 1883-9, and then was Governor of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Constantinople until 1897. He returned to England, entered politics, and became Chairman of the Dominion's Royal Trade Commission.

Colonel Sir Neville Francis Fitzgerald Chamberlain, K. C. B., is 59 years old and has been a soldier and diplomat all his life. His service has been passed chiefly in Burmah and Kashmir. He was aide-de-camp to Lord Roberts during the Afghan war in 1878. Military Secretary to the Kashmir Government and reorganized its army, and private secretary to Lord Roberts during the South African war. Since 1900 he has been Inspector General of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

John McAusland Denny is a member of the firm of William Denny & Brothers, shipbuilders, and also of Denny & Co., both of Dumbarton, and Director of the Caledonian Railway Company.

John Hodge, is a Laborite, and is Secretary of the British Steel Smelters' Mill, Iron, and Tinplate Workers' Association. He has been President of the Trades Congress, twice President of the Labor Representation Committee, President of the British Section of the international Congress at Zurich, and has taken an active part and been successful in the formation of Conciliation Boards for the prevention of trade disputes. He has also taken an active part as a public speaker and worker in religious and temperance movements.

Sir William Hesketh Lever, First Baronet, is Chairman of Lever Brothers, Ltd., one of the greatest soap manufacturing firms in the world, which he founded. Sir William employs several thousand men in normal times, and is a power among the laboring classes.

Sir George Newman is prominent in medical circles in Great Britain. He is Lecturer on Public Health at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London and is a Fellow of many scientific and medical societies.

Waldorf Astor, son of William Waldorf Astor, is well known in America. Besides being a Conservative member of Parliament from Plymouth, he is a Governor of Guy's Hospital, the Hospital for Sick Children, and the Peabody Trust. Mr. Astor is also Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis, and Treasurer of the State Medical Research Committee.

Philip Snowden, member of Parliament from Blackburn and a Socialist, was formerly Chairman of the Independent Labor Party, and is a member of the Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways, and the Royal Commission on Civil Service. His wife is a leader in the suffrage cause.

John Pedder, Assistant Secretary of the Home Office, is a temperance advocate, and in 1911 was a delegate to the International Congress on Alcoholism at The Hague. He has also been a delegate to the International Congress on the White Slave Traffic, and was the British delegate to the International Congress on the Relief of Destitute Aliens.

GERMAN PRESS SILENT.

No Comment Since the Official Text of Our Note Was Given Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 26.—The German press published the full translated text of the American Lusitania note about four days after its publication in England and France. The first version given to the German public was a translation from the French publication transmitted by the Havas Agency and induced a few newspapers to question the "authenticity of the sharper portions of the text. But when the German Foreign Office gave out the official translation of the note as actually left with von Jagow by Ambassador Gerard, the same newspapers, which had been skeptical, admitted that the official version after all coincided with the Havas translation. The German press said that Mr. Gerard had simply left the note with the Foreign Office. The version published in England began with the paragraph instructing Mr. Gerard to "send the note to the Foreign Secretary and leave a copy."

There has been no suggestion in the German press comment, since the note's contents became known, that the Kaiser's government would yield to America's demands. Comment, however, ceased abruptly after the delivery of the note obviously in obedience to Foreign Office instructions. Semi-official organs like the Cologne Gazette, in their final comments declared unequivocally that the note could merit but one reply, namely rejection of the demands.

HOLLAND NOT TO PROTEST.

Hague Officials Know of No Dutch Lost on the Lusitania.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) May 26.—There is no intention on the part of Holland to send a protest to Germany with reference to the sinking of the Lusitania, according to statements made today by the highest officials here.

The Netherlands Government, it is asserted, like every other Government, feels the deepest horror over the destruction of the Lusitania, but, as there is no direct evidence that any Dutch subjects lost their lives in the catastrophe, no action can be taken simply on general humanitarian principles, unless all the neutral nations agree to make a move together. Even had Hollanders been killed aboard the Lusitania, officials said, the matter probably would have been settled by the payment of an indemnity by Germany after the usual representations.

LONDON LACKS JURORS.

Emergency Measures Urged as Men Have Gone to War.

LONDON, May 10.—A proposal to curtail the classes of litigation in which recourse can be had to jury trial is being considered by the courts here as a war-time measure, owing to the difficulty of obtaining men.

Justice Darlin, in excusing from jury service a business man who explained that all his clerks had enlisted, remarked: "There is great difficulty in carrying on the cases which come to the courts to be tried by juries, and the authorities are considering the adoption of some means of compelling litigants to have their cases tried without juries."

COURT LIFTS HYPHEN OUT OF CITIZENSHIP

Justice Whitaker Rebukes Officials Guided by Fear of Hurting Alien Feelings.

UPHOLDS WAR PICTURE PLAY

Nothing in "The Ordeal" to Offend Americans, and Others Have No Right of Protest.

With caustic references to hyphenated Americans, Supreme Court Justice Whitaker yesterday made permanent the temporary injunction restraining the Commissioner of Licenses from interfering with the Life Photo Film Company's picture play, "The Ordeal."

The play tells the story of a dream during the Franco-Prussian War. A German officer, in the dream, is condemning the sweetheart, mother, and sister of a French soldier to be shot. The father of the family is shot while defending his home. Then the dreamer wakes and is rejoiced to see his loved ones safe.

When the play was first shown Deputy Commissioner of Licenses Kaufman conferred with the National Board of Censors, and it was agreed that the play might arouse bitterness in Germans and German-Americans. Commissioner Bell also took that view, so he ordered the play withdrawn under penalty of canceling the license of its producers. Then the injunction was applied for. In his decision Justice Whitaker said:

"The term 'American' includes all classes of citizens, native and naturalized, irrespective of where they originally came from, whether it be Germany or any other country. The court cannot give judicial sanction to the grouping of American citizens in different classes, and shape or color its decisions in accordance therewith. What has lately become known as hyphenated citizenship has no color or standing. It cannot properly be recognized by the court or any other branch of the Government. The plaintiff should not, therefore, be interfered with in the transaction of its legitimate business because of the supersensitiveness of alien residents."

In reply to the argument that the production of the play might occasion racial differences, Justice Whitaker said:

"Both Commissioner Bell and his deputy, Mr. Kaufman, testified that there was nothing in the picture to which an American could take exception. The opposition and threats of the defendants are based, therefore, solely on the ground that the National Board of Censors and Deputy Commissioner feared the disapproval of foreigners. The National Board of Censors is a self-constituted body. It is not organized by law, and it is a question how far a public officer charged with exercising official powers upon his own judgment, should base his opinions upon those of the Board of Censors and the Deputy Commissioner."

Justice Whitaker said the play could create no racial strife "to a sensible and ordinary mind."

ANTI-WAR SONG UPHELD.

Major Grant's Complaint of School Exercises Found Groundless.

Alexander Fichhandler, Principal of Public School 165, at Hopkinson Avenue and Amboy Street, Brooklyn, will not be deprived of hearing his pupils sing "I Didnt Raise My Boy to be a Soldier."

Major Sidney Grant of the Thirteenth Regiment complained to the Board of Education about the anti-military song, as he termed it, and also objected to a picture on the buletin board of the school, which, he said, reflected upon soldiers. The Major received a letter from President Thomas W. Churchill of the board yesterday, in which Churchill said that the criticism had been found to be groundless by the Committee on Elementary Schools.

"As regards the song," writes Mr. Churchill, "the committee finds nothing offensive; it is not looked upon as an anti-military song, but as a plea for the arbitration of difficulties that might arise betwen nations. The committee found nothing in the picture or song, or in the exercises as a whole, that reflected in any way on the militia of this or any other country, and nothing that could be regarded as anti-patriotic. As a matter of fact, the exercises opened with a salute of the flag and the singing of the 'Star-Spangled Banner,' the effect in general being regarded as wholesome."

Lusitania Fund Now $14,664.

The fund for the sufferers by the Lusitania disaster now amounts to $14,664.50. Since Tuesday $52 has been sent to the Mayor's Committee handling the fund, the choir class of the Church of the Transfiguration contributing $2 and George Williams $50.

RYNDAM RAMMED AT SEA; 230 SAVED

Continued from Page 1.

men and children first, and lowered down through the darkness into a sea a scalm as a millipond. The heavy fog and lack of wind had stilled the Atlantic till the transfer of passengers, though fraught with excitement, was no more dangerous than a journey ashore in a ship's tender.

There was plenty of excitement on the Ryndam's decks, but no panic. A few children cried and a few women could not conceal their nervousness, but the men were calm, and there was no rush for the boats. Each was lowered rapidly and safely after it had been loaded to proper capacity, and each was rowed swiftly to the Cuneo, where the boats were lifted aboard.

S. O. S. Call Sent Out.

The work of transferring the passengers was rushed, for water continued to flow into the holds of the Ryndam, and Captain Van den Heuvel feared his ship might sink beneath him. His first order, after seeing to the safety of his passengers, had set the pumps in operation, and presently it became apparent that they were holding the water in check and slowly getting a little the best of it.

From the wireless meantime the S. O. S. call was flashing out into the sky, spreading in an ever-widening circle the alarm that the Ryndam had been rammed and needed help.

The call was caught by the battleships of the Atlantic Fleet, manoeuvering near Nantucket Shoals on their way to Newport, R. I., and Admiral Fletcher, from the Wyoming, detailed the Texas, Kansas, Michigan, South Carolina, and Louisiana, to hasten to the Ryndam's aid. At the highest speed their commanders dared to make because of the fog the battleships set out toward the wrecked steamship, and at 7:30 o'clock the South Carolina, first to pick up the vessels, arrived at the scene.

The battleship found the Ryndam, struggling back toward this port, with pumps going at full speed, while the Cuneo stood by, having aboard besides the Ryndam's passengers, 152 of her crew of 200, whom Captain Van den Neuvel had been unwilling to detain aboard his own craft. The Cuneo's bows were stove in, and she was making water so fast that the South Carolina instantly dropper her own boats over the side and began a re-transfer of the Ryndam's passengers and crew, this time to the battleship's decks.

Convoyed by the Texas.

The radios of the warships kept them in touch with Admiral Fletcher meantime and the Texas received orders to convoy the Ryndam into New York harbor, while the South Carolina followed with the passengers and crew. The Texas began her task at once, and, with the Ryndam, which, though crippled, was found capable of making thirteen knots, got a start on the South Carolina on the race for this port.

News that the Ryndam was making thirteen knots was received at the offices of the Holland-America Company here with considerable satisfaction, for it was realized that the vessel's customary speed is only about 14½ knots, and her ability to make thirteen indicated she was damaged less than Captain Van den Heuvel had thought. At 10 o'clock confirmation of this was received in another wireless from the Ryndam, in which Captain Van den Heuvel said:

Can master water engine room. No. 5 hold full. Water also gaining in No. 6. Tunnels shaky, but still holding out; 124 miles east of Ambrose Lightship.

Friends and relatives of those aboard the Ryndam had begun to beslege the offices of the company as soon as word of the accident reached here, but it was not until 3 o'clock that definite news was received of the time the rescued passengers might be expected to reach this city. Later this wireless was received from the Captain:

The steamship Joseph Cuneo collided this morning with the Holland-America Line steamship Ryndam. United States battleship Texas convoying latter vessel, which is badly damaged, and expected at Ambrose Lightship at 7:30 P. M. U. S. S. South Carolina has on board 78 passengers and 152 crew, in total 230, from Ryndam, and will arrive at Ambrose Lightship at 9 P. M. Ask company to send tug to vicinity Ambrose Lightship to receive passengers from South Carolina and relieve Texas.

Arrangements were made at once to have the Ryndman met by a fleet of tugs and the wrecking steamship William E. Chapman while the Thomas J. Millard was chartered by A. H. Nyland, Passenger Agent of the line, to meet the South Carolina and remove the Ryndam's passengers.

Only One Passenger Hurt.

With the knowledge that all aboard the Ryndam were safe and that no one had been hurt in the double transfer of passengers except one, and he not seriously—word of whose injury had been sent by wireless to the New York Times by Mrs. Martha Daly a passenger—there was nothing for anxious friends and relatives but to wait and it was not until 5:30 o'clock that the Ryndam, with the Texas still guarding her, was reported as passing Fire Island. It was 7:46 o'clock when she was sighted off Ambrose Channel lightship and there the Texas turned back after seeing the Ryndam safely met by a fleet of tugs.

It was nearly two hours later when the South Carolina steamed into Ambrose Channel and was met by the Thomas J. Millward to which the passengers and crew were transferred to be carried safely back to this city.

The Ryndam passed through Quarantine and dropped anchor off Sixty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, shortly after 10 o'clock. It was planned to keep the steamship there until high water early this morning, when an attempt probably will be made to get her to her pier in Hoboken for repairs. The wrecking tug stood by her and the pumps were kept at work.

The Ryndam rode on an even keel, but her water line was about eight feet higher than when she left port on Tuesday afternoon, showing that she had taken aboard large quantities of water.

A hole in the Ryndam's side, stopped with canvas, showed where the Cuneo had struck her. It is feared that much of her cargo, valued at approximately $1,000,000 has been destroyed. She carried 266,144 bushels of corn, hundreds of tons of tobacco, 5,000 bags of cornstarch, 6,000 tons of linseed oil cakes, 2,000 bushels of "calf meal," 3,000 kegs of wire nails, and a great quantity of corrugated iron. The whole was consigned to the Netherlands Ocer Sea Trust.

List of Passengers.

The Ryndam left here at 1 P. M. Tuesday for Rotterdam carrying twenty-one first-class passengers, thirty-four second, and twenty-three third class. The seventy-eight passengers were divided among the three cabins as follows:

FIRST CABIN.

BODEN, Mr. and Mrs. A., Rotterdam.
BODEN, GEORGE, WALTER, and Miss NELLY.
DALY, Mrs. MARTHA, 220 West Eighty-seventh Street.
DORREPAAL, Miss CORNELIA, Boston.
DURLER, ERNEST, Switzerland.
EGEGER, Miss GRETE, Baltimore.
FRANCO, JULIO, New York.
HEYER, J. C., 855 Riverside Drive.
KHEEL, AARON, New York.
NIEBUHR, WALTER, New York.
SALM, HENDRIK, Holland.
STENGER, Mrs. MINY, Switzerland.
TOBLER, E. O., New York.
VAN DER GOOT, H. K., Holland.
VAN DER MEY, J., Holland.
VAN PRAAG, HENRY L., 43 East Seventeenth Street.
VLASVELD, SIMON, Holland.
YOUNT, ADAM, Holland.

SECOND CABIN.

Martin Boks, Klaas Brandjes, Mrs. A. H. Breitman, Mrs. Elsie De Graaf, T. De Roos, Miss Ella Dumke, Miss Wilhelmina A. Engel, Miss Ida Fach, Miss Catherine Funk, R. Regtdoorzee, Mrs. Theresia Gross, the Misses Therese, Anna, and Marie Gross; Mrs. Martha Hebel, S. Kaplansky, Paul Kubein, August Liesgang, William G. J. Lindenkamp, Miss Marie Martin.

Albert Meyer, Mrs. Anna Micheler, Mrs. A. Pigeaud, Mrs. Rika Thyssen, Miss Beatrice Trojan, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Van Bleric, Miss G. Van Bronswyk, Mrs. Anna H. Van der Berg and infant, P. C. M. Van Holk, E. J. Vlustra, E. J. Wentz, and E. J. Wind.

THIRD CABIN.

Samuel Blaser, Mrs. Hedwig Bunke, Johannes Dabbeld, Harry Daconis, Fred de Vries, Mrs. Paulina Grabenhofert and infant, Mrs. Katherine Horn, Herman Jansson, Mrs. Last and child, Wagner Marie, Nanke Mazennduz, William Meenffels, Miss Marie Roriq, Jan Schipper, N. van Dieen, Mrs. G. A. van Gytenbeek, J. Veneman and wife, Mrs. Fenencz Voros.

There were also aboard two deported passengers, Mrs. Hedwig Schenchzer and her infant son, Karl.

The Ryndam has a gross tonnage of 12,527, is 662 feet long, and of 62 feet beam. The Joseph J. Cuneo, which was reported coming into port under her own steam, flies the Norwegian flag and is commanded by Captain C. Aamodt. She is under charter to W. W. & C. R. Noyes of Boston, agent of the Cuneo Importing Company of 204 Franklin Street, New York. She is a single screw steamship of 874 gross tonnage, 201 feet long and of 30 feet beam. Her crew numbers twenty-three men.

MORE RUSSIANS IN PERSIA.

Reinforcements Sent to Counteract Turco-German Agitation.

PETROGRAD (via London), May 26.—A telegram from Teheran, the capital of Persia, says that Turco-German agitation in that country has assumed a threatening aspect. On this account Russia has sent in additional troops to reinforce its contingents at Kasbin and Khry.

The Persian Government has been notified that this step has been taken solely to protect Russian subjects, and that it implies no hostility to Persia.

"LA FRANCAISE" A BIG HIT.

Hailed by Some Paris Critics as the Future National Anthem.

PARIS, May 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The first public presentation of the new patriotic song "La Française," by Miguel Zamaçois, with music by Camille Saint-Saëns, at the Operé Comiqué, was a veritable triumph. Some critics g oso far as to characterize the song as the future national anthem. It was sung for the first time by Henri Albers, with a strong chorus.

For the production of the song M. Gheusi had prepared a patriotic spectacle entitled, "At the Front," introducing both "La Française" and "La Marseillaise." The public, already familiar with the refrain of "La Francaise" was stimulated by the representation, and joined heartily with the chorus.

The "Outs" Against The "Ins"

EXTREME fashion is a never-ending battle of the "outs" against the "ins." The fad that's *in to-day* may be *out to-morrow.*

A Stein-Bloch Suit rests upon *fixed fashions,* not *fleeting fads.* To-day, to-morrow, next autumn it will still be in fashion, because it keeps clear of vulgar extremes.

Get the full worth of your money and the full wear of your clothes in a Stein-Bloch Suit.

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats

$20.00 *to* $45.00

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street

USE DAILY—ONE MONTH for Toilet and Bath and POSLAM SOAP will number you among its friends for life.

POSLAM SOAP

At All Druggists. 25 cts. and 15 cts.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

SALE (To-Day) THURSDAY

At Large Price Reductions

Men's Clothing Shop

8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Men's Sack Suits

Half or Full Lined

FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST

Two, three or four button soft roll front models of checked or pencil striped cassimere or worsted, overplaids, tartan plaids, Oxford vicuna, English tweed and navy serge, full or half lined with mohair.

16.50

Heretofore $21.50 to $24.50

Men's Hand Tailored Suits

Half or Full Lined

FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST

One, two, three and four button models of the newest hair line overplaids, Glen Urquhart plaids, club or shepherd checks, striped cassimere or worsted; also navy serge and English tweed; soft roll front, natural shoulders.

20.00

Heretofore $27.50 to $30.00

Men's Top Coats

Yoke and sleeves silk lined

FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 42 CHEST

Semi-box or fitted models of tan or olive English covert cloth.

15.00

Heretofore $21.50 to $30.00

Men's White Flannel Trousers

Of white English tennis flannel, also striped white English serge, with belt straps and cuffs; 27 to 42 waist, all lengths.

3.75 *Regular Price $5.75*

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

SALE (To-Day) THURSDAY

At Large Price Reductions

Men's Furnishing Shop

16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Men's Silk Shirts

Of tub silk, light or dark grounds, in a large variety of combination stripes and colorings. 13½ to 17 neck measure.

2.75 *Regular Price $4.00*

Men's Silk Shirts

Of heavy granite crepe or heavy tub silk, light or dark grounds, in a large variety of combination stripes and colorings. 13½ to 17 neck measure.

3.50 *Regular Price $5.00*

Silk Crepe Shirts

Of fine quality satin striped crepe de chine.

4.50 *Regular Price $6.50*

Imported Madras Shirts

In bright or conservative stripes; French cuffs.

1.55 *Regular Price $2.00*

Men's FIELD CLUB Shirt

"STYLE REGISTERED" *Made by Franklin Simon & Co.*

The Only Practical Shirt for Outdoor Wear

Entirely new convertible collar shirt, in white, tan or light blue Oxford, elbow or long sleeves, also in white cotton pongee with surgeon sleeves, with a collar that looks equally well worn with a tie or thrown open at neck. The ideal shirt for golf, tennis and all out-door wear. 13½ to 18 neck.

Special 1.75

Men's Shoe Shop

4 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Sale of Men's Shoes

Low or High Shoes

Black, tan or mahogany Russia calf, also patent colt, with tops of same, also buckskin or cloth top, in tan, gray or fawn; also black or tan shoes, rubber soles. Sizes 5 to 11. Widths A to E.

4.50 *Value $6.00*

Men's Low or High Shoes

Made by a Foremost Custom Shoe Maker

Mahogany, dark tan or black Russia calf, also imported French patent calf, with tops of same, taupe, fawn or natural buckskin; also white buckskin sport shoes, with leather or rubber soles. Sizes 5 to 11. Widths AA to D.

5.50 *Values $7.00 to $9.00*

EMBASSY AGREEMENT RELIEVES PACKERS

Their Counsel Expresses His Belief That Claims on England Will Be Amicably Settled.

WILL RETURN TO LONDON

Sir Edward Grey Notifies Bryan That Prize Court Cases Will Be Heard on June 7.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The British authorities had failed up to a late hour tonight to cable acceptance of the terms of agreement reached by the American Packers on Tuesday with the British Embassy officials here.

Alfred R. Urion, counsel for Armour & Co. and special representative for all the packers in their effort to obtain payment of $15,000,000 from Great Britain for seized and detained meat shipments, left Washington this afternoon for Chicago. After a hurried conference here with his associates he will be in New York on Saturday to sail for England.

Arthur Meeker, Vice-President of Armour & Co., who has been here assisting Mr. Urion in negotiations with the British Embassy officials, left Washington this afternoon for New York. He will wait Mr. Urion's return from Chicago to give him final advice before Mr. Urion returns to London. The terms of the agreement between the packers and the British Embassy have not been changed from those announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. There is no apprehension of a miscarriage of the plans from the delay in receiving acceptance of the terms from the British Foreign Office, to which they were transferred last night.

Secretary Bryan announced today that he had a cablegram from Ambassador Page, at London, saying that Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, had given assurances that prize-court proceedings in four of the American meat cargoes, those made on Norwegian liners, would be expedited in proceedings on June 7. Mr. Urion was asked to be in attendance.

The rush on these cases, Secretary Bryan said, was the result of the recent conferences here between the bef packers and the British Ambassador. The inference is drawn, therefore, that other details of the agreements following the negotiations are to be carried out.

Before leaving Washington, Mr. Urion gave out this statement:

"We have been trying to find a solution of the very trying situation which confronts not only the packers, but our own Government, involving our relations with Great Britain, and we do not want to do or say anything that might be wrongly construed, for the reason that negotiations are now so far advanced that in all likelihood an amicable arrangement may be concluded, and one satisfactory to all concerned. Under these conditions I am quite sure that you gentlemen would not want me to say anything that might muddy the affairs of commerce with neutral countries, which we all hope will soon be flowing in a clear and uninterrupted stream. The packers feel, since the situation is now being cleared up and doubtful points being settled, that full justice will be finally accorded them by the British Government."

Messrs. Urion and Meeker were in conferences to day with Sir Cecil Spring Rice and Sir Richard Crawford, representing the British Government, and with Counsellor Lansing and Solicitor Johnson, of the State Department. Mr. Urion said the best way to describe these conferences was that they were "sympathetic." The British Ambassador evidenced a desire to have all differences smoothed out without recourse to diplomatic exchanges.

From the beginning the State Department has been disinclined to take up the troubles of the packers with the English authorities through fear of complications. The officials advocated unofficial negotiations with the British Embassy, and assisted the packers in these negotiations.

There was relief at the State Department today when Mr. Urion expressed his belief in a favorable outcome of the negotiations. Secretary Bryan announced yesterday there would be no diplomatic communications with the British Government on the subject until after the conferences between the packers and the British Embassy were concluded. It was announced today at the State Department that the packers had the matter well in hand and that the department had not been called upon to take any form of action.

The statement by Mr. Urion fails to express fully the gratification of the packers on the results of their negotiations. He admitted he was unwilling to go into the details of the negotiations and the terms of agreement through fear that he might say something to interfere with his negotiations.

"I am confident," he explained, "that everything will be adjusted to the complete satisfaction of the packers through the pending agreement with the British officials."

RESUME TRADE CONFERENCES.

American Advisers Notify Importers to Send in Their Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The foreign trade advisers of the State Department announced today that the differences having been adjusted with the British Embassy, they would resume the informal and unofficial conferences with the British Embassy, and would unofficially act as the representatives of American shipping interests "in bringing out of those countries at war with Great Britain American-owned goods which had been paid for before March 1, 1915."

In this announcement the trade advisers said: "American importers who have goods in such countries may, if they so desire, submit proof of such ownership to the foreign trade advisers, who will unofficially transmit such proof to the commercial adviser of the British Embassy.

"The break in the negotiations between the trade advisers and Sir Richard Crawford, commercial attaché of the British Embassy, was caused by the delivery of a communication by the latter which, it was feared, might be binding upon the State Department and commit it to a recognition of the British Orders-in-Council. On Monday the British Ambassador submitted a statement to Secretary Bryan which made it plain that Great Britain looked upon the conferences as informal and not binding on either Government or committing them to any departure from their positions as expressed in the diplomatic exchanges.

The resumption of the relations between Sir Richard Crawford and the trade advisers will, it is thought, be advantageous to the American importers who bought goods in Germany before March 1, and who are anxious to bring them to this country through the neutral country of Holland. Those desirous of doing so will furnish proof of their ownership of these goods to the foreign trade advisers, who will submit the proofs to Sir Richard Crawford. He will send the information to the British Government for its guidance in permitting these shipments to come forward.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT PUSHING CARGO CASES

Neutral Shippers' Claims Accelerated—New Arrangement on German Goods.

LONDON, May 26.—A decided change for the better has been noted this week in the relations between the British Government and the representatives of neutral shippers whose cargoes have come under the ban of the Orders-in-Council.

The British Government, it is contended, is showing more speed in the examination of detained cargoes and a more liberal spirit is being displayed in the interpretation of the rules covered by the Orders-in-Council, while shippers are said to be showing a greater spirit of acquiescence in the measures.

Among recent agreements was one providing that the export of goods purchased in Germany before March 1, and arriving in Holland before May 15, consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust, might be shipped to America before June 1. This agreement has now been amended. By the new arrangement such goods may be shipped as late as June 15, in certain special cases, which may be reported to the British Government by the Washington State Department. If on investigation this government is satisfied that such consignments could not be shipped before June 1, the time will be extended until June 15.

The British Government denies knowledge of any meat cargoes spoiling while in lighters or in warehouses. The United States Government has been informed that the cargoes of meat packers will be tried before the Prize Court on June 7.

The Swedish steamer Sydland, from New York, May 1, for Swedish ports, was taken into West Hartlepool on May 23, where she discharged her valuable cargo of metals, machinery and food products which will be thrown into a prize court.

The Dutch steamship Kelbergen, from New York, April 26, for Rotterdam, has been released at Kirkwall and allowed to proceed, the innocence of her cargo having been established.

WILSON GREETS CHINESE.

His Welcome Not Perfunctory, President Tells Visiting Delegation.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Deep interest in the future of China was expressed by President Wilson today in welcoming the commission of Chinese business men touring the United States to study commercial methods. Headed by Kai Fu Shah, the Chinese Minister, the delegation was received in the Blue Room of the White House.

"It is not a mere form that I go through in expressing to you our very cordial welcome to you to the United States," said President Wilson, "I think that I can say to you with the acquiescence of all my fellow-countrymen that our interest in China is not merely a commercial interest and is not merely a professional interest. The people of the United States are deeply and sympathetically interested in China and in the unlimited future that lies before your great republic.

"We have, of course, naturally rejoiced to see you adopt a form of government which seems to us the best vehicle of progress, the republican form of government; and it has been a great satisfaction to us to feel that your great nation, with its unlimited capacity and prospects, is to be linked with ours in what we hope will be a common conception of liberty for the progress of mankind.

"I hope sincerely that everything has been done for your comfort and convenience, and that if anything has been overlooked or omitted, you will give us the advantage of any suggestion, so that we may put ourselves at your service. My welcome is hearty and I am sure that every true American would wish to co-operate with me and join me in this welcome."

LEPERS OVERRUN MANILA.

70 Escape, Others Merely Prowl at Night—Wholesale Transfer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, May 26.—The authorities yesterday secretly transferred 150 lepers from the San Lazaro Contagious Hospital in Manila to Culion, following the discovery of a series of wholesale escapes and temporary absences effected through the connivance of friends and relatives, some of whom are influential Filipino officials. All told, seventy lepers have escaped since the first of the year, an unprecedented number. Others, by means of rope ladders, absented themselves of nights, visiting theatres, joy-riding, and freely mingling with the populace.

Secrecy in the transfer of the lepers was necessary in order to counteract the political influence that could be employed to prevent such a move.

AFFIDAVIT BY WIFE AT FRANK HEARING

Will Detail His Movements on Day of Murder—Her Testimony Barred at Trial.

MAY HEAR FRANK HIMSELF

Ignoring Precedent, Counsel Will Offer Him as Witness—Expert Puts "Murder Notes" on Conley Alone.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 26.—When the State Prison Commission meets here next Monday to consider the application for clemency in the case of Leo M. Frank, under sntence of death for the murder of Mary Phagan, an affidavit by Frank's wife detailing her knowledge of her husband's movements and actions on the day of the murder will be presented to the boord. This was announced today by W. M. Howard, who will have charge of Frank's petition. Mrs. Frank was not permitted under State law to testify at the trial.

Frank also will be tendered as a witness by his counsel, it was stated. When asked today if Frank would be heard a member of the commission stated that no applicant for a pardon or commutation ever had been allowed to appear in such proceedings, and he was not prepared to say whether the precedent would be broken in Frank's case.

Albert S. Osborn, a handwriting expert of New York City, who examined the notes found beside the body of Mary Phagan, has submitted to the State Prison Commission and the Governor a detailed analytical report of his examination. These notes purported to describe the murderer. They were written by the negro Jim Conley, and they described as the murderer a negro of characteristics opposite to those of Conley. The latter testified that he wrote the "murderer notes" at the dictation of Leo M. Frank.

Mr. Osborn, in his report to the State authorities, considers the notes as one, and sums up his conclusions thus:

Conley Had No Guidance.

"It seems to me that when the illegibility, incoherence, repetition, and uncertainty of the communication are considered, it is perfectly clear that James Conley did not have intelligent assistance in writing the document, and I think the document and its primary conception, its penmanship, its arrangement, its appearance, the material used in its construction, its choice of words, its ideas, its grammar, are all consistent and point to the operation of but one mind and that the mind of James Conley. It frequently occurs in documents of this kind that the ideas expressed and the language employed are highly inconsistent with the spelling and the appearance of the paper, showing that an intelligent person was assuming illiteracy, but this document is clumsy and uncouth in every way."

Mr. Osborn accompanies his report with a letter fully setting forth his connection with the case. He was employed, he points out, by Solicitor General Hugh M. Dorsey to make an examination of the notes. On June 17, 1913, before the Frank trial, he made a report to Mr. Dorsey, saying the notes might have been written at the suggestion or with the collusion of Frank. Subsequent study, however, has convinced him, he says, that Conley had no assistance. Mr. Osborn submits his report to the Prison Commission and the Governor, with the personal permission of Mr. Dorsey.

The significance of his conclusion, of course, lies in its conflict with the testimony of the negro, Conley, who swore Frank suggested and dictated the notes, sitting with him at the same table with him in Frank's office while he wrote them.

There had been some mystery about the report that Mr. Osborn made to Mr. Dorsey in regard to the notes. It was known that Dorsey had the Osborn report during the trial of Frank, but he made no use of it, and it was intimated then that the report did not sustain Conley's story that the notes were dictated to him by Frank.

Dorsey Enters a Protest.

Following custom, the State Prison Commission notified Solicitor General Dorsey several days ago of the plea for commutation to life imprisonment in the Frank case, and asked him if he had anything to say on the subject. Mr. Dorsey has replied to Chairman R. T. Davison, setting for th his reasons for entering a protest against commutation of the death sentence.

Chairman Davison refuses to make public the Dorsey letter at this time. It is understood, however, that it constitutes a complete brief of the case, showing its progress through the courts, and declares that, if anything is done at all in the way of executive clemency, it should be the granting of a full pardon over the action of all the courts, and not a commutation of the sentence.

Mr. Dorsey refused to discuss the letter. It is thought now that the Solicitor General will appear before the Commission and oppose commutation. On the other hand some of the most prominent lawyers in the State are urging clemency.

A list compiled by Frank contains the names of Ronald Ransome, a son-in-law of Senator Hoke Smith; Marion Smith, son of the Senator; Hollins Randolph, Judge Richard B. Russell of the Court of Appeals, Judge Andrew Cobb of Athens, Judge Arthur Powell, Judge Fred Foster of Madison, ex-Congressman William M. Howard, Congressman William Schley Howard, Senator Thomas Hardwick, M. J. Yeomans of Dawson, Jerome Simmons, Thomas Hammond, Joe Hill Hall of Macon, A. S. Howard, and Bartow Willingham of Forsyth, Ga.

Samuel B. Adams of Savannah, a former member of the Georgia Supreme Court, will head a large delegation from that city, which will appear before the Prison Board in Frank's behalf.

The brief to be presented by Frank's counsel to the Prison Board and Governor will be in readiness by Saturday night. It is a minute chronology of the case. The three basic reasons for the appeal are given as, (1) the doubt of Judge Roan as to Frank's guilt, as expressed when he denied the first motion for a new trial several months following the original verdict; (2) the dissenting opinion by Chief Justice Fish and Justice Beck of the Georgia Supreme Court; and (3) the dissent of Justice Hughes and Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court.

The Prison Commission to-day received a petition from the Georgia Society of New York, urging that Frank's sentence be commuted.

FOSS URGES FRANK CLEMENCY.

Other Prominent Men Speak at Boston Mass Meeting of Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 26.—A mass meeting to protest against the execution of Leo M. Frank was held in Faneuil Hall tonight. The hall was filled. Samuel J. Elder presided, and aMyor James M. Curley, ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss, Dr. John W. Coughlin, of Fall River, Massachusetts member of the Democratic National Committee; Robert Silverman of oBston, Simon Swig of Taunton, and Dr. Samuel Goodman of Atlanta were among the speakers.

The theme of the speakers was, as Dr. Coughlin phrased it, not sympathy, but justice. Dr. Goodman portrayed the stress under which the trial was held; and that popular prejudice still existed against the prisoner was evidenced he said by the recent refusal of the editor of one of the local newspapers to publish a petition circulated by friends of Frank, "for fear of exciting the mob spirit."

Ex-Governor Foss, at whose establishment here Frank was employed in 1906, said it was very evident that the unfortunate man has not had a fair trial. Every gentile, as well as as every Jew, he declared, was interested in this case, because it might be his turn next to be the victim of "public sentiment."

Solemnity prevaded the meeting. Toward its close a resolution was adopted beseeching the authorities of Georgia to grant Frank a new lease of life. Several hundred additional signatures to the clemency petition were obtained.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 26.—"Neither man nor beast has ever been known to have been strangled by a Jew," says a letter written to the Governor of Georgia by the Rev. Alfred K. Glover, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church rere. The letter urges that Leo M. Frank probably is innocent of the murder of Mary Phagan.

"The Jewish law and custom that compels, under pain of sin, the drawing of life blood of all animals to be slaughtered has also unconsciously applied from the time of Moses to the present to the criminal act of Jewish murderers as a kind of second nature," the letter asserts. The writer is said to be a recognized authority upon laws and customs of the Jews.

SPEYER SAILS FOR NEW YORK

Baronet Who Renounced His Title to Spend the Summer in Maine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 26.—Sir Edgar Speyer, whose resignation of his Privy Councillorship and Baronetcy has not been accepted by the King, surprised London today by sailing on the American liner Philadelphia for New York. No hint that he intended leaving England was given in advance.

Sir Edgar appeared on the platform at Euston Station this forenoon to take the train to Liverpool. To THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent he said he was merely going to Maine for a Summer vacation, and that he would return in the Fall. He remarked that delicacy forbade his making any comment on the King's refusal to accept his renunciation of his Baronetcy, and frowned when he was asked if he might stay away until the end of the war. "I have no such thing in mind," he said. "It is only a vacation, and I shall surely be back in the Autumn."

The Philadelphia carried 550 passengers, every stateroom being occupied, as has been usual with American Line steamers since the blowing up of the Lusitania.

SET OFF BY HUMAN BATTERY

Explosion of Combustibles Gets a Novel Explanation.

LONDON, May 10.—The theory that a man's body may contain enough electricity to set off a charge of explosive, was advanced this week by a Government expert on combustibles to account for an explosion at Stowmarket which resulted in the death of four men.

Major Cooper-Key, the expert, expressed the opinion that one of the men had accumulated electricity in his body, "and not having earthed himself, a spark passed through a dangerous commodity and so caused it to explode." He added: "It was an exceptional accident, which could probably have been prevented by the insertion of a metal stud in the worker's rubber overshoe. A regulation to this effect will probably be made in the future."

BARNES WOULD KILL NEW SOCIAL LAWS

Urges Constitutional Amendments Which Would Abolish Compensation and Widows' Pensions.

LIMITS FOR LEGISLATURE

Proposes Curtailment of State's Police Power—Low Offers a New Home Rule Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 26. — William Barnes proposed a group of amendments to the Constitution at the session of the Constitutional Convention today. These amendments would sweep from the statute books the workmen's compensation law, the Widowed Mothers' Pension act, statutes regulating the working hours of women and children, practically every law enacted under the police powers of the State for social betterment or for the protection of the health and welfare of working men, in addition the direct primary law. The proposal for a minimum wage law, which has been before the Legislature and is involved in proposals pending before the convention would have to be dropped were the Barnes amendments to be adopted.

The Barnes proposals provide for the curtailment of the power of the Legislature by restrictions embodied in a new Section 30 to be added to Article III. The text of the proposed new section follows:

The Legislature shall not pass any bill—
Granting to any person or persons any privilege or immunity not accorded to every other person or persons.
Providing for or authorizing the expenditure of any public money to be paid to any person or persons without the rendering of a specific public service therefor.
Establishing a minimum wage for service to be paid to any employe or employes by an employer.
Appropriating any public money, except in ratification of the budget approved and submitted to it by the State Board of Finance, and amendments thereof similarly approved and submitted.
Amending the charter of any city of the State except upon the written petition of the Mayor and the Common Council or similar authorities thereof, and upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of each house of the Legislature representing said city in whole or in part.
Amending the charter of any village of the State, except upon the written petition of the President and Trustees thereof and the affirmative vote of the members or member of each house of the Legislature representing said village.
Conferring upon political partjes any advantage or preferment over other groups of voters in the recognition or nominations for public office made by them.
Regulating the rule of procedure, the election of party committeemen, and the making of nominations for public office by political parties or other groups of voters, except to provide for publicity of receipts and expenditures and for penalties against fraud and corruption within such parties or groups.

Mr. Barnes is Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Powers. It is the first proposal he has introduced since the convention began its sessions. He declined to discuss his proposed amendments, saying that he would prefer to have sentiment develop as the discussion went on at public hearings before his committee and in the sessions of the convention. Some of the Republican delegates to the convention expressed themselves as pleased with the tenor of the suggestions.

Labor questions came to the front in the convention today with the presentation by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, of a series of demands formulated at a meeting held here by the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers a little later appeared at a hearing before the Committee on Industrial Relations of the convention and opposed the amendment now before the convention providing for a minimum wage and for compulsory arbitration of labor differences. Mr. Gompers warned the convention to let the labor organizations take care of the interests of workingmen.

Ex-Mayor Seth Low, presented a new home rule proposal to-day, which is less radical than that urged by the conference of Mayors. It is predicted that the Low proposal may be substituted for the latter, which has the backing of Mayor Mitchel and the New York City authorities. The Low amendment vests certain powers of local legislation in cities themselves, but does not curtail to the sweeping extent of the other proposal the power of the Legislature with regard to municipalities.

Senator Robert F. Wagner announced tonight that he would present a proposal tomorrow which would lessen the direct tax this year by at least the amount cut from the appropriation bills by Governor Whitman after the tax rate was fixed. The Wagner proposal would give the State Controller power to adjust the direct tax to the fiscal needs of the State by reducing the rate fixed in the act.

President Wilson will be invited to address the Constitutional Convention at the exercises to be held in the Assembly Chamber on the evening of June 15 in celebration of the seven hundreth anniversary of the signing of Magna Charta. These others have been invited to make addresses: Joseph H. Choate, Nicholas Murray Butler, Alton B. Parker, Edgar M. Cullen, Charles Andrews, and William D. Guthrie.

BIG MEETING MOVES FOR BIRTH CONTROL

Serious Gathering in Academy of Medicine Would Change the Penal Law.

UNFIT CHILDREN USELESS

Dr. Abraham Jacobi Urges That Physicians Be Permitted to Advise as in European Countries.

At the Academy of Medicine last night, with the support of physicians of standing and workers in sociological fields, the recently agitated movement to remove legal prohibitions against communicating methods of birth control and prevention received striking evidence of public support. The largest crowd that has gathered in the hall of that dignified and conservative institution in many months was on hand early, and when the meeting was begun the seating capacity of the floor and gallery was exhausted and the aisles were crowded. Some could not get in at all.

Those who addressed the meeting were doctors, nurses and settlement workers. The terms used were as frank as those of the lecture room of the medical schools in spite of the fact that the men and women present in about equal proportions were not of the profession, and there was no evidence of any but a sincere and thoughtful attitude on the part of the hearers.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi presided and made the opening address in which he outlined the problem that the Committee on Birth oCntrol, under whose auspices the meeting was held, was working on. He explained that the penal law of New York State makes it a misdemeanor for a physician or any person to give information on methods of reculating births.

Unfit Children Are Useless.

"The future of mankind is conditioned by its children," Dr. Jacobi said. "Unless they are healthy and fit to work, physically and mentally, they cannot perform any duty in the service of the family, the commonwealth, or the State. A large percentage of those born do not reach the average development required for that purpose. Hereditary influences propagate epilepsy, idiocy, feeble-mindedness, and cretinism. They should not have been permitted to be born.

Many of our states have passed laws to prevent the propagation of such individuals. That is why health departments and many clergymen exert themselves to prevent the marriage of persons diseased. Nobody finds fault with that. Doctors forbid persons with tuberculosis to get married, and correctly so.

"One of the great social drawbacks is poverty. It includes overwork for men and women, improper, insufficient, or irregular feeding; coarse or insufficient clothing, tenement dwellings cold or overheated; congestion, want of air, many children, much disease, many deaths. Would it be wise on the part of the children not to be born? Surely; but born they are, and United States or State laws see to it that whoever advises that they must not be born, to prevent them being born without any danger or harm to father or mother is branded a criminal. The prohibition of unnecessary and not-wanted accession of human beings is considered criminal.

Right by Law in Europe.

"As it is true that every nation has its ideals, so every nation has its own idiosyncrasies. What in Europe is right by law and carried out by scientific methods, is forbidden among us. Still worse than that is the fact that what is stamped as a crime today will be considered a beneficial measure tomorrow—and vice versa.

"Outside of poverty, look at the rich, the well-to-do or the middle class. Yesterday you could read in the morning papers a report coming from a girl's college. In twenty years not one-half of the graduates were married; those who were, had one and one-half child to one wedlock—only one and one-half. Those who make the laws or those who executo them do not charge them with race suicide. We quietly look at the extinction of that class of people who came on the Mayflower.

"Consider the middle-class family. If there are too many children for comfort and health and life, the family will sink back into want and poverty. If there were fewer, that family would certainly be what you wanted it to be, the prop and staff of the State. But if you, a statesman or a physician, advise them how to avoid poverty you run the risk of falling into the hands of spies and detectives. Several have tried their hands on me this week. That is, so I understood, why we are here.

"Speakers will proclaim to you briefly that the prevention of uninvited or injurious births must be permitted or even advised. It will be the domain of the physician to teach and advise in what way men and women in wedlock may regulate their own families, their sizes, and ages. That is what this meeting is to proclaim.

"There will be no discussion here tonight. What you have come here for is to demonstrate that you are in the right, that you are a nucleus around which democratic men and women may conglomerate into a movement for liberalization of views and a generous law. In a year or two public opinion will veer about and people will wonder how stupid and callous and ungenerous they have been."

Physicians Should be Trusted.

Dr. Emily Dunning Barringer said that if physicians were intrusted with matters of life and death they should be intrusted with power to deal with sexual neuresthenics, and she advocated teaching sexual hygiene to youth and creating thus a higher ideal of married life. Dr. Louis E. Bisch treated the subject from the standpoint of preventing the spread of mentally unfit. Dr. Lydia Allen De Villiss, of the New York State Department of Health, said that of the 25,000 deaths annually in New York State of children under one year of age, half were due to causes with which medical boards could not hope to cope, the festive, the deformed, the crippled, the diseased.

"What are we goig to do about these babies who are born only to suffer and die" she asked. "There are at least 12,000 a year, 1,000 each month, more than thirty a day. What for? Because we are so stupid that we still believe a pound of cure is better than an ounce of prevention."

Miss Lavinia Dock, the suffragist, and Miss Laura Garrett spoke from the viewpoint of workers among those in need of relief. Dr. William J. Robinson, President of the Medical Board of the Bronx Hospital, said:

"It is true the Bible tells us to increase and multiply and replenish the earth, but when that injunction was given there were but eight people in the world. Now the earth is fairly well filled up, and modern morality demands that woman no longer be a breeding machine; modern morality, which is, of course, the highest kind of morality, demands that women be the perfect mistress of her body, and that she alone have the right to decide how many children she shall have and at what intervals she shall have them."

Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf spoke on the question from the aspect of its bearing on the spread of tuberculosis. Dr. Ira S. Wile, a member of the Board of Education, was the last speaker. He said the law as it stands is a lie, as it is "not lived today."

"As a physician, I can say to a married woman who comes to me," he said, "only that after she has born her child, or she is dead, I can do something for her. The law says it is right for me, if I have to save her life, to perform the Caesarean operation, but I cannot do what I know I ought to do to prevent the operation being necessary."

During the meeting cards were sent around on which those present were invited to give their names and addresses, since the organization of the Committee on Birth Control will not be complete until 1,000 indorsements of its work have been received. Apparently most of those present signed the cards.

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Russet Brown or Black Sole Leather Bags,—saddler sewn; reinforced corners; leather lined; inside pockets. Sizes 16, 17 and 18 inches. Special 4.75

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TARIFF RATES CUT BY COURT DECISION

Customs Bench Upholds 5 Per Cent. Discount on Imports in American Bottoms.

FAVORED NATIONS BENEFIT

Get Same Reduction by Virtue of Their Treaties — Case to Go tc United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Customs receipts under the Underwood-Simmons Act will be further reduced if a decision of the Court of Customs Appeals today that the law gave a 5 per cent. discount from the tariff rates on all goods imported in American bottoms or in ships of countries having commercial treaties with the United States covering reciprocal treatment, is upheld by the Supreme Court. Though the court did not specifically pass upon the full effect of the reduction. The Government, which fought the case vigorously throughout, argued that application of the "most favored nation" clauses to the reduction would make the discount, if sustained, apply to practically the entire volume of imports of the country by sea.

The normal customs revenues amount to about 300,000,000 a year, but this year, owing, in part, to the war, this will be reduced by about $$100,000,000. In any event it is estimated that the discount will mean a loss of $10,000,000 or more a year, and as the ruling applies to all imports since the act went into effect in October, 1913, nearly $20,000,000 will have to be refunded if today's decision is upheld.

The net general cash balance in the Treasury yesterday was only $13,202,000. Immediate repayment, therefore, would leave the Treasury actually in debt and force a prompt issue of bonds. Ordinarily, the decisions of the Court of Customs Appeals are final, but last Winter the Government, foreseeing today's possible outcome, obtained the enactment of a special act providing that customs cases involving treaties might be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. It is stated that this appeal will be taken, and the current fiscal year will have long elapsed before the high court finally settles the controversy.

Todays opinion confirms the ruling of the Board of General Appraisers that goods imported in registered vessels of the United States are entitled to the 5 per cent. discount. It reverses the boards ruling that goods imported in American bottoms prior to the passage of the act and entered in bonded warehouses are not entitled to the 5 per cent. discount. And it affirms the board's ruling that merchandise imported from Cuba, in addition to the 20 per cent. preferential reduction allowed by the treaty of reciprocity, is also entitled to an additional 5 per cent. reduction because of the discount. All of these rulings work reductions in the customs revenues.

France Outside the Discount.

France is the only large maritime country in Europe held by the court to lie outside the discount, as it has no provision in its commercial treaty with the United States calling for reciprocal treatment of ships and no "favored nation" clause. The treaty nations, as listed in the court's opinion, are Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Netherlands, Italy, Belgian, Japan and Spain. To this list a letter from Dr. John Bassett Moore, ex-Counsellor of the State Department, to the Secretary of the Treasury, which is incorporated in th eopinion, adds Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Denmark.

Great Britain's treaty limits her reciprocal arrangement with the United States to goods produced in her European possessions, but the Government has contended that if the discount were allowed, the most favored nation clause in other treaties would bring practically the whol eof the enormous British tonnage within reach of the 5 per cent. discount.

Today's decision was handed down by Judge Barber, with Judge Montgomery, Judge Smith, and Judge Martin concurring. Judge De Vries, who was a member of the Board of Appraisers before the Court of Customs Appeals was organized, alone dissented. Judge De Vries took the view that the court's opinion would give a 5 per cent. discount on at least more than one-half of the country's dutiable imports. He pointed out that the court's opinion showed at least 5,500 treaty-nation vessels in the American foreign trade, while 50 was the highest possible estimate of American ships. He argued that it was incredibie that Congress, to benefit the fifty American ships, should have conferred an equal benefit upon 5,500 foreign ships with which American bottoms competed.

The provisions in Section IV. of the Tariff act, around which the controversy hinged, reads:

J. Subsection 7. That a discount of 5 per centum on all duties imposed by this act shall be allowed on such goods, wares, and merchandise as shall be imported in vessels admitted to registration under the laws of the United States: Provided, that nothing in this subsection shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of any treaty concluded between the United States and any foreign nation.

Congress Knew Its Own Mind.

The Government's counsel took ground somewhat like the basis of Judge De Vries's dissenting opinion. Though the broad interpretation given to the subsection by the Government indicates that, if to-day's opinion is sustained, nearly all duties will win a five per cent. discount, the Government tried to use this construction to render the contentions of importers absurd. The Government argued that the plain purpose of the subsection was to favor American shipping, but that, if the same favor was to be conferred incidentally on practically all the shipping of the world, the preferential benefits to American vessels would be too small to be considered. The Government's argument concluded with an interpretation of the subsection by which it would mean that the proviso would nullify the affirmative legislation until the treaties lapsed or were abrogated. The court took direct issue with this contention.

"It will be presumed," said the court, "that the lawmaking body will not do a vain thing and that it intends that its acts an devery part of them are valid and capable of being carried into effect."

This Government's contention, said the court, would make the subsection merely an expression of policy, operative only at some undefined future day, while the whole intent of the statute was plainly for immediate effect.

The court also disputed the Government's use of statistics by which it was sought ot be shown that the discount would apply to so overwhelmingly large a part of the American trade as to make the preference for American ships almost nil. It adopted the figures of both the importers and the Government that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, a total of 27,501,410 tons of merchandise had been imported into the United States in 13,473 foreign ships. Of this about 16,000,000 tons was imported in nearly 9,000 British ships. Only 5,000,000 tons of this, however, was the product of British possessions, while there was dispute as to whether the remaininf 11,000,000 tons of British imports were entitled to the discount or not. The importers held that it was not; the Government in its broader interpretation held that most of it was. In any case, said the court, 1,794,000 tons were imported from Brazil, Mexico, and Russia without any claim to the discount, and undiscounted British imports would increase this figure.

"Under these circumstances," asked the Court, "can we say that the operation of J. Subsection 7 must be suspended because its purpose is not accomplished? Congress will be presumed to know the facts material to the consideration of this question. Hence it knew when the statute was enacted what benefits would accrue therefrom to our merchant marine, and what might be expected was actually called to its attention. The enactment of the subsection was the adoption of a policy of discrimination in favor of our vessels. The wisdom or expediency of that policy is a matter in which we may not inquire."

The main plea before the court on the part of American ship owners was that the favored nation treaties were, in fact, inoperative. In this connection the majority decision said:

Treaties Held Sacred.

"By no department of the Government have these provisions ever been repudiated or denounced as unconstitutional or denied force and effect so far as we can ascertain. On the contrary, they have, during all the time since their negotiation, been recognized, respected, and enforced. To now hold them invalid for any reason in view of the circumstances would, in any event, be to assume a grave responsibility, and to defeat them in the face of the contention of the Department of State the Treasury and the Department of Justice would be little less than usurpation.

"Fortunately, the duty of repudiating them can by no stretch of authority rest with us, for the very statutes which we are now construing in turn recognizes their existence and binding force, and declares in effect that they shall not thereby be abrogated nor in any manner affected or impaired. It is a matter of some gratification to know that the executive departments of our Government uncompromisingly insist that our treaties shall be observed by us."

The opinion recites the parliamentary history of the provision to show that Congress must have contemplated all its results. The discounting provision, without the proviso, passed the House as it stands today. The Senate rejected it, after refusing to amend, on the ground that it would violate treaties. In conference the proviso was added by way of compromise to the House provision so as to avoid international complications.

The court explained that it could draw its conclusions as to the intention of Congress only from the language of the clauses in question ad ot from the debates. It is safe to say, however, that the opinion today will come as a distinct shock to Democratic leaders in both houses. The leaders of the House were anxious to accomplish something for American shipping; the Senators, more versed in foreign affairs, saw the danger of international complications. Finally, when the compromise was adopted, it was common talk that the whole provision was expected merely to express Democratic sympathy with the aspirations of the American merchant marine while it was generally understood that the proviso would make it inoperative.

TAUNTED GIRL TRIES TO DIE.

Leaps from Window Because Mother of Boys Upbraids Her.

Jennie Cangelosie, fifteen years old, 255 Elizabeth Street, tried to end her life yesterday by jumping from a third floor window of her home. From a note she had pinned to her dress, it was learned she had taken to heart attacks made upon her and her sister and that she wanted to end her troubles.

Josephine Cangelosie, the sister, said that two boy repeatedly had followed and annoyed them. The girls work in a shop with their mother.

"Jennie couldn't stand it any longer," said Josephine. "Saturday the mothers of the two boys, one of whom is nineteen, and the other sixteen years old, met us in Prince Street and abused us and called us bad girls, although we had told them we tried to keep away from their sons. The fathers of the boys told them not to molest us. On Sunday morning we were followed to mass and afterward to Bronx Park. Monday the mothers met us and gave us another tongue lashing. Jennie has cried ever since. It broke her heart."

Jennie Cangelosie was injured internally and at St. Vincent's Hospital it was said there was slight chance of her recovery.

KINGSBURY ATTACKS DR. MAX G. SCHLAPP

Speaks of "Distinguished-Notorious Surgeon" on Randall's Island Board.

CHARGES INSUBORDINATION

Mrs. Dunphy Orders Counsel to Begin Court Fight Against Her Dismissal.

The State Board of Charities, investigating conditions on Randall's Island, recalled Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury yesterday to ask some questions about the dismissal of Mary C. Dunphy as head of the children's hospital and school on the island.

These questions opened the way for Commissioner Kingsbury to make an attack on Dr. Max G. Schlapp, the celebrated neurologist, and the other members of the Atypical Medical Board, which Mr. Kingsbury dismissed on March 28.

Speaking of the board Mr. Kingsbury said he would divide the surgeons into three classes—first, a class somposed of distinguished surgeons; second, a class composed of surgeons not so distinguished, and, third, a class composed of celebrated-notorious surgeans.

"I have ont particular surgeon," he said, "for classification as a distinguished-notorious surgeon," but he was stopped befcre he could name the surgeon. Then in a rising voice he assailed Dr. Schlapp as a surgeon who had given him "endless trouble."

"That man," he said, "was constantly going over my head to my superiors. He ignored every principle of office and department routine. He went to the Civil Service Commission for information he should have asked from me. And even after he had admitted his wrongdoing and had apologized he offended all over again.

"Those surgeons were neurologists and they neglected the general health of the patients while they specialized on neurological studies of them."

Commissioner Kingsbury submitted in defense of ousting the board a letter advising such action written to him by members of the General Medical Board, which had been in charge before the new typical board was created in 1913.

Commissioner Kingsbury was questioned about a report sent to him by members of the ousted Medical Board strongly supporting Mrs. Dunphy's administration and accepting responsibility for many alleged cruel practices mentioned in the charges against Mrs. Dunphy. It was intimated in several questions put by Deputy Attorney General Leonard Obermaier that Commissioner Kingsbury ousted the board because they refused "to join in a raid upon Mrs. Dunphy's administration" and wrote him protesting against charges which they did not consider true.

"No I did not dismiss them for disagreeing with me," said Commissioner Kingsbury. "I dismissed them for insubordination. The letter they sent me was offensively worded. It did not make me personally angry, but I was departmentally offended at it. I also acted upon the advice of the General Medical Board of the Charities Department, to which I referred the offensive letter from the typical board."

"Then you thought a report from the doctors who agreed with you was subordinate and proper, and that one from doctors that disagreed with you was insubordinate?" put in Mr. Obermaier.

The question nettled Commissioner Kingsbury, and he said he had serious doubts about the ability as surgeons of several members of the ousted board, and especially about their ability to diagnose cases of contageous diseases.

If those surgeons knew how to diagnose contageous diseases," he said, "it was strange that they let such cases run on so long and let the contagion spread."

Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy decided after a conference with friends and advisers yesterday to fight the removal order. She asked her counsel, Root, Clark, Buckner & Howland, to sue out a writ of mandamus, on the plea that Commissioner Kingsbury had sought to throw discredit upon her after practically a lifetime of service, without an adequate hearing.

Grenville Clark, of Mrs. Dunphy's counsel, said there were ample grounds for goin gto court, and that he would show that Mrs. Dunphy's hearing was biased and did not meet the Civil Service law.

"The Civil Service law never contemplated such a hearing Mrs. Dunphy had," he said. "Suppose the Secretary of the Navy should be brought up on charges that a sailor on a minor vessel had cramps nd didn't get speedy medical treatment? Of course he would be entitled to summon witnesses, and to show that some minor surgeon in his complicated organization failed to do his duty.

"Mrs. Dunphy headed a big organization. A surgeon charged with that duty fixed the diet and trained nurses saw that the food was provided as ordered. Yet Mrs. Dunphy was accused of not seeing that the food was properly given out and she was barred from bringing witnesses or even findinf out for herself whether the charge rested on any fact."

In spite of the removal served on Tuesday, Mrs. Dunphy continued to occupy her cottage on Randall's Island, yesterday. She seemed anything but the invalid she has been pictured and smiled broadly about the charges.

"It is a dreadful injustice," she said, "to dismiss me summarily after forty-seven years' faithful service to New York.

"I have no desire to retain the position I have held so long, with the approval of so many distinguished citizens, since Commissioner Kingsbury wants me to retire, but I cannot submit to dismissal under such circumstances. I was refused information as to the charges and I was denied the privilege of calling fifty or more witnesses who knew the facts, so I have decided to seek a hearing in another way, and when all the facts are brought out it will be shown that conditions on Randall's Island have not been as represented by the Commissioner. The defects have been due to the failure of the city to provide proper accommodations and help.

"I have a clear conscience with respect to my administration."

GOLD MINER WORKS HIGH OVER WALL ST.

Thousands Watch Employe of a Wrecker at Old Government Assay Office.

HUNG IN BOATSWAIN'S CHAIR

"Pay Dirt" In Soot from Elbow of a Flue — Dirt Gathered Up Yields Yellow Metal.

Several thousand persons passing through Wall Street yesterday afternoon paused to watch a gold miner at work 100 feet above the ground. He was the foreman employed by A. A. Volk, a wrecker who has the contract for removing the old Government Assay Office next door to the United States Sub-Treasury, and his mining operations were carried on in the elbow of an abandoned smokestack fastened to the side of the high building adjoining the site.

When the Government forsook its old assay building two years ago to take possession of the modern plant in Pine Street, diligent efforts were made to recover all of the gold dust which had accumulated in dusty rafters and in the flues leading from the furnaces. Traps had been built in the chimney to catch gold-laden soot, and at intervals these were emptied and the deposit was subjected to refinement. When a contract was let to Mr. Volk for the destruction and removal of the old building the usual clause provided that he should benefit by the amount of any salvage he might get out of the building. Neither he nor the Government representatives thought then of anything but the stone and iron that might be sold.

Before starting his wreckers Mr. Volk's curiosity led him to have the whole interior of the old Assay Office, including the ceilings and side walls, carefully swept. The dust was submitted to a private assayer, and proved to be real "pay dirt." Seeing the opportunity for an unexpected profit, the contractor had the wooden flooring in the furnace rooms carefully taken up and as carefully burned. The ashes will be washed for minute particles of gold. In the cellar beneath the workrooms searchers found two solid gold rings and a gold pen, and on the theory that cracks large enough to let such articles through must have leaked a considerable amount of gold dust in years the dirt and other refuse were gathered up and put in a safe place. No report has been received yet on the value of the gold thus salvaged.

Above ground there remained of the old assay building yesterday only two lengths of iron pipe clinging 100 feet in air against the wall of the adjacent building. These had been part of the flues leading from the refining furnaces to the tall brick chimney, and where the pipe approached a horizontal position several bushels of soot and ashes had collected and defied the periodical attempts of the assayers to recover gold lodged in the stack.

A boatswain's chair was rigged up and a steeplejack, armed with a big bucket and a scoop, was drawn up until he reached the opening at the lower end of the pipe. There he dug for gold while crowds blocked the street below and shivered when sudden gusts of wind drove him back and forth. When he had recovered all of the soot that could be scraped loose he removed the iron loops holding the pipe to the wall and let the abandoned "mine" fall.

The ashes collected by the aerial miner looked very much like ordinary chimney soot, but on closer inspection they were seen to be ful lof minute particles that Mr. Volk said were pure gold. They will be turned over to the assayer for separation.

Retires from Business at 102.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 26.—Believing that the hustle of business was too much for a man of his years, Bennett Brittin, who will celebrate his 102d birthday next month, said today he was going to devote the rest of his days to recreation. He has an auction sale in his cigar store at Clinton Avenue and West Front Street, where he has been in business for twenty-three years.

B. Altman & Co.

The House Gown Department
(Third Floor)

Extraordinary Reductions

have been made, in order to insure a quick disposal, in the prices of a number of smart Negligees, among them being several imported models. Included in this remarkable offering are Negligees of satin, crepe de Chine and various laces.

B. Altman & Co.

The Corset Department

specializes in Corsets made to individual measurements. Prompt attention is given to special orders. The materials and workmanship are unsurpassed, while the prices are reasonable.

Fittings by Expert Corsetieres.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

BILLS FOR CHARGE PURCHASES WILL NOT BE RENDERED UNTIL JULY 1ST.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
504-506 and 508 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

Include, today, in their

Clearance Sales

Street and Semi-dress Hats at $5 & $10
Formerly $18 to $30

Paris Model Hats—Formerly $45 to $75—at $15 to $25
From Georgette, Reboux, Guy, Varon, Talbot, Lewis and Madelaine.

Motor, Outing and Utility Coats
Formerly $35 to $65 at $25 and $35
Special groups selected from regular stocks.

Blouses—Formerly $10 to $25—at $5—$7—$10
A summary of lines, in silk, linen, lingerie, lace, net and Georgette crepe

Tailleur Suits—Formerly $45 to $65—at $25 to $35

Frocks and Gowns—at $35
Formerly $55 to $95—Street, Afternoon and Dance Styles

MICHAEL
Tailleur pour Dames

734 Fifth Avenue
at 57th Street

IS NOW BUSY ON HIS NEW MODES

and

Every model of the Spring season must be absolutely cleared, the expansion of his business and inadequacy of space rendering it imperative.

Last Offer $20 and $25 Thursday, Friday and Saturday Only

Arnold, Constable & Co.
For TODAY

400 Small Oriental Rugs
1/4 to 1/3 Below Regular Price

300 MOUSSOULS AND KHURDISTANS—In rich dark colorings. Average size 3.6x6.4. Reduced to 13.50 to 32.50

100 HAMIDAN RUGS—Silky and of exceptional quality. Average size 2.6x3.4. Reduced to 6.50 to 10.00

200 Odd Size Rugs

In this group are Rugs suitable for every type of furnishing. The weaves include Wilton, Velvet, Axminster and Brussels, made up in our own workroom from a large assortment of attractive patterns.

Approximate sizes and prices as follows: fully

1/3 to 1/2 Less Than Regular

Size 4.6x6.6.. 6.00 to 9.00
5.3x8.3.. 10.00 to 13.50
7.6x7.6.. 12.00 to 17.50
Size 6.9x10.0. 12.50 to 17.50
9.0x12.0. 20.00 to 27.50
9.9x12.9. 25.00 to 35.00
11.3x14.6 at 37.50 to 47.50

Also in Our Carpet Department

Of Rare Importance

150 Pieces Bigelow Carpets
Reduced from $1.65 and $2.25 yard
1.10 to 1.50
Comprising an unusually attractive assortment of the best Brussels and Axminster weaves, many our private patterns.

250 Pieces High Grade Carpets
Reduced from $3.00 and $4.00 yard
1.75 to 2.75
Consisting of Bigelow Wilton and Best English Wilton, also English Axminster carpets of exceptional value and great variety.

An Exceptional Offering of The Latest Model

Couch Hammocks

For This 6.95 Sale Only

Of special, sturdy construction for veranda or lawn use; Frames of steel with legs attached, easily converted into divan or cot; canvas covering, in khaki and green; with magazine pockets; felt top mattress filled with wood fibre. Complete with hanging chains.

STAND 3.25 CANOPY 5.75

Great Reductions in

Cretonnes and Summer Curtains

CRETONNES—30 inch; of superior quality in a delightful variety of the most artistic patterns, including Old English chintz. *Formerly 35c yard* Now 22c

CURTAIN SCRIMS—In an assortment of drawn borders and block patterns. Now 32c Yard

FANCY CURTAIN NETS—In a large assortment of attractive patterns in white and ecru. Now 22c and 48c Yard

Broadway & 19th Street

Arnold, Constable & Co.
For TODAY

About 1/2 Price — Box Sale of — Less than our cost

Women's Hosiery

NOTE—Owing to the extreme reduction given, to effect a quick clearance, to facilitate handling of sales, and to give our customers a Wholesale saving, we cannot sell these goods except in boxes of six pairs.

FIBRE SILK PLAITED—Lustrous, and of desirable weight, in black, white and tan, strongly reinforced. *Regularly $3.00 1/2 doz.* 1.85 Box 6 pairs

SILK LISLE—In black, white and tan, desirable weight, highly lustrous and excellent wearing quality. *Regularly $2.10 1/2 doz.* 1.40 Box 6 pairs

Women's Blouses

About 150 Numbers 1/3 off Regular Prices *Complete Assortment Sizes*

CREPE DE CHINE, fancy striped, white collar; long sleeves.
CREPE DE CHINE, yoke model, with shirring; pale pink and white.
CREPE DE CHINE, with smocking and hemstitching.
Regularly $4.00 2.95

CRINKLY CREPE, with contrasting collar and cuffs.
VOILE, with embroidered Marquisette Vestee and collar.
VOILE, frills and collar of dainty embroidery; long sleeves.
BATISTE, entire front of embroidery; lace trimming.
CREPE DE CHINE hemstitched model. Pale pink only. *Regularly $3.00*
FANCY VOILE with organdie yoke, collar and cuffs.
EMBROIDERED VOILE, lace trimming.
VOILE with fancy vestee; pale pink and white.
Reduced from $2.50 2.00 1.50

Fancy Voile Striped Tailleur Model — 95 Cents — Embroidered Organdie Fine Voile
Value $1.50

1,200 Summer Blankets and Comfortables
25% Off For This Sale

White Wool Blankets
SINGLE BED SIZE—
Regularly $5.00 pair 3.95
Regularly $6.00 pair 4.75
DOUBLE BED SIZE—
Regularly $5.75 pair 4.50
Regularly $7.00 pair 5.50

Fine Comfortables
FANCY SILK MULL TOPS—With borders; cotton filled; full size. *Regularly $4.85* 3.85
FANCY SILKOLINE TOPS—Wool filled; full size. *Regularly $4.25* 3.25

Our Famous *"Clydesdale"* Muslin
Sheets and Pillow Cases
1/3 Under Price

Made exclusively for us from muslin of superior grade, designed especially for extra long service.

PILLOW CASES

Size 42x38½	Plain Hem	18c each	Hemstitched	23c each
Size 45x38½	Plain Hem	20c each	Hemstitched	25c each
Size 50x38½	Plain Hem	22c each	Hemstitched	27c each
Size 54x38½	Plain Hem	25c each	Hemstitched	30c each

SHEETS

Size 63x 99	Plain Hem	68c each	Hemstitched	80c each
Size 72x 99	Plain Hem	75c each	Hemstitched	85c each
Size 72x108	Plain Hem	82c each	Hemstitched	95c each
Size 81x 99	Plain Hem	82c each	Hemstitched	95c each
Size 81x108	Plain Hem	90c each	Hemstitched	1.00 each
Size 90x 99	Plain Hem	90c each	Hemstitched	1.00 each
Size 90x108	Plain Hem	1.00 each	Hemstitched	1.10 each

About 1/2 Price — Box Sale of — Less than our cost.

Men's Half Hose

NOTE—Owing to the extreme reduction given, to effect a quick clearance, to facilitate handling of sales, and to give our customers a Wholesale saving, we cannot sell these goods except in boxes of six pairs.

SILK AND SILK FIBRE MIXED—Of brilliant lustre, smart appearance and extra long wearing quality; all sizes and plain shades. *Regularly $2.25 1/2 doz.* 1.35 Box 6 pairs

PURE SILK—Our celebrated ACCO brand of very superior quality; lisle foot, reinforced, plain shade and regular sizes. *Regularly $3.00 1/2 doz.* 2.25 Box 6 pairs

Two Attractions

200 Women's Silk Umbrellas
Of crisp black taffeta, serviceable and smart in appearance; handles include natural, mission and sterling trimmed.
Value $3.25
2.25

350 Men's Negligee Shirts
Mercerized crepes, mercerized madras and fine sateens in plain colors; sizes 14, 14½, 15, 15½ and a few larger ones.
Value $1.45 and $1.65
95c

Broadway & 19th Street

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Netting

5%

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
154 Montague Street, Brooklyn

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH.

Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

An ASSURED Success —Our Great Annual May Sale of

Hosiery

The biggest sale of its kind in the store year. Planned *months* ahead, and offering hose of every kind at bargain prices.

The immense variety is indicated by the following outline:—

Women's Hose at **14c, 16c, 28c, 49c,** and to **$3.98.**

Men's Hose at **11c, 16c, 23c, 29c,** and to **$1.50.**

Children's Hose at **7c, 8c, 14c, 19c,** and to **$1.50.**

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

Buying Tooth Brushes? Look for the Name

"Endura"

"Endura" tooth brushes are expressly manufactured and imported for Bloomingdale Bros.

Boxed—and therefore protected from dust, germs, and handling—they are *guaranteed.* And the bristles are IN TO STAY. Prices are

19c to 35c

Bloomingdales' Toilet Goods Dept. —Main Floor.

Gloves

Of Silk—for Women

50c to $1.98

Long and short. In all the season's shades, to match your gown.

Gloves for *men,* too. Of grey chamoisette, or silk. At **50c** to **$1.00.**

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

Men

Should know of these Handkerchiefs

With initials. Made of pure corded linen. The kind that stamp you as a man of *taste.* At (six) **$1.39.**

Also very excellent handkerchiefs for men and women—all linen—beautifully initialed, at (six) **98c.**

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

ALWAYS FRESH
PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

GOV. WHITMAN LETS SERVICE BOARD STAY

Finds No Evidence to Sustain Charges of Misconduct and Neglect.

REMOVAL OUT OF QUESTION.

Alleged Inefficiency Gives No Ground for Action—Decision Angers Senator Thompson.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 26.—After long consideration, Governor Whitman today dismissed the charges against Public Service Commissioners Edward E. McCall, J. Sergeant Cram, George V. S. Williams, and Robert Colgate Wood, growing out of a recent legislative investigation. All are Democrats and members of the New York City commission.

The announcement of his action was made today before Governor Whitman started on his journey to San Francisco. In a statement giving his reasons for exonerating the commissioners, Governor Whitman asserts that the charges of misconduct in office and neglect of duty which had been made against all four, had not been sustained by the evidence. The Governor in his statement says that the testimony taken before the Legislative Committee which investigated the Public Service Commission bears out to some extent, but not sufficiently to furnish ground for removal, the charge that in some of its details the work of the commissioners has not been as efficient as it should have been. This is in matters involving regulation, but the Governor finds that the arduous duties devolving upon the commissioners in connection with new transit projects might be regarded as an excuse for leaving such matters to subordinates with less satisfactory results. The Governor finds that all four commissioners against whom charges had been lodged, were equally blameworthy in this respect.

The Governor's statement deals exclusively with the report submitted to him by the Thompson Committee as a result of its investigation of the First District Commission. It makes no reference to the up-State commission. The committee made a report censuring that body, too, but no charges were filed against the individual members.

What McCall Expected.

Edward E. McCall, Chairman of the First District Commission, was at the Capitol when the Governor's statement was made public. After looking it over, Mr. McCall said:

"The Governor did exactly what I expected him to do. From my long acquaintance with the man, I knew that he would have the courage to stand up against public or any other sort of clamor and do even-handed justice. That is exactly what the Governor has done in this case."

Senator Thompson, head of the Investigating Committee, visited the Capitol today. He was more angry than surprised when he learned of the Governor's action.

"The investigating committee is still alive," said Senator Thompson. "We expect to sit through the Summer, and I think we will be able to furnish the Governor with evidence before we are through to prove that the allegations contained in the report he Governor had brushed aside in dismissing these charges contained the truth and nothing but the truth even if it did not contain the whole truth regarding official dereliction in the Public Service Commissions."

Governor Whitman's Statement.

The Governor's statement is as follows:

"The Legislative Committee appointed for the purpose of investigating the Public Service Commission of the State has made its report to me relative to the Public Service Commission of the First District, and at the same time transmitted the testimony taken. A hearing was held before me in the Executive Chamber on charges against four members of the commission based on that report and testimony.

"The testimony taken by the committee, the great number of exhibits, the answers and evidence presented on the part of the commissioners at the hearing, all consitute a record of great length, necessarily requiring serious consideration. I have read all of the evidence, exhibits, records, and answers submitted, and I have given to this subject the most earnest study.

"The law vests in the Governor power finally to dispose of these charges. There is no appeal from his decision, and his acts are not reviewable in the courts. That very fact places all the greater responsibility upon the Executive and is the more reason for the exercise of most careful scrutiny and unbiased judgment.

"It is necessary for me to enlarge upon the magnitude of the work which this commission is called upon to perform, or upon the fact that it has controlled the expenditure of vast amounts of public moneys. There is not even a suggestion anywhere in any of these records or on the part of any who have made complaints that any one of these Commissioners has been responsible, directly or indirectly, for the misuse or the misappropriation of a dollar. In fact, so far as I am at present advised, and so far as this record discloses, notwithstanding what may have appeared at any time in the public press, the personal integrity of these Commissioners has not been impugned.

McCall Charge Dismissed.

"As to charge fifth against Chairman McCall, (perhaps the most serious charge of all,) that 'he was inefficient and neglectful of his duty in failing to require the Bradley Construction Company to cease work on the Lexington Avenue route of the Subway, after having been advised by the Chief Engineer of the commission that this work would be useless in the event the dual Subway system was adopted, as is more fully specified on Page 10 of said reports,' the record of the testimony taken by the Legislative Committee, and that committee's report, indicated that the work on the Lexington Avenue route of the Subway was not stopped until after the signing of the dual contracts, and after Chairman McCall was appointed to the commission.

"I have examined the original files of the commission bearing upon this subject, and find that this work was stopped before Chairman McCall took office. This charge, therefore, must be dismissed from consideration.

"The law provides that for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or misconduct in office a Commissioner may be removed. This is not mandatory, and the Governor is given full discretion.

"I find, first, the evidence does not support a charge against these Commissioners of misconduct in office. Second, it does not support a charge of neglect of duty.

"I believe that the record shows that the commission has not been as efficient in matters of detail and in the handling of the regulative work devolving upon it as it should have been. The testimony of the Secretary and the Chief Clerk of the commission shows that the handling of informal complaints of citizens was left entirely to their charge, and that there was no general support or supervision given them by the Commissioners.

Governor's Mild Censure.

"There should have been in the commission a system whereby the Commissioners, or certain of them designated by the Chairman, should have had a direct supervision of the handling by the subordinates of these informal complaints. The Commissioners should have known whether or not their subordinates were accomplishing satisfactory results, and where, as in the Spillane case (to cite a specific case) a street railroad company neglected to comply with the reasonable requests of the commission's subordinates, the Commissioners should have taken the matter in charge and compelled obedience by the company.

"The testimony taken by the Legislative Committee shows that the efforts of the Commissioners' subordinates to secure action upon complaints regarding service on the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Interborough Rapid Transic Company were in many instances productive of no satisfactory results. It is apparent that this was due, in part at least, to the fact that the Commissioners themselves did not supervise the handling of these complaints, and did not give to the efforts of their subordinates the support which was necessary.

"The five members of the commission had served, respectively, five, four, three, and two years, and in one case nearly one year, and were equally blameworthy in this regard.

"There is evidence that certain members of the commission were not aware of the existence of certain orders regarding lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company; which said orders had been made by the Public Service Commission before such members were appointed, and that such members failed properly to inform themselves on that subject.

"There is also evidence that all of the five Commissioners failed to proceed as promptly and diligently in disposing of matters taken up by them in formal hearings as their obligation to the public required. The claim on the part of the four charges before me, that their time and attention were required during the particular months in question upon the work incident to the construction of the subway (and their answers are full and in detail on this subject) explains at least, though it does not altogether justify, such delay. There is no proof, however, that the final determination after any of these hearings was improper.

Finds Removal Unjustified.

"It is true, as the records show, and there is no evidence to the contrary from any sources, that the time of the commission was occupied with the vast construction work devolving upon it. I do not feel that the failure propertly to supervise one branch of their work, important though it was—namely, the handling of complaints (and this is the only specification that seems to be established beyond question in the evidence)—is sufficient to justify removal from office and the placing upon these men of a stigma which inevitably attends such removal.

"I believe that the proper orders of the commission will be enforced in the future, and shall hold the commission rigidly responsible for any failure, of effort to secure such enforcement.

"It is manifest that if public officers are to realize the expectations of the public, they must feel that they can rely upon a general support in their efforts to discharge their duties, and that in positions, which are extremely difficult and which involve many and grave responsibilities, they should be exempt from fear of removal, except upon grounds that are thoroughly substantial and assignable.

"The fact that I have been given absolute discretion does not justify my disregarding simple and elementary rules of evidence. I have no doubt whatever that were my actions reviewable, an Appellate Court would reinstate these commissioners, were I to remove them on this evidence.

"I do not find in this record proof of such inefficiency as is contemplated by the statute which gives the Governor the right of removal.

"CHARLES S. WHITMAN."

McCALL URGES CHANGES.

Would Recognize Service Boards in the Organic Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 26.—The Public Utilities Committee of the Constitutional Convention today heard the views of Chairman Edward E. McCall of the Public Service Commission of the First District, Chairman Seymour Van Santvoord of the up-State Commission, and Martin S. Decker, until recently a member of the latter body, in regard to proposals to make the Public Service Commissions constitutional bodies with powers and duties defined in the fundamental law.

All three speakers pleaded for Constitutional safeguards against removal for political reasons. Commissioners McCall and Van Santvoord expressed their disapproval of a plan to make the commissions bi-partisan bodies. Ex-Commissioner Decker thought this a good plan. The unanimous opinion of the speakers was that the terms of the Commissioners, which are now five years, should be extended to ten. Chairman McCall of the First District Commission utterly disapproved a proposal to cut down the salaries of Public Service Commissioners from $15,000 to $10,000. He expressed it as his opinion that the Commissioners, at least those of the First District, would not be overpaid if they received $17,500 a year, the salary now paid to Supreme Court Justices in the First and Second Judicial Districts.

"I think it is the absolute duty of this convention to make the Public Service Commissions constitutional bodies," said Chairman McCall.

Mr. Van Santvoord was asked to tell the committee what he thought of the plan to abolish the right of court review of orders issued by the commissions.

"I find no fault with the law as it stands in that respect," he replied.

"Don't you think that by making the commissions bipartisan bodies partisan rapacity would be cured and removals for political reasons stopped?" asked ex-District Attorney Olcott.

"I am against that plan, and I will never be convinced that it would have any effect except to inject politics in the work of the commissions where there is no politics now," said Mr. Van Santvoord. "The remedy against unjustified removals is to create a public sentiment so that no Governor would dare to remove a Public Service Commissioner except for cause.

"No public official would object to being removed from office if the removal is made frankly on political grounds, but to be unjustly investigated is different. I have very little use for legislative investigations, anyhow. I do not think they accomplish any but evil results."

AS HAYWARD VIEWS IT.

Glad Case Is Ended—Williams Is "Gratified."

Public Service Commissioner Hayward said yesterday regarding the dismissal of the charges against his associates:

"I am glad that the Governor has taken final action on the charges against the four members of the Public Service Commission. The delay in his decision was occasioned, as I know from my personal knowledge, from the fact that he desired to go through every word of the record from beginning to end and each of the exhibits in the proceedings of the Thompson Committee, and he did this in a careful and painstaking manner in spite of the press of other duties."

When Commissioner Williams was asked if he had anything to say concerning his exoneration, he r eplied:

"It is gratifying to be vindicated especially by a Governor of opposite political faith to oneself, and in a matter that by many was looked upon as political. I did not think it was any light thing to be charged with inefficiency and neglect of duty."

Commissioner Wood declined to make any comment.

Although none of the commissioners has been removed, the Legislative investigation has not been without its effect on the commission. For instance, since the committee came to this city the Interborough has improved its local service, of which there had been many complaints, especially concerning the non-rush hours, by the operation of an additional 40,000 seats a day. Moreover the commission has made it clearly understood that in the event of any further wilful violations of its orders, the rapid transite companies and their officials may face criminal proceedings.

It is understood that Commissioner Hayward will propose several innovations in the matter of regulation. One of his suggestions has already been accepted. It deals with the informal complaints of which so much was made at the investigation. Since he became a member of the board, Commissioner Hayward has had a dailp report made of all complaints received, and the same report is now made to the other Commissioners. On his motion Chairman McCall on Tuesday appointed Commissioners Williams and Hayward a subcommittee on informal complaints. They will meet every fortnight and go over all that have been received and note the progress made in settling them. They will also decide which of them is important enough to be made into a formal case, on which evidence is to be taken before a Commissioner.

The same two Commissioners are now at work revising the orders of the commission deciding which of them should be rescinded and which of them have been neglected and ought to be enforced fully.

WHITMAN STARTS FOR THE BIG FAIR

On State's Fine Special Train Governor and Staff Will Go and Return.

COST MAY BE $25,000

Speaker Sweet a Member of the Party — Complete Commissary Provision Made for the Journey.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 26.—With the $19,500,000 Direct Tax bill signed and the task of cutting down departmental appropriations to relieve pressure on the State Treasury in a year of unusual financial stringency completed, Governor Whiman, accompanied by his immediate family, his military staff, and a party of State officials and their wives, early this afternoon started for the Panama-Pacific Exposition on a special train. The State defrays the expense.

On more than one occasion in the past, the State has extended hospitality to its law makers and other public officials. Its generosity has become famous. It has been estimated hat roughly speaking a million dollars or more has been spent this way in the last twenty years, but it was said today that the Whitman excursion would surpass anything that the State ever had attempted in this direction.

Much secrecy wa observed with regard to the cost of sending the Governor and his party to the Pacific coast. A man who has had something to do with the commissary arrangements said soon after the Whitman departed that he did not expect here would be any "comeback" so far as his part of the work was concerned. The cost of transportation, going and coming, and including Pulman accommodations, is estimated at a little more than $18,000. The full cost of the trip is estimated at $20,000 to $35,000. An authority in the Controller's Office put the total at $25,000. Here is a statement from the Executive Chamber, giving details of the trip.

"The Governor will be eleven days in San Francisco, and will arrive home on June 18, after an absence of twenty-four days.

"The Governor will arrive at San Francisco May 31, the beginning of New York week at the Exposition. The Governor and those accompanying him will travel by special train from Albany to San Francisco and return. This train will be made up of a combination baggage and smoking car, a standard dining car, two compartment cars, and the private car "New York." Governor Whitman, Mrs. Whitman, little Olive Whitman, and Major J. Stanley Moore, Military Secretary to the Governor, will occupy the private car "New York."

"One of the compartment cars will be occupied by the Governor's military staff. The other compartment car will be occupied by the members of the New York Panama Pacific Commission and their wives, and a few State officials and legislative leaders.

"On the outgoing trip stops will be made in Chicago for one day and at Salt Lake City for one day. The party will stay eleven days in San Francisco. Leaving San Francisco the party will stop for one day at San Diego and a day and a half at the Grand Canyon.

"The party will include Governor and Mrs. Whitman, little Olive Whitman, Major Stanley Moore, Mrs. Edward Schoeneck, Mrs. Elon R. Brown, Adjt. Gen. and Mrs. Louis Stotesbury, Senator and Mrs. George H. Whitney of Mechanicville, John R. Yale, Speaker, and Mrs. Thaddeus C. Sweet, Executive Auditor, and Mrs. George A. Glynn of Syracuse and Watertown, Major Reginald L. Foster, Lieut. Commander Louis M. Josephthal, Major John Frankline Dunseith, Captain Theron R. Strong, First Lieutenant John F. Daniels, First Lieutenant Harold C. Woodward, First Lieutenant Lorillard Spencer, and First Lieutenant Alvin W. Perry of New York City, Major Henry J. Cookingham, Jr., of Utica, Captain Walker L. Gibson of Buffalo, Captain Henry E. Greene of Amsterdam, Captain William R. Johnson of Syracuse, First Lieutenant John W. Goff, Jr., of Bronxville, First Lieutenant Thomas Fairservis of Brooklyn, and First Lieutenant Maunsell S. Crosby of Rhinebeck."

The Whitman special left Albany at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Gold lace was much in evidence on board, for the members of the Governor's staff had elected to come to the train in full regalia.

A large part of the $750,000 appropriation made by a Democratic legislature to cover the cost of New York's participation in the Panama-Pacific Exposition has been spent for travel, including one trip to Europe inconveniently cut short by the outbreak of the war, and three excursions to San Francisco, prior to the Whitman expedition. There were excursions when the site of the New York State building was selected, when the cornerstone was laid and just before the opening of the Exposition when ex-Goxernor Glynn and other members of the Panama-Pacific Commission went to San Francisco by way of the Panama Canal, at the State's expense.

A member of the Commission is authority for the statement that another excursion is contemplated for July when it is planned to send a carload of lesser lights of the Whitman Administration to the Exposition at the State's expense.

The members of the military staff were housed at a hotel here before they started on their journey. All the transcontinental travelers are regarding the trip itself as a mere incident. They are looking forward to the eleven days' stay in San Francisco.

UNEMPLOYED ROUT POLICE.

Clash with Officers in Kansas After Terrorizing Inhabitants.

WICHITA, Kansas, May 26.—Sixty idle men, drawn here by employment advertisements in Eastern newspapers, clashed with the police here today and put the officers to rout. The men had built a bonfire in an outlying section of the city, over which they were cooking.

It is estimated that about 1,600 idle men have come to Wichita and vicinity. Many of them are destitute and in bands of fifty and sixty have taken possession of freight trains, refusing either to pay fare or get off.

Housewives have been intimidated, but so far no arrests have been made, as the police would have difficulty in caring for such an army of the unemployed.

Twenty Years for Killing Husband.

Mary Prozikawitz, 32 years old, of 2,466 Hughes Avenue, the Bronx, was sentenced to from twenty years to life imprisonment in State's prison by Justice Bartow S. Weeks yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court in Bronx County, for having killed her husband, Tonko Prozikawitz, March 20. Mrs. Prozikawitz killed her husband with an axe and placed his body in a closet. Two days later she was found wandering aimlessly on a road between Flushing and College Point, L. I.

JUDGMENT AGAINST DIX.

Former Governor Was Sued for Wine Bill by a London Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 26.—A judgment for $514.50 against ex-Governor Dix was entered today in the Albany County Clerk's office in favor of Berry Brothers & Co., a London wine firm. The complaint, verified by George J. Hatt, the Albany attorney for the company, alleges that goods, "principally wines," were furnished between June 1 and Oct. 1, 1912, and that no part of the account has been paid. Mr. Dix was occupying the Executive Mansion as Governor at that time.

It is said that Governor Dix claimed a reduction should be made in the bill on account of breakage, but he allowed the judgment to be taken by default after service of the summons and complaint on him at Thomson.

NAMES ELECTIONS HEAD.

Governor Appoints Frederick Marshall as State Commissioner.

ALBANY, May 26.—Dr. Frederick Marshall of New York today was appointed Superintendent of Elections by Governor Whitman. He succeeds John R. Voorhis of New York, W. J. Hillery of Buffalo, and John Pallace of Brockport. His salary will be $5,000 annually.

Dr. Marshall is a New York dentist and is the Republican leader in the Tenth Assembly District. He was associated with the framers of the bill which reorganized the Elections Board, making it a single-headed body.

F. D. UNDERWOOD INDICTED.

President of Erie Railroad Charged with Violation of Commerce Laws.

CLEVELAND, May 26.—Frederick D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad Company; the Erie Railroad, and the Delaware & Hudson Railroad were indicted Wednesday by a special Grand Jury on a charge of violating the interstate commerce laws.

The indictment charges that in July, 1912, W. B. Miller, former President of the Diamond Rubber Company of Akron and seven friends were allowed the use of a private car for a trip from Akron to Beverly, Mass., upon payment of eight fares. Under the interstate commerce law a private car can be allotted only upon payment of twenty-five full fares.

Carlsbad Water at the "Spa" in Central Park

During the war you can take the genuine Carlsbad Waters at the "Spa" in Central Park. All other genuine mineral waters can be had there. Mineral Springs near West 72nd Street Entrance. Open from 6 A. M. until 6 P. M. daily

Eisner-Mendelson Co., New York

SAN FRANCISCO
Geary at Taylor

Bellevue Hotel

10 minutes to Exposition without transfer. Built of concrete and steel. Private bath to every room. First class in every detail.

H. W. WILLS, Manager.
(Member of Official Exposition Hotel Bureau.)

Dustproof Concrete Floors

Made with SMOOTH-ON Iron Cement No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Jersey City, N. J.

7-20-4

R. G. SULLIVAN'S

Cigar sales now largest in its forty years of continuous growth.
Largest selling brand of 10¢ Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

GREENHUT'S "Meet me at the Fountain"
J. E. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Trustees' Sales

(By Order of the United States District Court)

The greatest economies the New York shopping public has ever had an opportunity to share in at the height of the selling season.

(Remember, Only Three Business Days to Decoration Day)

Anticipate your wants—you can save something on everything you need. Come today!

Because of the big attendance at these sales, we cannot guarantee to fill Mail or Telephone Orders.

Men's $17.50 to $25 Suits
(Blue Serge, also "Fancies")
Sale Prices $12.75 & $14.65

The blue serge is all wool and guaranteed.
Remainder of the suits are principally Worsteds and Cassimeres in neat mixtures, stripes, checks and plaids. All sizes.

Men's $3.50 to $5 Trousers— Sale Price $2.65

"Business" and "Dress" styles. Worsteds and all-wool blue Serges. All sizes.

$3 Raincoats for Boys—double texture rubberized; also black; sizes 6 to 14 years $1.50

$5 Serge Suits for Boys—blue serge, two pairs of trousers (1 pair of blue serge and the other pair of white duck); sizes 7 to 17 years $3.95

50c Four-in-Hand Neckwear—fine silk; large open-end shapes 29c

65c Negligee Shirts—soft French cuffs; all perfect 39c

$1, $1.50 and $1.75 Negligee Shirts—soft French cuffs; fine mercerized woven shirtings; all sizes 79c

$1.50 to $3 "Olus" Pajamas—beautiful patterns, also plain colors (slightly imperfect) $1.35

25c and 35c Pocket and Jack Knives—2 and 4 blades 17c

Ceylona Pearl Necklaces—various lengths; formerly to $2.95 $1

$5.50 Mesh Bags—silk lined $2.95

50c Gate-top Bags—black only 35c

89c Whipcord Lap Dusters—54x72 59c

$4.50 Wool Automobile Lap Rugs $3.50

50c Chamoislisle Gloves—2 clasps; double drawn backs; white; natural and gray 35c

$6.75 Raincoats—for women and misses; rubberized poplin and Canton cloth; black, navy or tan $3.95

25c and 35c Hosiery for Men and Women—black and colors; well-known make; (slightly imperfect) 12c

75c Union Suits for Men—fancy plaid or fine pin check crossbar nainsook; all sizes 49c

$1 and $1.25 Union Suits for Men—fine white ribbed soft cotton; perfect-fitting; all sizes 79c

49c Large Cabinets of Cloth Finish Writing Paper—containing 100 sheets with 75 envelopes to match 29c

$2.25 High-Grade Porto Rican Brevas Cigars—Diadona brand; box of 50 $1.15

$2.25 La Guarda Invincible Cigars—a leading 5c cigar; box of 50 $1.25

$2.50 Colored Bed Spreads—odd lot; each $1.48

$1.50 Cut Glass Domino Sugar Holders 79c

$2.95 Cut Glass Water Bottles $1.95

$5.50 Cut Glass Water Sets—3 pint jug and 6 tumbler holders to match; complete with reflector $3.95

18c Cretonne—2,500 yards; yard 10c

$1.25 Nottingham Lace Curtains 98c

$1.50 Scrim Curtains 98c

$1.65 to $2.75 "Freezo" Ice Cream Freezers — makes delicious ice cream; easy to operate; freezes quickly; sizes 1 quart to 4 quart, at $1.05 to $1.68

$3.35 Blue Flame Oil Stoves—odorless and smokeless; 2 burner $2.30

$4.75 Blue Flame Oil Stoves—3 burner $3.30

—Drug Department—

25c Size Kolynos Tooth Paste—sale 12½c

$1 Size Westphal's Auxiliator—sale 39c

—Paints—

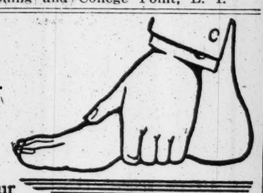
	Gal.	½ Gal.	Qt.	Pt.	½ Pt.
Roof Paint	90c	48c	27c		
Permanent Mixed Paints	$1.15	60c	33c	18c	11c
Floor Paint	$1.15	60c	33c	18c	11c

ALL CHARGE PURCHASES MADE DURING THE REMAINDER OF THIS MONTH WILL BE ENTERED ON BILLS RENDERED JULY 1ST.

If you are not a Charge Customer, you can enjoy the convenience of an account by applying to our Department of Accounts.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon —Single Stamps in the Afternoon.

Your Feet Deserve Care



It's easy to ruin your feet by wearing ill fitting and poorly designed shoes. Tennyson said "your feet are your best friends" yet how many persons would treat their friends as badly as they do their own feet?

The **Coward Shoe**
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."

is designed to correct foot troubles. Those suffering from "flat-foot" will find speedy relief and comfort in Coward Shoes. They are designed especially to hold up the arch and make walking a pleasure.

Sold Nowhere Else

JAMES S. COWARD
264-274 Greenwich Street, N.Y.
(Near Warren Street)
Mail Orders Filled
Send for Catalog

FISK NON-SKID

WITH FISK SERVICE

AT LOW PRICES

Cost Reduced—Quality Maintained

Compare With Plain Tread Casing Prices Of Other Standard Makes

3½x30 - 12.20	4½x34 - 27.30
4 x33 - 20.00	4½x36 - 28.70
4 x34 - 20.35	5 x37 - 33.90

Fisk quality tires never gave more universal satisfaction than they are giving today.

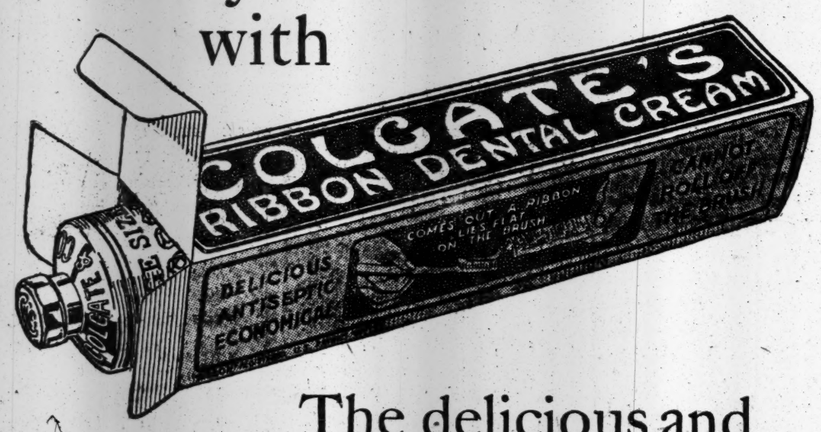
THE FISK NON-SKID is the only **real** non-skid which can be bought at the Low Prices.

Fisk Tires For Sale By All Dealers

THE FISK RUBBER COMPANY
of N. Y.
Chicopee Falls, Mass.

New York Branch 1725 Broadway
Brooklyn Branch, 1207 Bedford Avenue

Brush your teeth with



The delicious and efficient dentifrice with which the tooth-brush habit is easily formed.

Sold Everywhere

Real Estate Ownership

requires the services of specialists because the net return yield depends upon getting and keeping tenants together with a wise economy in operation. We can give this service because we have an efficient organization.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street

The Panama Exposition

You will find the Butterick Building at San Francisco an interesting feature of the Exposition. Butterick merchants, Butterick readers and Butterick advertisers—in fact every one will receive there a hearty welcome.

In this connection it is significant that Butterick took first honors at

Chicago	in 1893
Paris	in 1900
Buffalo	in 1901
St. Louis	in 1904
Vienna	in 1906
Berlin	in 1906
Petrograd	in 1907
London	in 1908

The Butterick Building at the Exposition will be readily found in the Varied Industries Palace.

We shall be glad if you will make the Butterick Exhibit your headquarters and have your mail addressed there.

BUTTERICK

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Custom Made Shirts, $2.48

The workmanship, the cut and quality of our Made-to-Measure Shirts are of the highest standard. We maintain our own workrooms on the premises, and every garment is made under the supervision of skilled shirt makers.

As a special feature we offer Shirts made of Imported and Domestic fine Woven Madras for $2.48.

These are in Negligee Style, with soft or laundered cuffs.

Finer materials, priced as follows:

Scotch Oxfords,	$3.44
Fine Scotch Flannels,	$5.74
French Madras,	$3.44
Pure Silk,	$4.96

An additional charge of 50c per garment for Plaited style—on all the above grades.

Macy's—Men's Shop, Main Floor.

VOGEL "The Style Maker FOR MEN'S SHOES"

"Vogel leads - Others follow"

The latest and smartest shoe for men

Golden Brown Kid-Color No. 21

F. B. & C. KID NEW YORK

Tops: "F. B. & C.," Pearl Grey Kid, No. 31.
or
"F. B. & C." Battleship Grey, No. 25.
or
"F. B. & C." Military Grey, No. 14.

These shoes combine "Style" and "Comfort." Do Not Require the services of the bootblack. "Water and cloth does the trick."

E. VOGEL
64 Nassau St. New York

ADVERTISEMENT.

Dyspeptics! Try One More Good Dinner!

Yes, order all the rich, delicious foods, all the "indigestible" luxuries you long for. Eat anything and everything your instinct suggests, just as if you had the stomach of a trench-digger. But while feasting on these forbidden foods, sip a glass or two of that delicious, clear, non-laxative Mana-cea Water. It immediately restores good digestion and prevents the slightest distress or discomfort. Served at clubs, hotels, and restaurants. Sold by druggists and high-class grocers. Why not order a case today and let its regular use put *your* stomach to rights? Man-a-cea is sold under a guarantee to refund your money if it fails to relieve.

BATTLE CRUISERS WON FOR 'INVADERS'

'Defenders' Defeated on Scouting Line for Lack of Them in Naval War Game.

GAVE REDS THE ADVANTAGE

Defeated Blues—Washington Sees Need of More Battle Cruisers and Dreadnoughts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The victory of the Red, or enemy, fleet over Admiral Fletcher's Atlantic battleship fleet—the Blue fleet—in the naval war game which ended yesterday is regarded by naval authorities in Washington as demonstrating the necessity of battle cruisers for the American Navy, as well as additional dreadnoughts, scout ships, and submarines, especially submarines of the cruising type. Without battle cruisers in the fighting line, the Atlantic battleship fleet was not strong enough to prevent Rear Admiral Beatty's Red squadron from gaining a foothold on the Atlantic Coast.

The detailed telegraphic report of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, President of the Naval War College, as umpire, reached the Navy Department today. Based on that report this official statement was made public tonight:

Results of the War Game.

"The war problem which has just been played off the Atlantic Coast had for its purpose the training of the officers of the fleet. The problem on the part of the Atlantic fleet was, in brief, to prevent a more powerful fleet than our own from establishing a base at some point between Eastport, Me., and Cape Hatteras, from which to invade the country.

"When Admiral Fletcher moved out from New York at noon of May 18 with the Blue fleet he faced the difficult problem of meeting an enemy stronger than his own in every branch except submarines, and especially superior in scouts. Admiral Fletcher's plan of defense was excellent, but was not successful owing to weather conditions and the marked superiority of the enemy in scouts.

"The attacking Red fleet, under Rear Admiral Beatty, approached at a distance of several hundred miles by a line of fast scouts spaced at intervals and covering a front of nearly 500 miles; behind this line and ready to stiffen it at any point where necessary came a line of battle cruisers and armored cruisers. These Red scouts and cruisers had the problem not only of locating the Blue fleet, but also of preventing any concentration of ships from the Blue fleet from breaking through a weak point in their line and attacking the Red transports following behind the main Red fleet. These transports were intended to effect a foothold on the coast and maintain themselves there until reinforcements could be brought to their support.

"The advance forces came in contact soon after daylight on the 20th. Within a few hours about half of the Blue scouts had been put out of action, the most effective work against them being done by the enemy's battle cruisers, whose high speed and long range enabled them to pick off the slower and weaker Blue cruisers almost at will, at the same time eluding the supporting dreadnoughts.

"Admiral Fletcher withdrew to the northward, using his remaining scouts to search and guard the area from which he believed the Red fleet would pass if it contemplated landing on the New England coast. This was, as a matter of fact, Admiral Beatty's plan, although Admiral Fletcher had not actually located the Red fleet. The Blue fleet succeeded in protecting this region and forcing Admiral Beatty in the end to seek an opening to the southward.

"In the meantime Admiral Beatty was holding his main force well out to sea and following up every move of the defending fleet with his scouts. Thus one fleet was able to make every move with knowledge of the enemy's whereabouts, while the other was in the dark. When convinced that no opening was to be expected along the New England coast, Admiral Beatty turned toward the south and passed around the flank of the defending forces, starting out about noon of the 24th for the Chesapeake. During the night of the 24th Admiral Fletcher left the vicinity of Cape Cod, where he had remained for three days, and moved southward.

"News of this move almost immediately reached Admiral Beatty, who at that time was headed for Cape Henry, over 100 miles ahead of the Blue fleet. At noon on the 25th Admiral Beatty turned back with most of his heavy ships to meet and engage the Blue fleet, his transports in the meantime continuing south with a strong escort toward the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. As the force with which he thus threatened the Blue fleet was decidedly more powerful than that which Admiral Fletcher could bring against it, and as the submarines of the defending force were not near enough to take part in the engagement, the umpire decided that Admiral Beatty's forces could, without difficulty, seize a base in or near the Chesapeake, that the Red force had been successful in its object, and that the strategical manoeuvres were at an end."

Congressional Action Expected.

The lesson of the war game, pointing to the need of fast and powerful scout cruisers, coupled with the naval lessons of the war in Europe, will, it is believed here, result in a recommendation that the coming Congress inaugurate the policy of building battle cruisers; in addition to dreadnoughts, for the American navy. In a battle in the North Sea the British were able to sink the German battle cruiser Blücher because the British battle cruisers were of greater speed. The German battle cruiser Goeben, now in the Turkish navy, was enabled to escape the British and French warships in the Mediterranean and enter the Dardanelles because of its superior speed.

While Admiral Fletcher's fleet was inferior to that of the enemy in scout and battle cruisers, the Fletcher fleet was superior in submarines—submarines of the coast defense type. But this superiority was reduced in the beginning of the war game by the mishaps that forced several of the submarines to return to port. This evidence of weakness on the part of submarines is being carefully investigated by the Navy Department on orders from Secretary Daniels.

Battleship Fleet at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 26.—Most of the vessels of the Atlantic battleship fleet, under command of Admiral Fletcher, came into Narragansett Bay this morning, joining the warships which had preceded the big fighters. After an exchange of salutes and official calls the Admirals of the fleet held an informal discussion of the war game on the flagship Wyoming.

In due course the war game will be taken up at the Naval War College.

At the conclusion of the war game yesterday Commander Frank E. Schofield, commanding the Chester, the Red flagship, addressed the officers and men at quarters, explained some of the details of the war game, and complimented all hands upon their efficiency. Officers and men responded with three cheers for their Captain and Admiral Beatty, who was below, making up his report.

The Chester, it is reported, will go to the Philadelphia Navy Yard to prepare for a cruise in European waters.

The flagship New York, flying the flag of Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, developed trouble with condensers in the midst of the war game, dropped out of the line of battleships, and made full speed for the New York Navy Yard. The battleship New Hampshire sailed for Norfolk today for repairs.

VILLA MEN AHEAD IN MEXICO BATTLE

Have Won Decided Advantages, State Department Hears—Fighting Resumed.

TRY TO REGAIN MONTEREY

Riots and Looting There When Villa Troops Evacuated, but City Is Now Quiet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Secretary Bryan today received official advices indicating that battles between the forces of Generals Villa and Obregon in Central Mexico were not yet determined, and there had been no decisive victory won by either side. The fighting has been of the severest character. Both the Villistas and Carranzistas claim to have won the battle, but these claims are declared by the State Department to be premature.

On the basis of his reports today, Secretary Bryan made this statement:

"The department is just in receipt of official advices stating that the report of the Villa victory given out at Chihuahua by Minister Lombardi was apparently premature. From the best information obtainable, it is stated, both sides rested after the severe fighting at Leon, with a decided advantage on the Villa side. It is reported that the battle was resumed on the morning of May 26."

Secretary Bryan was also notified today that fighting is in progress at Monclava, and that the Villistas were making strong efforts to recapture the town. The Villa agency tonight gave out a statement saying that the Villa forces had recaptured Monclava. The statement continued:

"Carranzista information regarding the defeat of General Angeles in the battle three days ago, is false. Our troops won a complete victory. It is also untrue that Generals Pereyra and Carrera Torres were shot. The latter occupies Victoria. The former, after defeating the Carranza forces near Monterey, joined the troops of General Raoul Madero and General Ramirez, who have recaptured Saltillo. They are now marching to Monterey, which city has not been occupied by the enemy's troops. In the fight that General Pereyra had with the Carranzistas, his son, Colonel Pereyra, was killed."

The Carranza agency tonight received this cablegram from General Carranza at Vera Cruz:

"Telegraphic communications between Monterey and Vera Cruz, re-established today. Railroad communications will be in effect within a week. Americans arriving from Mexico City state that the inhabitants are anxiously waiting the entry of Constitutionalist troops, and that the remaining few Zapatistas will evacuate at the first advance of the Constitutionalists.

already in our possession there are

"In all the Central States which are great amounts of cereals, and I have instructed that enough of them be purchased to be forwarded to Mexico City as soon as this city is recaptured by our troops in the next movement. Therefore, I deem it is not necessary to bring cereals from the United States, which, however, will be done in case the former will not be sufficient."

Riots and looting at Monterey before the Villa troops evacuated were reported today in State Department dispatches. Opening of the railroad to Laredo, the department hopes, may relieve the food scarcity at Monterey. The city is now quiet and the department advices say that so far there has been no complaint of the conduct of the Carranza troops.

No Land to "West's Secretary."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 25, via Galveston, May 26.—Considerable comment has been heard on a statement made during a convention debate that a Mr. Hall, described as "Duval West's secretary," had received land in the State of Morelos from the haciendas belonging to the Escandon family. It is pointed out that Mr. Hall is not Mr. West's secretary, but the proprietors of hotels at Cuernavaca and a friend of Zapata.

Fighting at the Border.

DEL RIO, May 26.—Villa troops which entered Las Vacas, the Mexican town opposite here, after the Carranza troops evacuated the place last Sunday, drove off the returning Carranza force after some scattered fighting early today and remained in possession of the town. Losses were not known here.

LASSEN PEAK IS SCARRED.

Havoc Wrought by Recent Eruption Is Plainly Visible.

REDDING, Cal., May 26.—Lassen Peak, once beautiful in the symmetry of its summit and the wealth of timber that enveloped it, stands today a ruin, self wrecked by its eruptions.

Its crater is shattered and down its western slope two black streams half a mile wide, separated by a ridge covered with ash-soiled snow, extend for miles. These scars mark the path of the streams of lava and mud that spouted from the mountain during the great outburst Saturday night.

Government forest rangers reported today that they had been unable, owing to the volcano's heat, to venture near enough to the peak to ascertain the full extent of the change wrought in the mountain.

MORE THAN INTEREST

THE Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates we sell pay you interest guaranteed at 4½%—but they do something more.

They teach you how to save money—a thing that is worth more to you than any amount of interest.

Ten dollars saved each month may be the beginning of a fortune.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

A 200 WORD LETTER HERE
A 100 WORD LETTER HERE
A SHORT MEMO HERE
A TELEGRAM HERE
A HALF A DOZEN LETTERS HERE
AND STILL ROOM FOR MORE HERE
THEN YOUR OFFICE BOY ERASES IT—AND IT'S READY TO DO THE SAME THING OVER A HUNDRED TIMES MORE

The Dictaphone cylinder has made the shorthand note-book obsolete!

FOR instance, one man *wondered* if you have to use a cylinder for every letter you dictate. Certainly not—you start dictating on a fresh Dictaphone cylinder and dictate anywhere up to a dozen or fifteen letters; or you dictate letters and memos and telegrams, or whatever you wish, until the cylinder is full. The illustration gives an idea of what one cylinder holds.

Then, after your typist transcribes the dictated matter, the cylinder is shaved, and it's all ready for another batch of dictation. And you keep right on repeating this operation for anywhere up to a hundred times. If you only dictate even twelve letters to a cylinder-length, a single cylinder will hold 1200 letters.

There isn't a single feature of dictation that you can think of but that has been provided for in the Dictaphone. Corrections? Correct as often as you want and as much as you want, and on any part of your dictation.

Your business is not "different," and there is not one single objection you may think you have that is any objection at all to the Dictaphone.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED
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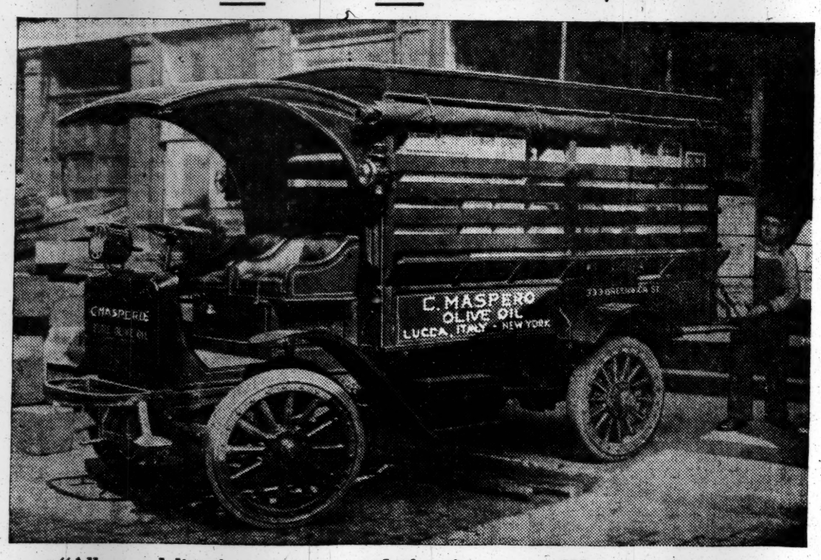

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BURKE DEALS BLOW TO CONSPIRACY CASE

Testifies Gen. Goethals Told Him He Was Railroad, Not Government, Employe.

TECHNICALITY OVER DRAFTS

Salas Defense May Show They Were Paid in Indiana, and So Stop the Prosecution Here.

As a Government witness, John Burke, the former head of the Commissary Department of the Panama Railroad, gave Assistant District Attorney Carstarphen an unpleasant surprise in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt yesterday, when the trial of Jacob L. Salas on the charge of conspiring to defraud the Government was continued. Mr. Carstarphen had been trying to establish the status of Burke as a Government employe, but Burke testified that Major Gen. Goethals had told him that he (Burke) was not limited by a certain act of Congress, as he was in the employ of the Panama Railroad and not of the United States.

General Goethals probably will be recalled on his return from Washington to explain what this conversation actually meant, as the Government may not be able to convict Burke's associates if it be shown that he was not in the Government service.

Mr. Carstarphen scored by showing that on the tobacco received from Salas the Government made a considerably lower profit than on other tobacco, sold by the Commissary Department, though its retail price was higher. From this he will argue that the opportunity for Salas and Ricordo Bermudez, his confederate to recoup themselves for the one-third of the net profits they paid to Burke, lay in the high price they were permitted to charge the Government.

Mr. Carstarphen began the day's proceedings by asking Burke if he ever had reported the receipt of the commissions paid him by Salas. The witness said that he had not and described the departments under him. They were the stores, a manufacturing plant, an ice plant, a laundry, a wholesale and a retail department.

Prices Quoted Orally.

Burke explained that he fixed the retail prices according to the cost of the goods and certain other charges that had to be covered. He did not always ask for bids, but prices were submitted before awards were made. These awards and prices were sometimes made quite informally by word of mouth only.

Mr. Carstarphen wanted to know how Salas made his price for his goods, as it had not been mentioned in the letter that Burke wrote Salas, accepting his offer of tobacco. The witness replied that Salas made the price in his office.

To show Burke's connection with the Isthmian Canal Commission Mr. Carstarphen brought out that when the witness needed a vacation he applied for it to Major E. T. Wilson, supplies officer of the Commission, and that he, like other employes in the Canal Zone of two years' service, received the service medal.

William Rand, Jr., counsel for Salas, took Burke through history of his career and showed that his appointment to the Panama Railroad had been made by W. G. Wierd, the general manager in 907. As for the fact that Salas did not quote a definite price for his tobacco, Burke explained that that was not unusual one. In rebuttal Mr. Carstarphen drew, he asserted that he had tried to get bids from the British-American Tobacco Company twice, but its prices were above those of Salas, while the tobacco was inferior.

As Burke told of running accounts between the Commissary Department of the Panama Railroad and the supply departments of the Canal Commission a question arose as to whether the money passing between them belonged to the railroad or the commission. Judge Hunt said that was the crucial point of the case, and so Mr. Rand altered the form of his question to permit the witness to state that money was paid out by the treasury of the railroad.

"I considered," said Burke a little later, "that as long as the people got their tobacco as cheaply as it was possible to get it and the Government was not involved, I was doing no wrong."

"You did not look upon yourself as an employe of the United States?"

Not Government Employe.

"A new law was passed," the witness explained, "regulating purchases by the officials of the United States. After conferring with Judge Collins of the Canal Zone, Colonel Goethals told me the railroad was not bound by the new law. So I did not consider myself a Government employe."

Mr. Rand wanted to know if, when he was storekeeper for other railroads, Burke had taken commissions, and Burke replied he had had no opportunity.

"If you had had the opportunity, would you have made similar arrangement?"

"I believe you have stated the case correctly," was the answer.

Burke stated that he had received no promise of immunity from the Government, and although he had talked over the other cases in which he was concerned with Mr. Carstarphen he had made no bargain.

Mr. Carstarphen took the witness in hand again. Burke would not admit that he had forced the Salas brand of tobacco on the Canal employes, but Mr. Carstarphen showed that there was an 83.5 per cent. profit on the American cross-cut tobacco, which was sold at 8 cents, while there was only a 32.1 per cent. profit on Salas's French cross-cut, which was sold at 7 cents. Yet he did not reduce the price on the American brand until 1914.

Salas earned, in addition to his profit on his tobacco, a 5 per cent. brokerage commission, the legitimacy of which was not challenged, and Burke said he supposed that he received his one-third share of that, as well as of the profits of the tobacco sales.

William J. Kasberd, Jr., of the Fletcher Savings and Trust Company of Indianapolis, and Bert McBride, President of the Security Trust Company of the same city, told of putting through the drafts which were given by Salas or Mermudez to Burke. Mr. Rand tried to show that just as soon as they were deposited Burke could have drawn against them, while Mr. Carstarphen urged that if the drafts had not been paid in New York the banks would have held Burke responsibl for anything paid upon them.

It was understood that the defense was trying to establish that the drafts were actually paid in Indianapolis and not in this city, with the idea of having the case thrown out on the technicality that no act of alleged conspiracy occurred in this district and that the prosecution should have been brought in Indianapolis.

William L. Taylor, counsel for Burke in certain Indianapolis real estate transactions and a former Attorney General of Indiana, also told of passing drafts drawn by Salas which were sent to him by Burke from the Canal Zone. The trial will proceed today.

RAIN STOPS SCHOOL GAMES.

P. S. 21 Leading in Columbia League Games When Shower Comes.

Rain put a stop to the annual spring track and field meet of the Columbia Athletic League, districts one and nine, at Curtis Field, Staten Island, yesterday, just at a time when the games became most interesting because of the close fight for the team trophy. Three field events remain to be contested, and the results of these may upset the standings of the schools as they were at the end of the sports yesterday. Public School 21, in Mott Street, handled by the director of the meet, Robert A. Hogan, came out on top with forty-five points, but immediately back of it was Public School 95 with forty-four. Public School 16 was also in the running with thirty-five points. The last two named schools are especially strong in the events still to be decided, and either one may come off victorious when the meet is completed, probably tomorrow afternoon.

There were more than 400 young athletes in line when Superintendent John S. Roberts opened the games in the morning. So good was the conduct of the youngsters, who dined on the same field where they competed, that the District Superintendent lined them up after the games and highly complimented them. The boys marched to the ferry after the games, saluting and singing "America" just before making their departure.

Owing to the heaviness of the track, fast performances were impossible for the boys. There were two dead heats to enliven the sprints. They will be run tomorrow. Public School 21 made its heaviest count in the relays, winning two, finishing second in another and capturing a fourth place in another. Summary:

50-Yard Dash, (85-pound class, fifth and sixth years.)—Won by Perelli, P. S. 16; Mailer, P. S. 21; Gerber, P. S. 21, third; Laurino, P. S. 21, fourth.

60-Yard Dash, (100-pound class, fifth and sixth years.)—Won by Esposito, P. S. 21; De Fabis, P. S. 8, second; Fersichetti, P. S. 21, third; Pantana, P. S. 8, fourth.

50-Yard Dash, (85-pound class.) — Won by Muscante, P. S. 95; De Stefano, P. S. 21, second; Cattano, P. S. 95, third; McMahon, P. S. 16, fourth.

60-Yard Dash, (100-pound class.)—Dead heat for first place between Abbot, P. S. 16, and Preminslni, P. S. 95; Raedell, P. S. 44, third; Liberti, P. S. 21, fourth.

75-Yard Dash, (115-pound class.)—Won by Snyder, P. S. 16; Sozio, P. S. 21, second; Williams, P. S. 16, third.

100-Yard Dash, (heavyweight class.) — Dead heat for first place between Reborl, P. S. 95, and Abrahams, P. S. 44; Viola, P. S. 21, third; Semenesi, P. S. 95, fourth.

300-Yard Relay, (85-pound class, fifth and sixth years.)—Won by P. S. 21, (Fllomena, Lamotta, Bucierone, and Neglia;) P. S. 16, (Omara, McAdams, Griffin, and Kenneliey,) second; P. S. 8, (Tricago, Pecora, Bufaus, and Mareo,) third; P. S. 23, (Barone, Campalango, Esposito, and Virenti,) fourth.

360-Yard Relay, (85-pound class, seventh and eighth years.)—Won by P. S. 21, (Lagiavira, Isabella, De Stefano, and Pagerelo;) P. S. 95, (Schneider, Fraine, Varrachi, and Nivach,) second; P. S. 16, (HebHch, Magrant, Cuddy, and Pletch,) third; P. S. 44, (Elsner, Boridio, Lignori, and Linsky,) fourth.

440-Yard Relay, (100-Pound Class.)—Won by P. S. 21, (Morill, Liberti, Unemtro, and Prigilio;) P. S. 95, (Church, Fauto, Pinto, and Finachiaro,) second; P. S. 44, (Serner, Kahn, Livichi, and Wickman,) third; P. S. 23, (Lorenzo, Badarraco, Cancelloro, and Abia,) fourth.

440-Yard Relay, (115-Pound Class.)—Won by P. S. 23, (Foller, Paggioli, Garevente, and Petrino;) P. S. 21, (Domino, Sirir, Delamaiche, and Campanella,) second; P. S. 95, (Garina, Kaiser, Gagel, and Clark,) third; P. S. 44, (Lamb, De Dianco, Behlerig, and Hartman,) fourth.

440-Yard Relay, (Heavyweight Class.)—Won by P. S. 44, (Henyon, Joseph, Draper, and Cudmore;) P. S. 95, (Spinelli, Sansone, Bracalone, and Rubertona,) second; P. S. 23, (De Kuccia, Cucci, Guerreri, and Mlitzner,) third.

Running Broad Jump, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Funai, P. S. 95, with 12 feet 3 inches; Sansuchi, P. S. 16, second, with 12 feet 2 inches; Craig P. S. 16, third with 12 feet 1 inch; MacMichol, P. S. 16, fourth, with 12 feet.

Running High Jump, (100-Pound Class.)—Won by Armistead, P. S. 95, with 4 feet 8 inches; Helfant, P. S. 44, second, with 4 feet 6 inches; Christiano, P. S. 95, third, with 4 feet 5½ inches; McInerney, P. S. 16, fourth, with 4 feet 5 inches.

Englewood C. C. Election.

The Englewood Country Club has chosen the following officers for the ensuing year: George A. Graham, President; George Van Keuren, Vice President; Allen L. Lindley, Treasurer; Nathan S. Schroeder, Secretary. The following were elected to the Board of Governors to serve until May, 1918: George A. Graham, Allen L. Lindley, S. A. Cunningham, N. W. Peters, and George E. Hardy. The ten other Governors are Mortimer Barnes, Harry V. Keep, N. S. Schroeder, George Van Keuren, and W. W. White, until 1917, and George C. Austin, Herbert Barber, George S. Coe, Joel S. Coffin, and W. S. Stafford, until 1916.

FORGETFUL WITNESS AIDS GROUT DEFENSE

Notary "Don't Remember" How Defendant Swore to Alleged False Bank Report.

ADMISSION OF IT IN DOUBT

State Gets Into Evidence 85 Additional Items of Loans and Discounts Called Bogus.

The first witness called by District Attorney Cropsey yesterday at the perjury trial of Edward M. Grout before Judge Lewis and a jury in the County Court, Brooklyn, did not have a good memory on important details bearing on the charge that the defendant swore to a false report of the bank's financial condition as of March 25, 1910, to the State Banking Department.

The witness was Edward C. Penton, a notary, and a clerk in the Union Bank from 1907 until it closed under Mr. Grout's administration in 1910. eH took acknawledgments of affidavits and statements made by Mr. Grout as President of the bank. The report of the bank signed by Mr. Grout on March 25, 1910, is the important bit of evidence that the District Attorney first called to the attention of the jury. It happened, owing to the faulty memory of the witness and the strong objection of Stephen C. Baldwin, counsel for the defendant, that the paper was not admitted as evidence at the close of yesterday's hearing.

Penton identified his signature to the paper when the District Attorney showed it to him, and that of Mr. Grout.

"I took Mr. Grout's acknowledgment to this statement," he said, "and he swore to it."

Mr. Baldwin objected to the last part of the testimony on the ground that it was a conclusion on the part of the witness.

"When I received the papers, they were already signed. I appeared before Mr. Grout and he swore to them," the witness said in reply to instructions by Judge Lewis to tell what he did.

Another objection made by Mr. Baldwin caused the Court to order the last part of the testimony stricken out. Then the District Attorney asked the witness:

"Did he say, 'I swear to it'?"

"I don't remember," replied Penton.

"Did you ask him whether he knew that the contents of the statement were true?" continued Mr. Cropsey.

"I don't remember," replied the witness, and the same answer was given when the District Attorney asked him to tell what he and Mr. Grout said at that time.

"Have you no independent recollection as to what you said and what Mr. Grout said when you and he signed this paper?" asked Judge Lewis.

"No, Sir."

For the second time since the trial began the jury was dismissed while the District Attorney and counsel for the defendant argued on the question of admitting the statement as evidence. Judge Lewis reserved decision until the opening of the afternoon session, saying that he would look up authorities on the matter during the luncheon hour. When court convened in the afternoon he held his decision in abeyance, and Mr. Penton was questioned about the Metropolitan Holding Company, one of the dummy corporations of the Union Bank.

The first skirmish between the opposing counsel over the admission as evidence of 85 items of loans and discounts not mentioned in the indictment on which Mr. Grout was being tried, was decided in favor of the District Attorney by Judge Lewis when the hearing opened yesterday morning. Judge Lewis ruled that the disputed items were not to be used as a basis of conviction, but that the District Attorney might comment on them and offer proof concerning their record in an effort to show that the defendant had a guilty knowledge of the weak financial condition of the bank. These items are alleged false loans and discounts included in the totals of the Union Bank report to the State Banking Department.

Vanitie Put Overboard.

Alexander Smith Cochran's sloop yacht, Vanitie, built last year as a candidate for the defense of the American Cup, will be ready for a trial spin under sail, it is said, by Saturday of this week. She was launched from Robert Jacob's yard at City Island, a few days ago and yesterday, she was lying at anchor in City Island Roads with all her crew on board and most of her standing and running rigging in place. The sails will be bent today if the weather is clear. Captain Christiansen is in charge. The yacht will be managed and put in racing trim by Cornelius Vanderbilt and Wilton Butler Cochran.

The crew of the Resolute arrived at Bristol, R. I., yesterday on board the schooner yacht Queen, which was towed from City Island by the steam yacht Viking, the flagship of the New York Yacht Club, owned by Commodore George F. Baker, Jr. The Resolute will go out for a trial spin on Narragansett Bay in a few days. Her crew will live on board the Queen, which is to be her tender for the season. It is expected that the Resolute and Vanitie will have their first race of the season in the annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club on June 22.

Yamada Outclasses Poggenburg.

Koji Yamada scored an easy victory over J. Ferd. Poggenburg in an 18.2 billiard match at Maurice Daly's Academy last night, the score being 250 to 135. Yamada was playing a strong game, and several good clusters at the outset gave him an advantage which he never relinquished. His best effort was a cluster of 77. Poggenburg did not get started well, the balls rolling badly for him. Near the close, however, he picked up a little, when he gathered in a count of 5. Yamada averaged 17 and Poggenburg 11. Tonight Yamada will play the Austrian champ on, Jacob Klinger.

MISS HOLLINS LOSES IN METROPOLITAN GOLF—LAWN TENNIS

CHAMPION LOSES A SET.

Miss Ballin Gives Miss Bjurstedt a Hard Match in Morristown Tennis.

For the second time since competing in this country Miss Malla Bjurstedt, the national and Metropolitan lawn tennis champion, lost a set in a match yesterday. Miss Florence Ballin in the second round of the women's open tournament captured the second set from the double title holder, but lost the match at 6-2, 3-6, 6-1. During the recent Metropolitan championship at the West Side, the Norwegian expert lost a set and was hard pressed in ordr to win the match, but although Miss Ballin made a plucky fight she was forced to yield to the champion.

The courts of the Morristown Field Club, at Morristown, N. J., were in poor condition owing to the heavy rain, and only a few matches were played. The Bjurstedt-Ballin match held the centre of interest and was watched by a large gallry.

Mrs. Frederick Schmitz, who is playing a strong game, scored an easy victory over Miss Hilah C. French in straight sets at 6-1, 6-2. Mrs. Schmitz's win was impressive and she scored a clean cut victory. She was strong in all departments of the game and by her success qualified for the third round in which she will play Miss Bjurstedt. This match is expected to be the best of the tournament and on yesterday's form many of th spectators believe the champion will have her work cut out to win.

In the handicap singles Miss Mary Stanulton triumphed over Miss M. Marshall, and Miss Clara Cassel won one set from Mrs. R. A. Pap when rain stopped further play. The summary:

Morristown Field Club Women's Singles, Second Round.—Miss Ina Kissel defeated Miss Marian Vanderhoef, 3—6, 7—5, 6—4; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Florence Ballin, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1; Mrs. Frederick Schmitz defeated Miss Helah C. French, 6—1, 6—2; Mrs. R. A. Pope defeated Miss Whitney, 6—0, 6—3; Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Miss R. Bitings, 6—3, 6—2.

Women's Handicap Singles, First Round.—Miss Mary Hamilton (plus 15) defeated Miss M. Marshall, (plus 15.4,) 6—2, 6—4.

Second Round.—Miss Clara Cassel (minus 30) versus Mrs. R. A. Pope, (minus 15.1,) 7—5, unfinished.

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL.

Miss Bjurstedt and F. C. Inman Win Postponed Metropolitan Match.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 26.—By mutual agreement the unusual arrangement of playing the postponed final match for the mixed doubles metropolitan championship titles was decided today on the tennis courts of the Morristown Field Club here. Miss Molla Bjurstedt and F. C. Inman won the match, which had been postponed several times because of rain since the tournament of two weeks ago on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I. The Norwegian girl and Inman defeated Mrs. Marshall McLean and Dean Mathey, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

The crossing shots of Miss Bjurstedt and Inman failed to find the mark until the finish of the first set.

Then they engaged the opposing pair in lively volleying, and by steadiness and pace won the contest.

GRANT DEFEATS WOOD.

Foremr Indoor Champion Plays Plucky Tennis Game.

Wylie C. Grant, former national indoor tennis champion, scored an unexpected victory over W. Halsey Wood yesterday in the third round of the men's singles tournament of the New York Lawn Tennis Club at Columbia Oval, Williamsbridge, when he came up from behind and won at 5-7, 7-5, 6-1. Wood outplayed his opponent in the first set and led the second on his own service at 5—2, when a heavy wind storm broke over the courts and repeatedly carried Wood's returns out of court or into the net. Grant's hard smashes were not seriously affected by the wind and he ran five games in succession, bringing the score even. Wood lost his stroke in the third and deciding set, while Grant showed steady improvement.

One match was played in the men's doubles in which W. Halsey Wood and H. Sheinkampf defeated F. Levy and Frederick Painisani, 6—4, 6—4. The summary:

Men's Singles.—Second Round—H. W. Robinson defeated E. M. Behrr, 6—4, 6—1. Third Round—King Smith defeated Dr. A. A. Wells, 6—4, 6—3; Wylie C. Grant defeated W. Halsey Wood, 5—7, 7—5, 6—1; Arthur S. Crapin defeated P. Treanor, 6—4, 6—4; E. W. Peaslee defeated H. Sheinkampf, by default.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—W. Halsey Wood and H. Shenikampf defeated F. Levy and Frederick Pianisani, 6—1, 6—4.

American Sporting Club Bouts.

Johnny Wilson of Harlem will oppose Knockout Sweeney, another local boxer, in the main ten-round bout at the opening show of the American Sporting Club this evening. In the second ten-round contest Frankie Mack of Boston and Harry Leonard of this city will be the principals, and the wind-up will bring together Johnnie Drummie of Jersey City and Billy Fitzsimmons of Yonkers.

MISS HOLLINS PUTTS POORLY AND LOSES

Westbrook Girl Defeated in Women's "Met" Golf by Mrs. Stockton, 5 and 4.

For the third time in as many weeks, the medal winner in a golf tournament met with elimination yesterday when Miss Marian Hollins of Westbrook, former holder of the Metropolitan title and the leader in the qualifying round of the Metropolitan championship at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, was defeated by Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton of Plainfield, 5 up and 4 to play, in the second round.

The holder of the title, Miss Lillian B. Hyde, was successful against Mrs. A. J. Morgan of Apawamis. The margin was 7 and 6. Miss Hyde's opponent to-day will be Mrs. Stockton.

Mrs. J. E. Davis of Pipins Rock was another successful player, and she eliminated Miss Elsa Pickhardt of Engiewood 3 up and 2 to play, while in the fourth and last match Mrs. William J. Faith of Wykagyl handily took the measure of Mrs. A. S. Rossin of Century, 6 and 5. Mrs. Faith and Mrs. Davis will meet in the other semi-final match to-day.

The defeat of Miss Hollins came as quite a surprise, for no one had figured that the Plainfield woman would be able to overcome the long game of her opponent. The erstwhile titleholder had a fall earlier in the day and although unhurt, was somewhat shaken up. This may have affected her putting, although in her driving she performed in the same excellent fashion as usual.

Indifferent green work had a good deal to do with Miss Hollins' easy elimination. For instance, she took three putts on the first two greens and lost both holes, and she "messed up" the third, so that Mrs. Stockton had a fine start. Miss Hollins might have won the fourth but for an extra try for the cup. The former champion was able to reduce the lead of her opponent only one hole by the time the turn was reached, Mrs. Stockton going out in 44 to Miss Hollins' 46.

A lost ball on the eleventh cost Miss Hollins that hole three putts were responsible for the loss of the thirteenth which Mrs. Stockton playd perfectly while on the fourteenth and deciding hole Mrs. Stockton was once more at-her best while Miss Hollins could not gt her four.

The summary:

Championship Division, Second Round.—Mrs. H. Reeve Stockton, Plainfield, beat Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, 5 and 4; Miss Lillian B. Hyde, South Shore, beat Mrs. A. J. Morgan, Apawamis, 7 and 6; Mrs. J. E. Davis, Piping Rock, beat Miss Elsa Pickhardt, Englewood, 3 and 2; Mrs. William J. Faith, Wykagyl, beat Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century, 6 and 5.

Beaten Eight, Championship Division, First Round.—Mrs. J. S. Irving, Englewood, beat Mrs. Myra D. Parkinson, Knollwood, by default; Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Knollwood, beat Mrs. Howard F. Whitney, Nassau, 7 and 5; Miss Constance Roberson, Knollwood, beat Mrs. A. Shoaf, Englewood, 3 and 2; Mrs. Francis E. Donohue, Montclair, beat Mrs. J. C. Barclay, 2 and 1.

Second Sixteen, Second Round.—Mrs. A. L. Cahn, Century, beat Mrs. Marie Gardner, Hackensack, 3up; Mrs. Alfred Bird, Plainfield, beat Miss Lloyd Wimfheimer, Hollywood, 2 and 1; Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Piping Rock, beat Miss Harriet Alexander, Tuxedo, 2 and 1; Mrs. Philip Boyer, Piping Rock, beat Mrs. Henry Blumenthal, Fairview, 7 and 6.

Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen, First Round.—Miss Louise F. Krug, Englewood, beat Mrs. Leo F. F. Wanner, Essex County, by default; Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview, beat Miss Grace Farrelly, Englewood, 4 and 3; Mrs. W. I. Seaman, Richmond County, beat Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Ardsley, by default; Mrs. J. A. Moore, Sleepy Hollow, beat Miss Julia Bredt, Essex County, 8 and 6.

Third Sixteen.—Second Round—Miss Gertrude Pickhardt, Englewood, beat Mrs. William Chilvers, Dunwoodie, 3 and 1; Mrs. R. H. Smalley, Apawamis, beat Miss Page Schwarzwaelder, Mahopac, 8 and 6; Mrs. Sidney Wall, Fairview, won through a bye; Mrs. L. L. Blake, Cranford, beat Mrs. Frederick O. Potts, Lakewood, by default.

Beaten Eight, Third Sixteen.—First Round—Mrs. A. C. Sumner, Nassau, beat Mrs. Irving Brown, Harwood, by default; Mrs. R. O. Smith, Montclair, beat Mrs. E. S. Benjamin, Century, 1 up; Mrs. J. A. Mager, Essex County, drew a bye; Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack, beat Mrs. T. Neilson, Hackensack, 6 and 5.

Fourth Sixteen.—Second Round—Mrs. Charles L. Greenhall, Hollywood, beat Mrs. W. D. Moffat, Jacona, by default; Miss Loretta Alexander, Tuxedo, beat Mrs. Percy M. Shaw, Englewood, 5 and 4; Mrs. Wilson S. Kinnear, Sleepy Hollow, beat Mrs. Lester Ketcham, Century, 5 and 3; Mrs. S. N. Wager, Haworth, beat Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Plainfield, 5 and 4.

Stuyvesant Wins Tennis Title.

Stuyvesant High School tennis team won the championship of the high schools yesterday by defeating Townsend Harris Hall representatives 5 points to 1 on the Riverside courts. All the matches were closely contested. During the season Stuyvesant lost only one match, Curtis capturing the odd point of the match owing to the absence of the Captain of the Stuyvesant team. The summary:

Singles.—Sparks, Townsend Harris Hall, defeated Shuldener, Stuyvesant, 6—2, 6—4; Blumenthal, Stuyvesant, defeated Handschuck, Townsend Harris Hall, 6—0, 8—6; Balleti, Stuyvesant, defeated Nunberg, Townsend Harris Hall, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2.

Doubles.—Gillespie and Jacobi, Stuyvesant, defeated Raymond and Jacobs, Townsend Harris Hall, 6—1, 6—4.

CORNELL ATHLETES OFF.

Thirty-one Men Going to Philadelphia for Intercollegiates.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 26.—Thirty-one members of the Cornell track team left for Atlantic City tonight on their way to Philadelphia to take part in the annual Intercollegiate games. Lewis, a quarter-miler, and Van Kennen, a pole vaulter, were unable to make the trip because of injuries, and Foss, the crack pole vaulter, is not in good shape. The others are primed for a great struggle. The team got a big send-off from students at the station. Cornell is optimistic. The statement as to the entries given out is as follows:

Ingersoll and Bartsch are the two short-distance sprinters, Ingersoll competing in the 100-yard and Bartsch in both dashes. Crim is the only entry for the quarter.

Speiden, Windnagle, and Beckwith will run the half mile and Speiden, Windnagle, Irish, and Burke are the representatives in the mile. Five Cornell men will compete in the two-mile, namely, Hoffmire, Potter, Grime, Corwith, and Tinkham.

Lukens, Gubb, Starr, and Millard will run the high hurdles, and Starr, Millard, Lyford, and Acheson are the entries for the low hurdles.

Richards will be supported by Cady, McLaren and Warner in the high jump and by Warner and Law in the broad jump. McCutcheon, Richards, and Moore are the shot-put entries, and McCutcheon, McCormick, and Hagemann will contest the hammer throw. Foss, Milton, and Cheney are the pole vaulters.

Arriving in Philadelphia tomorrow morning, the team will leave immediately for Atlantic City. The men will be quartered at the Haddon Hall until Friday noon, when they will come into Philadelphia by limo for the trials on Franklin Field. The night will be spent in Atlantic City, coming back in time for the afternoon events on Saturday.

Harvard Has Strong Team.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 26.—"Pooch" Donovan and twenty-four athletes started for Philadelphia tonight, confident that the Crimson will make a splendid showing in the Intercollegiate track and field championships at Franklin Field. The Harvard team is a well-balanced one and is expected to score well. First place is not expected, but the team believes it will make a real race for second position, and that it has a bare chance to win.

Cornell is regarded as the favorite here, but the Harvard men feel that they can beat any other combination. Camp, the pole vaulter and high jumper, who injured his ankle in the handicap games last week, went to Philadelphia, but hardly is expected to be at his best. He was expected to capture second place in the pole vault, and possibly first.

Mixed Foursomes at Apawamis.

More than thirty members of the Apawamis Club turned out yesterday to take part in a mixed foursomes over the Rye Links. There was a tie for net prize between H. L. Downey and Mrs. A. J. Morgan with 92, 24—90, and M. K. Waters and Mrs. G. G. Symes, with 94, 4—90. The latter named pair, however, were content to take the gross, leaving Waters and Mrs. Symes the net award. The following returned cards:

	Gr.	Hp.	Net.
H. L. Downey & Mrs. A. J. Morgan.	92	2	90
M. K. Waters & Mrs. G. G. Symes.	94	4	90
H. S. Graves & Mrs. C. H. Connor..	99	5	94
B. S. Nash and Miss E. Nash.....	112	15	97
E. A. Choate & Mrs. C. W. Parks.	106	8	98
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Brown.....	110	18	98
S. W. Mowland & Mrs. S. L. Fuller.	109	9	100
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Pooh.....	112	11	101
Mr. and Mrs. U. D. Montgomery....	111	10	101
C. H. Connor & Mrs. W. H. Powers.	109	7	102
Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Judd.....	116	13	103
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Thurgis.....	120	14	106
S. Battelli & Mrs. F. S. Wonham...	115	7	108
F. S. Wonham & Mrs. Smithers....	129	14	115

Women Golf Stars Victors.

NEWTON, Mass., May 26.—Miss Margaret Curtis of the County Country Club, three times national champion, and Miss Vera Ramsey of Surrey, England, a runner-up in the British women's championship three years ago, but representing the Salem Golf Club, won their matches in the second round of the Boston District woman's golf championship today. Miss Curtis in her match with Miss Fanny C. Osgood, a clubmate, played better golf than did Miss Ramsey in her contest with Mrs. E. W. Daley of Oakley, although the scores were the same. Miss Curtis drove far and sure, except at one hole, and was very keen with her irons. Summary:

Mrs. G. W. Roope, Brae Burn, defeated Miss D. W. Crosby, Chestnut Hill, 6 and 3; Miss Margaret Curtis, the Country, defeated Miss F. C. Osgood, the Country, 4 and 3; Miss C. L. Duncan, Brae Burn, defeated Mrs. E. A. Fisher, Oakley, 3 and 2; Miss Vera Ramsey, Salem, defeated Mrs. E. W. Daley, Oakley, 4 and 3.

Fathers Enter Sons in Golf.

Some idea of the number of members of golf clubs in the metropolitan district who have sons of golfing age may be had from the statement of the committee having in charge the Father and Son tournament to be held at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club June 21. More than 500 names of men having sons who play golf have been sent to the committee by club secretaries, and all of these have been invited to enter this novel tournament, which, from the entries already received, promises to be one of the most interesting and also one of the largest ever held in the metropolitan district.

Entry blanks may be had from Albert B. Ashforth, 10 East Thirty-fourth Street.

A. A. U. GAMES MAY BE HELD IN BOSTON

Panama-Pacific Exposition Now Does Not Want to Hold Several Title Events.

From amateur athletic circles in Boston, where Alfred J. Lill, President of the A. A. U. makes his headquarters, word came yesterday that the national track and field championships would be shifted from the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco to Boston. There is some truth in this statement, but according to Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary and Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, the change will be made only in the event that the exposition authorities decide they cannot supply the finds necessary to conduct the games, and the Pacific Association does not care to handle the meet.

That there is a lack of funds for athletics at the exposition became very evident early this week when Secretary Rubien received a request from the San Francisco people asking that they be relieved of their agreement to promote all the A. A. U. championships, excluding the track and field title games, which are scheduled for Aug. 6 and 7. This the Amateur Athletic Union will not do, because they have had previous dealings with expositions, and believe that they should be compelled to fulfill all the stipulations they made when awarded the championships.

The exposition authorities have decided that they do not want the all-around championship of the A. A. U., which is open to the world's amateurs, and is scheduled for Aug. 5; the national relay races, booked for Aug. 6 and 7; the seven-mile walk and ten-mile running championships of the A. A. U. on the program for Aug. 12; international tug-of-war on the same day; the decathlon championship on Aug. 17 and 18; the modern pentathlon for the Olympic medal of the International Olympic Committee from Aug. 24 to 28, and the marathon race on Sept. 25. The exposition people really decline to promote any sport that fails to promise a big gate.

No mention is made in the request to Mr. Rubien of the swimming title events, which will be contested from July 19 to 24, but it is likely that they will ask to be relieved of these, too.

The suggestion has also been made from the exposition headquarters that it would be inadvisable for the A. A. U. to conduct all Eastern tryouts for the national track and field events. This means that there are few that only a small team of Eastern athletes will go West. It was the idea of the Amateur Athletic Union, when they awarded the events to San Francisco, to have the strongest team possible go from here to the fair. All the best men will go, too, if the A. A. U. can take care of them.

Some clubs have been complaining because they have received no details as yet regarding the tryout scheduled for the Harvard Stadium on June 26. The complaints are unjustified, for the Amateur Athletic Union is not certain just what course will be followed in the event that the exposition people decide they cannot appropriate the money they first guaranteed the A. A. U. For the same reason, no guarantees have been made regarding the amount of expenses to be paid the winning athletes in the Eastern tryouts.

If enough money is made from the meet and the A. A. U. expects to clear about $5,000, the best men will receive about $150 of their expenses. Those living west of Chicago will be advanced $100. The clubs will have to contribute the remainder.

It is very probable that a definite decision will be arrived at today by the exposition authorities on their athletic prospects. Then it will be made known whether San Francisco or Boston will get the track and field championships. New York clubs stand ready to promote most of the other title events.

Cornell Athletes Get "C."

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 26.—The Cornell Athletic Council has awarded the following 'Varsity letters:

Major Sports, Track—Grime, Ingersoll, McCutcheon, Milton, Cady, Irish, Lukens, Foss, Windnagle, McLaren, Richards. Crew—O'Brien, Terriberry, Andrus, Moir, Welles, Collyer, Cushing, McCandless, Stahl.

Those who received a minor sports "C" for wrestling are Culbertson, Gallogly, Post, Kleinert, Mackenzie, Sager, McKeage.

Point Judith's Close Polo Win.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The Point Judith polo team defeated Bryn Mawr, 4¾ goals to 4, in the second game of the Woodcrest Cup tournament today at Bala. It was one of the most closely contested matches ever played in this city. In three of the eight periods neither team was able to score. The victors were allowed three goals by handicap, earned two, and lost three-quarters through a safety and penalty. Bryn Mawr earned four goals.

Riverdale Defeats Heathcote.

Riverdalt Country School defeated the track team of Heathcote School at Harrison, N. Y., yesterday afternoon, the score being 89 to 86. It was not until the last event, a jump for boys under 11 years old, that the meet was decided. Riverdale up to then had a six-point lead, but Choate of Heathcoate took first place, and the decision rested with the second boys, three of whom were tied for the honor. In the jump-off Allen Hackett won after tht bar had been raised an inch higher than the mark which ad been made by te winner of the event, and this gave the victory to Riverdale. The games between the schools are unique in that the boys of all ages are represented in the competition, though a division into five athletic classes. The oldest boys are 17 years of age, and those of Class E 9 years and under. Four events are contested in each class, the high jump, broad jump, a short spring varying in distance with the age, and a relay race.

Dodge Blow-outs; Steer Clear of Friction

The RED RUBBER vulcanized by our process and armored by the Empire Tread makes Empire REDS practically blow-out and friction proof.

Empire Tires RED WEAR LONGEST

They barely get warm under terrific friction tests. It's because RED RUBBER—the way we cure it—is a poor conductor of heat. It means that Empire REDS wear and wear and *wear.*

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Resinol Soap

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The soothing, healing Resinol balsams in Resinol Soap, combined with its freedom from harsh, irritating alkali, give to red, rough hands that whiteness and velvety softness for which women yearn. Hands washed only with Resinol Soap are usually hands to be proud of. Try it for a week and see.

Resinol Soap is sold by all dealers in toilet goods. For sample free, write to Dept. TT, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 $4.00 $4.50 & $5.00 SHOES
YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W.L.DOUGLAS SHOES VALUE GUARANTEED
No other make of equal prices can compete with W. L. Douglas $3.50 and $4.00 shoes for style, quality and workmanship.
W.L.Douglas $4.50 and $5.00 shoes compare favorably with other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00. Wherever you live there are many men wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. Consult them and they will tell you that W. L. Douglas shoes c

YANKEES LET WHITE SOX PASS THEM AND WIN—PRINCETON LOSES—GIBBONS WINS BOUT—TURF

THROW TO PLATE ENDS YANKEE RALLY

John Collins Heads Off Maisel as He Dashes In with Run That Would Have Tied.

CHICAGO, May 26.—A perfect throw to the plate by John Collins in the ninth inning enabled Chicago to win their eighth straight victory today when they defeated New York, 7 to 6. Mullen was on third base and Maisel on second with two out when Pipp singled to right. Both attempted to score, but Collins's perfect throw to the plate caught Maisel, retiring the side.

Chicago played an uphill game and went ahead of New York by bunching their hits when the Easterners became unsteady. Faber, who had won seven straight games, retired, and Scott pitched Chicago to victory.

Timely wallops by the Yankees, ill-timed Sox errors, and a flock of passes prevented Faber from padding his record, but he still boasts a string of seven straight, thanks to the emergency heaving of Eddie Cicotte and Jim Scott.

Defeat was staring Faber in his speckled face when Manager Rowland removed "Red" from the scene of action. The Yanks were in front, 3 to 1, when the iron man wavered in the sixth, passed the first two batters, and delivered one ball to a third. That concluded Faber's régime and Cicotte got into the fray, checking the visitors after a long fly had produced another tally. A nifty double play featuring Fournier with a perfect peg to the plate, pulled Cicotte out of further unpleasantness.

The removal of Cicotte in favor of a pinch hitter brought Scott to the slab in the eighth, and though threatened in the last two rounds, the veteran managed to hold a narrow margin and emerge on top.

What proved to be the deciding tally blossomed from J. Collins's war club in the eighth, after Fournier had singled and stolen second. Collins, after bunting artistically to Maisel, paused at first to watch the Frenchman tally on Pipp's wide throw. Then he raced from first to third on Weaver's sacrifice, only to be nipped in a double play executed unassisted by Maisel, who speared a liner from Brief's bat.

Keating, always a troublesome proposition for the White Sox batters, proved to be an easy mark for Hap Felsch, who poled a double and two singles. The double came in the opener, and Roth's sacrifice did a little more than netted a tally. The Yankees regained their lost ground, however, in the second, when Pipp unloaded a triple to open the round, and scored on Cook's infield out and Hartzell's single.

Nip-and-tuck fighting characterized the next two innings, the Gothamites starting Faber on the road to the shower bath by pushing home two markers in the fifth. Boone doubled. Sweeney sacrificed and was safe on Faber's second wild toss to first base. Keating and Maisel failed to assist, but Peckinpaugh fitted into the picture nicely with the wallop that registered Boone and Sweeney.

Faber's finish came in the sixth. Pipp and Cook drew passage, and Cicotte ascended the slab after one ball had been pitched to Hartzell.

The latter also strolled, filling the bases, and Boone skied to Felsch, scoring Pipp. Fournier speared Sweeney's drive and pegged home, doubling Cook and incidentally stopping the "riot."

Weaver and Brief led with singles in the sixth, and Schalk got a sacrifice. Then Rowland sent Quinlan to bat for Cicotte, the pinch hitter getting hit on the shoulder, and the bases were filled. Felsch fouled to Sweeney, and a pass to Roth forced Weaver home.

Fournier singled in the seventh, and was forced by J. Collins, Weaver was safe on Peckinpaugh's error, and when Brief hit to Maisel, Collins beat the peg to the plate. Schalk slugged to Peck, and Weaver skidded safely home ahead of the throw, tying the count at 4 all. Scott walked and Felsch lined over second, scoring Brief and Schalk.

New York added another run in the eighth on a pass to Pipp, Cook's single, and Hartzell's long fly to Felsch. Fournier's wallop, a steal, and J. Collins's bunt to Cook, and the latter's wild heave, netted the White Sox a run in the eighth. Mullen batted for Keating in the ninth and singled, scoring on swats by Maisel and Pipp, the latter hitting safely with two out, but Maisel, trying to jump up from first, was thrown out at the plate. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf.	5	1	3	5	0	M'sel, 3b.	5	0	3	2	1
Roth, 3b.	2	0	0	1	3	P'pin, ss.	4	1	2	1	0
E. C's, 2b.	3	0	0	3	1	C'ok, 2b.	4	0	1	0	4
F'ner, lf.	4	1	2	1	1	Pipp, 1b.	3	3	3	10	1
J. C's, rf.	5	1	1	1	1	Cook, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
W'ver, ss.	3	2	2	1	3	Boone, 2b.	3	1	1	4	2
Brief, 1b.	5	1	2	8	1	Sw'y, c.	3	1	0	5	0
Schalk, c.	3	1	0	5	4	K'ting, p.	3	0	0	0	6
Faber, p.	1	0	0	0	3	*Mullen	1	1	1	0	0
Cicotte, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
†Quinlan	0	0	0	0	0						
Scott, p.	0	0	0	0	1						
	Total.	30	6	11	24	10		Total.	30	6	11	27	14

*Batted for Keating in ninth inning.
†Batted for Cicotte in sixth inning.
Error—Maisel, Pipp, (2,) E. Collins, Faber, (2.)

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	.	.7
New York	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	6

Two-base hits—Felsch, Pipp, Boone. Three-base hit—Pipp. Stolen base—Brief. Earned runs—Off Faber, 3; off Scott, 2; off Keating, 6. Sacrifice hits—Roth, (2,) E. Collins, Sweeney, Boone, Schalk, Hartzell, Weaver, Peckinpaugh. Double plays—Fournier and Schalk; Boone and Peckinpaugh; Maisel, (unassisted.) Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 13. First base on error—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 1; off Cicotte, 1; off Scott, 1. Hits—Off Faber, 6 in 5 innings, (none out in 6th;) off Cicotte, none in 1 inning; off Scott, 5 in 3 innings. Hit by pitched ball, by Keating—Fournier, Quinlan. Balk—Scott. Struck out—By Faber, 4; by Keating, 4. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Tigers Bunch Hits, Win Easily.

DETROIT, May 26.—Seven of Detroit's eight hits, coupled with three of Washington's errors, enabled the Tigers to win today's game, 10 to 5. Detroit bunched three hits in the third inning and three more in the fourth. Ainsmith had a finger split by a foul tip from Moune's bat in the third inning. George Burns, the Detroit first baseman, who was stricken with appendicitis during the training trip, played his first game of the season, displacing Kavanagh, who was injured yesterday. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	2	2	1	2	4	M'ler, rf.	5	1	1	3	0
Witt, 3b.	4	2	3	0	2	Foster, 3b.	5	1	2	2	1
Cobb, cf.	2	2	2	0	0	Con'ly, lf.	3	0	2	0	0
C'w'd, rf.	2	1	0	0	0	Shanks, lf.	2	0	0	2	0
Veach, lf.	4	1	2	6	0	Milan, c.	3	0	0	2	0
Burns, 1b.	3	0	1	14	0	W'mn, lb.	3	0	0	9	0
Young, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3	M'rg'n, 2b.	5	0	2	0	6
Stan'ge, c.	4	1	1	1	1	A'smith, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Dubuc, p.	4	1	1	1	3	G'ndil, 1b.	3	1	1	6	0
						M'B'de, ss.	4	1	3	1	3
Total.	30	10	8	27	14	Shaw, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						Hopper, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Engle, p.	1	1	0	0	1
						Gallia, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Acosta	0	0	0	0	0
						†Johnson.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	38	5	10	24	13

*Batted for Hopper in fifth inning.
†Batted for Engel in eighth inning.
Errors—Williams, (2,) Hopper, Dubuc.

Detroit	1	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	—10
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	—5

Two-base hit—Gandil. Three-base hit—Bush. Stolen bases—Gandil, Witt, Cobb, Veach, (2,) Earned runs—Off Dubuc, 33; off Shaw, 3; off Hopper, 3. Sacrifice fly—Crawford. Double play—McBride, Williams, and Foster. Left on bases—Washington, 10; Detroit, 4. First base on error—Washington, 1. Base on balls—Off Dubuc, 4; off Shaw, 3; off Hopper, 3; off Engel, 2. Hits—Off Shaw, 4 in two and one-third innings; off Hopper, 4 in one and two-thirds innings; off Engel, none in three innings; off Gallia, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Dubuc, 2; by Hopper, 2; by Engel, 1. Wild pitches—Dubuc, 1; Shaw, 3; Engel, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Eldridge.

International League.

AT TORONTO.

	R	H	E.
Newark	0	0	0 2 0 0 1 0 0—3 7 1
Toronto	1	0	1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 3 4

Batteries—Schact and Snow; Herbert and Kocher.

At Montreal—Montreal-Jersey City game postponed; rain.

At Rochester—Rochester-Providence game postponed; wet grounds.

At Buffalo—Buffalo-Richmond game postponed; wet grounds.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Cincinnati at Boston.
(Postponed; rain.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 7; New York, 6.
Detroit, 10; Washington, 5.
Boston at St. Louis.
(Postponed; rain.)
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburgh, 3.
Newark at Kansas City.
(Postponed; rain.)
Baltimore at St. Louis.
(Postponed; rain.)
Buffalo at Chicago.
(Postponed; cold weather.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark, 3; Toronto, 2.
Jersey City at Montreal.
(Postponed; rain.)
Providence at Rochester.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Richmond at Buffalo.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	18	11	.621
Chicago	20	18	.607
Brooklyn	15	15	.500
St. Louis	16	17	.485
Pittsburgh	15	16	.484
Boston	15	16	.484
Cincinnati	12	17	.414
New York	11	17	.393

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	24	12	.667
Detroit	23	13	.639
New York	17	14	.549
Boston	13	14	.481
Washington	14	17	.451
St. Louis	14	20	.412
Cleveland	13	19	.407
Philadelphia	12	21	.364

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	21	14	.600
Chicago	21	14	.600
Kansas City	19	14	.576
Newark	19	16	.543
Brooklyn	17	16	.515
St. Louis	16	17	.484
Baltimore	13	21	.382
Buffalo	10	24	.294

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Richmond	14	9	.609
Buffalo	10	7	.588
Rochester	12	9	.571
Montreal	13	11	.542
Providence	11	11	.500
Newark	9	10	.474
Jersey City	9	12	.429
Toronto	7	16	.304

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Newark at Chicago.
Baltimore at Kansas City.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Buffalo.
Jersey City at Toronto.
Providence at Montreal.
Richmond at Rochester.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Lafitte's Pitching and Team's Good Batting Win for Brooklyn.

PITTSBURGH, May 26.—The Brooklyn Federals easily defeated Pittsburgh here to-day, 6 to 3. Lafitte, for the visitors, was master of the situation all the way, while Hearne was hit hard by the ward team. Score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'n, lf.	5	0	1	3	0	Dele'y, lf.	3	0	1	3	0
Magee, 2b.	4	3	3	3	2	Yerkes, ss.	4	0	0	1	0
Kauff, cf.	4	2	2	7	0	O'Mrs, 2b.	4	0	0	2	0
Myers, 1b.	2	1	2	8	0	Kon'y, 1b.	4	1	2	5	2
C'per, rf.	4	0	1	0	0	Oakes, cf.	2	0	0	6	1
West'l, 3b.	4	0	0	2	3	Lewis, 3b.	3	0	1	2	2
Holt, ss.	3	1	3	1	4	Bailey, rf.	4	1	1	3	0
Pratt, c.	3	0	1	4	0	O'Con'r, c.	3	0	0	5	2
Lafitte, p.	4	0	0	0	0	Hearne, p.	2	1	0	0	3
						*Savage	0	0	0	0	0
						Leclair, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						†Bradley	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	6	12	27	10	Total.	30	3	5	27	10

*Batted for Hearne in seventh inning.
†Batted for Leclair in ninth inning.
Errors—Magee, Lafitte, Kelley.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	—6
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits — Magee, Kauff, Cooper, Konetchy. Three-base hits—Holt, Konetchy, Kelley. Sacrifice hits — Pratt, Delehanty, Lewis. Sacrifice flies — Myers (2,) Oakes. Stolen bases—Magee, Kauff, Myers (2,) Holt, Pratt. Earned runs — Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburgh, 2. Double plays—Magee, Holt, and Myers; Konetchy and Yerkes; Oakes, Lewis, and O'Connor. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. First base on balls—Off Lafitte, 2; off Hearne, 1; off Leclair, 2. Hits—Off Hearne, 10 in 7 innings; off Leclair, 2 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Lafitte, (O'Connor.) Struck out—By Lafitte, 1; by Hearne, 3. Wild pitches—Hearne (2,) Lafitte. Passed ball—O'Connor. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Howell.

Another No-Hit, No-Run Game.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, May 26.—Ross of the local Central Association team today pitched a no-hit, no-run game against Cedar Rapids, the locals winning, 5 to 0.

Friction and common lubricants are the grand little team for ruining the finest cars made.

DIXON'S Graphite Grease No. 677

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BROWN'S PITCHER SHUTS OUT TIGERS

Crowell Holds Princeton to One Hit—Nassau Erratic in Fielding.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 26.—Brown University defeated Princeton 9 to 0 this afternoon, the Tigers putting up the worst exhibition of fielding they have offered this year. Neither Chaplin nor Link, who did the pitching for Princeton, could keep the visitors from hitting the ball hard and often, but that was not the biggest factor in the Tigers' downfall. The Orange and Black infield was full of holes and the throwing to bases was of the back-lot variety.

Chaplin held Brown safe for three innings. Two errors and a two-base hit by Murray started the ball rolling in the fourth, Brown scoring twice. Three more were added in the fifth, and errors were mainly responsible for these additions. Chaplin was withdrawn at this juncture and Link substituted. The change did not do much to settle Princeton, however, and Brown added three more runs in the sixth and one in the seventh.

Crowell was the hardest pitching proposition the Tigers have been up against this season. He just missed getting a no-hit game, Law's clean single to right in the sixth inning being the only safety registered against the Brown hurler.

In addition to holding the Princetonians to a lone hit, Crowell retired eight of them on strike-outs and granted a single base on balls. Link and Chaplin, on the other hand, did their share in giving the game to the Providence nine by giving five free trips to first base between them. The visitors were the hardest hitting team that has played the Varsity here this season, and after the ball was started rolling in the fourth inning nothing seemed to be able to stop them.

Although four errors were chalked up against the Brown team, in reality they played a fast fielding game with the single exception of Babington at third base, who missed two hard chances. The brightest spot in the fielding of the afternoon was a fast double play, Feinberg to Andrews to Feinberg.

From the start to the finish of the game the Tigers never threatened to score, and after the fourth inning it was only a question of keeping down the score of the Providence nine as low as possible. Throughout the game Princeton seemed to be demoralized and never showed a flash of the true power which has been in evidence at various times during the season. The score:

BROWN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PRINCETON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dike, lf.	5	1	0	0	0	Hanks, lf.	4	0	1	0	1
C'pb'll, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	Scully, 2b.	4	0	0	3	1
And'n, 2b.	3	1	0	3	3	Shea, 3b.	4	0	0	0	3
Mur'y, 2b.	6	2	2	1	2	Driggs, c.	4	0	0	6	3
Bab't'n, 3b.	3	1	2	2	2	Greene, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
J'ston, ss.	2	0	0	0	3	D'gl's, 1b.	3	0	0	9	1
C'ham, rf.	5	0	0	2	0	Tib't, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Ormsby, cf.	5	1	3	3	0	Law, ss.	2	0	1	2	0
Feinb'g, c.	5	2	0	11	2	Chaplin, p.	1	0	0	0	0
C'mw'l, p.	4	1	2	0	2	Link, p.	2	0	0	1	1
Total.	39	9	11	27	11	Total.	30	0	1	27	12

Errors—Scully, Shea, Douglas, 2; Giffott, Low, Chaplin, Link, Murray, Babington, 2; Johnston, 2.

Brown	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	—9
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—Princeton, 3; Brown, 12. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, 2; Andrews, 1. Two-base hit—Murray. Hits—Off Chaplin, 4 in 4 and one-third innings; off Link, 7 in 4 and one-third innings. Struck out—By Crowell, 8; by Chaplin, 3; by Link, 3. First base on balls—Off Crowell, 1; off Link, 3; off Chaplin, 2. Hit by pitcher—Crowell by Chaplin. Passed ball—Driggs. Double play—Crowell to Andrews to Feinberg. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Conohan and Wilson.

Sarcka New Pitching Wonder.

Special to The New York Times

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 26.—In their last appearance on the diamond before lining up against the Navy nine here next Saturday the Army ball tossers shut out Villanova today in a fast game on the "Plains," 8 to 0. Sarcka, the "plebe" left-hander, was invincible, pitching air-tight ball throughout and letting the visitors down with four scratch singles. The Cadets flashed some pretty ball, their two bobbles both being excusable in the heavy going. Sheehan started badly, the Army landing on him heavily in the opener, which, coupled with a hit batsman and a base on balls, gave them their only tally. Phelan's drive would have been good for a homer in this inning with a dry field. It drove Mitchell and Gerhardt home. Hobbs scored Oliphant from second base in the seventh inning with a terrific wallop to right field for three bases. The Army's hitting was hard and timely throughout. Gerhardt's base running was also a feature. Villanova put men on in the first, third, fifth, and seventh frames, but tight pitching and fast fielding cut off any chance of scoring. It was Sarcka's sixth straight victory. He pitched in the nine-inning twenty-three innings without being scored on, and has yet to be defeated this year. The score:

ARMY.	AB	R	H	PO	A	VILLANOVA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gerh't, 3b.	3	3	2	2	0	Conn's, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Merr't, cf.	3	0	0	2	0	M'G'n, ss.	3	0	0	5	1
M'ch'l, 1b.	4	1	1	10	0	Frond't, rf.	4	0	0	1	1
Oliph't, c.	4	1	2	7	0	Mc'G'n, c.	4	0	0	7	0
Hobbs, rf.	3	1	2	1	1	Leon, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0
B'dley, lf.	4	0	1	1	1	Reagon, c.	4	0	1	2	1
Prich'd, ss.	4	1	0	3	1	O'C'rs, 1b.	2	0	0	7	0
Coffin, 2b.	3	0	1	1	5	M'C'n, 2b.	3	0	0	2	4
Sarcka, p.	2	0	0	0	5	Sh'han, p.	2	0	1	1	3
Total.	30	8	9	27	14	Total.	29	0	4	24	12

Errors—Mitchell, Prichard, Connors, (2,) McGuckin.

Army	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	.	—8
Villanova	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen bases—Gerhardt, (4,) Hobbs, Coffin. Sacrifice hit—McGuckin. Sacrifice fly—Merrillat. Three base hits—Oliphant, Hobbs. Double play—Bradley and Gerhardt. Struck out—By Sarcka, (McGuckin, Prendergast, O'Leary, (2,) Lear, (2,) McCullin;) by Sheehan, (Merrillat.) Bases on balls—Off Sarcka, (Connors,) off Sheehan, (Gerhardt, Oliphant, Hobbs.) Wild pitch—Sheehan. Passed balls—Oliphant, Reagon. Hit by pitcher—By Sheehan, (Sarcka.) Left on bases—Army, 7; Villanova, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Lamar and Marshall.

Pennsylvania, 6; Lafayette, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The University of Pennsylvania baseball team hit the ball hard today and had little trouble in defeating Lafayette College, 6 to 1. H. Wallace pitched a fine game for Pennsylvania. Score:

									R.	H.	E.
Lafayette	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1	5	0
Pennsylvania	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	.—6	12	3

Batteries—E. Brown and Wright; H. Wallace and Koons. Umpire—Mr. Fletcher.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 6; Columbus, 1.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 5; Indianapolis, 0.
At Minneapolis—Louisville, 2; Minneapolis, 0. (Ten innings.)

New York State League.

All games postponed; rain.

New England League.

All games postponed; rain.

Colonial League.

All games postponed; rain.

Southern Association.

At Nashville—New Orleans, 5; Nashville, 1.
At Chattanooga—Atlanta, 5; Chattanooga, 4.
At Little Rock—Little Rock, 12; Mobile, 2.
At Memphis—Memphis, 8; Birmingham, 4.

Scores of Other Games.

At Annapolis—Navy, 5; Mount St. Joseph, 0.
At Washington—Catholic University, 4; Bucknell, 1.
At Essex Fells, N. J.—Kingsley School, 19; Bloomfield High School, 5.
At Summit, N. J.—Carlton Academy, 5; Princeton Prep, 0.

Player Pape Loses $660 Claim.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—The National Baseball Commission today affirmed a decision of the National Board in disallowing the claim of Player L. A. Pape for $660 against the Portland Club of the Pacific Coast League. Pape contended that he was entitled to salary for the unexpired period of his contract, as having been released in mid-season under a five days' notice. The commission held his claim was based on the supposition that he did not read his contract and did not know the five-day release clause was in it.

DRAWINGS FOR REGATTA.

Leland Stanford Gets Course No. 1 in Four-Mile Race on Hudson.

Drawings for course positions in the intercollegiate regatta on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie on June 28 resulted in the Leland Stanford crew of California securing the shore lane in the four-mile race, Syracuse in the junior 'Varsity, and Columbia in the freshman race. The result of the drawings held yesterday afternoon follows:

Junior 'Varsity, Two-Mile Race, 4:15 P. M.—Course No. 1, Columbia; No. 2, Pennsylvania; No. 3, Cornell; No. 4, Syracuse.

Freshman, Two-Mile Race, 5 P. M.—Course No. 1, Syracuse; No. 2, Cornell; No. 3, Columbia; No. 4, Pennsylvania.

'Varsity, Four-Mile Race, 6:15 P. M.—Course No. 1, Leland Stanford; No. 2, Columbia; No. 3, Pennsylvania; No. 4, Syracuse; No. 5, Cornell.

Columbia's 'Varsity men are now rowing with Simonds at bow, Spurgeon 2, Monroe 3, Sanborn 4, Cronenberg 5, Bratton 6, Tichborne 7, Myers stroke, and Paddock coxswain. They have gained several pounds per man during the rest of two weeks since the race on Lake Carnegie, and weigh something more than an average of 170 pounds.

The junior 'Varsity as it is now boated weighs about 162. They are about the right weight, as they have kept up their work almost continuously during the visit of the fleet and during examinations. They are boated as follows: Sengstaken bow, Burghard 2, Mansbach 3, Hooven 4, Dickman 5, Jauss 6, Ferris 7, Wormser stroke, and Fogg coxswain.

Although the freshmen have been disappointing all year in numbers and class, the work has continued. Fairfield is at bow, Trowbridge 2, O'Loughlin 3, Murphy 4, Ritter 5, Lahey 6, Pennell 7, Leys stroke, and Thomas coxswain.

Coach Rice has announced the following mixed crew to row in the junior eight race under the New York Rowing Association auspices on Decoration Day on the Harlem: Sengstaken bow, Burghard 2, Mansbach 3, Hooven 4, Ritter 5, Lahey 6, Pennell 7, Leys stroke, and Fogg coxswain. Substitutes are Lorenz, Ferris, Jauss, and Dickman. The only other entry is Fordham, and the event becomes practically a match race between the men from those universities, who class as junior oarsmen under amateur rulings of the N. A. A. O.

YALE OARSMEN SWAMPED.

Squall Spills Second Crew Into Water—Men Easily Rescued.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 26.—Yale's second 'Varsity eight was swamped this afternoon and the members of the crew were forced to wriggle from the shell and swim to either the coaching launch Bingo, in which was Guy Nickalls, or the Tarpon, in which were several graduates and Institute men. The two coaching launches hustled the drenched oarsmen aboard and steamed to the boathouse where the shivering members of the crew got warm clothing. All treated the adventure as a joke and there were no indications of serious consequences.

The swamping of the shell occurred after the first 'Varsity eight had started off for Lighthouse Point for a four-mile trial spin. Paced by the freshman eight it had covered two miles and had been picked up by the second 'Varsity eight when both crews ran squarely into a northwest squall. The second boat lay lower in the water than the first, because of the heavier weight of the oarsmen, and it seemed to catch the fury of the squall more directly. The first boat weathered the gale, although it let down its racing stroke and limped back to the boathouse. The second shell completely filled with water. It was taken in tow by ex-Captain Bayne Denegre, coach of the third 'Varsity crew, who in his coaching launch towed it back to the boathouse.

TWO TITLES FOR HALL.

National Champion Wins N. Y. A. C. Foils and Sabres Competition.

Sherman Hall, national sabres champion, came near making a clean sweep of the three fencing championships of the New York Athletic Club last night in the club gymnasium. Hall won the foils and sabres and finished second to W. L. Bowman in the dueling swords, losing his only match to the winner.

The time limit of four minutes was made the rule in the foils competition, and worked smoothly. In one case four touches were recorded, which the others went to the full total. The advantage of this system was shown in the sabres, when the final bout, to decide second place, lasted nearly thirty minutes.

Hall retains his sabres title from last year. The other titles were held by Van Blyenberg, who is now in the army in Holland. Hall was mostly on the defensive, parried the thrusts of his opponents in splendid style. The summary:

Foils.—Sherman Hall defeated A. J. Eddy, 3 to 1, V. J. Cont 5 to 2, and W. L. Bowman 5 to 1; V. P. Conti defeated A. J. Eddy 4 to 3, and W. L. Bowman 5 to 1; W. L. Bowman defeated A. J. Eddy 5 to 1.

Score—Hall won 3, lost 0; Curti won 2, lost 1; Bowman won 1, lost 2; Eddy won 0, lost 3.

Dueling Swords.—W. L. Bowman defeated Ray Dutcher, V. P. Conti, and Sherman Hall; Sherman Hall defeated Ray Dutcher and V. P. Curti; V. P. Curti defeated Ray Dutcher.

Score—Bowman won 3, lost 0; Sherman Hall won 2, lost 1; V. P. Curti won 1, lost 2; Ray Dutcher won 0, lost 3.

Sabres.—Sherman Hall defeated F. J. Byrne 7 to 1 and V. P. Conti 7 to 3; F. J. Byrne defeated V. P. Curti 7 to 5.

Score—Sherman Hall won 2, lost 1; F. J. Byrne won 1, lost 1; V. P. Curti won 0, lost 2.

Yale Formally Withdraws Hanes.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 26.—Formal announcement was made tonight by Yale baseball officials that Right Fielder Hanes will not play in any more baseball games for Yale, as it is believed Princeton's protest over his eligibility is well founded. Hanes played one year as a substitute and another as a regular on the University of North Carolina nine before coming to Yale, which makes him ineligible for the Harvard and Princeton series on account of the three-year rule. This is his second year on the Yale nine. Phett will probably take Hanes's place.

Columbia to Play at Fordham.

Columbia will play the Fordham team Saturday at Fordham. Coach Lush has put life into the Fordham players, and they have been performing wonders lately. They were the ones who crimped Bob Neyland's three-year record of consecutive games won, and Tuesday they played to a thirteen-inning tie with Villanova. Columbia has been resting for several days, and will be able to put out its best front. With Smith pitching, as he probably will, there should be a close game.

Kingsley's Tenth Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

ESSEX FELLS, N. J., May 26.—Kingsley School's baseball nine annexed its tenth consecutive victory of the season here this afternoon by defeating the Bloomfield High School by the score of 19 to 5. The local schoolboys corralled nineteen hits off the Bloomfield moundman, the heaviest batter in the Kingsley line-up being Bingham, who smashed out a home run, a three-base hit, and a single.

Yankee Offices Closed Saturday.

As a mark of respect to the late Jacob Ruppert, father of Colonel Jacob Ruppert, the New York American League Club's offices will be closed on Saturday, the day of the funeral. Captain T. L. Huston, who was with the team in the West, is expected here today.

CLOSE FINISH IN THREE-HORSE RACE

Jawbone, 11 to 20 Favorite, Dumps Backers When Al Bloch Wins Mile Race.

Rainy weather and a heavy track were the excuses given for riddling the card at Belmont Park yesterday, about half the nominations, except only those in the jumping race, failing to answer the call to the post. So the best two races of a card that was not very attractive at the beginning were cut down to fields of two and three horses respectively.

In the latter of these Phosphor so completely outclassed his two competitors that he made both Top Hat and Meeting House, to each of which he was giving lumps of weight for a three-year-old, look like common selling platers. Probably there was a

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1915.

THE NATION'S TURNING POINT.

In his address before the Pan-American Financial Conference Mr. WARBURG said that this country is now at a "momentous turning point in our economic history." Coming from the spokesman of the Federal Reserve Board those are weighty words, and worthy of a situation such as the world has never faced before. Eleven nations with approximately a billion of population are at war, and we are at peace, alone among leading commercial nations. The world's trade is disordered, to the benefit at the moment of the United States alone. The world's finances are in the worst condition ever known, and just now our own affairs are in an exceptionally liquid state, to be made or marred, as we determine. A "stupendous amount of bonds" must be issued to finance the war's expenses, there is "an extraordinary inflation "of currency in almost every part of "Europe," and an "appalling loss of "property has been suffered by those "countries."

On the other hand, in this country the excess of banking reserves would justify the creation of two or three billions of credit. Inside the Federal Reserve system there is gathered only $300,000,000 of gold, leaving $1,590,000,000 of the country's total stock to be collected for the best banking use. If the conditions abroad are "appalling" the threat of an excessive business activity at home is hardly less cautionary. The country has never had such an opportunity, and probably never will duplicate it, certainly not within the time of any now living. It is a sure prophecy that if this is not the "last" war it is at least the last for a long time. Prostration will be so complete that a prolonged recuperation will be necessary, and generations will pass before the world will gather the courage or the resources for another Armageddon. The true course of the United States in the interval was Mr. WARBURG'S theme.

It is a reassurance to have the subject treated in his manner, so calm and elevated, and in such contrast to that of our frenzied legislators. Mr. WARBURG offers to those who consider his counsel no delusion of quick or easy prosperity. It would be "unbecoming and disloyal" for us to seek to profit directly by the misfortunes of those who have assisted us to our own prosperity. But it is our duty to assist both them and ourselves, and we can do this by bearing the weight of our own burdens. We can no longer look to them for capital, and it is our privilege and duty to supply others who have been dependent upon that source of supply. That is almost a financial Monroe Doctrine, American territory for Americans is paralleled by American money for Americans. The peaceful penetration of the American continent by European capital, which carried a political problem if not threat, is displaced by a cry from the South for accommodation for trade and development which can be had in the near future from the American North alone. That cannot be accomplished by fostering distrust and dissension among men of large affairs, in the name of preservation of competition. In Mr. WARBURG'S opinion what the case calls for is the "perfection of our organization and assembling of our idle gold."

He makes two important statements of fact not known before. It has been supposed that the Federal Reserve system, specifically charged with the financing of exports and imports from and to this country, was excluded from dealings between other countries. The counsel of the Federal Reserve Board has advised that the law allows business in acceptances upon commerce between other nations, that is, all foreign trade. The United States is therefore in position to act as banker for all the Americas, and the acceptances which already are $120,000,000 might easily swell to a billion. It only needs better knowledge of the system's workings, and rather by ourselves than by others. The world has long been accustomed to it, except ourselves. We have prided ourselves upon our American system, and have even been disposed to defend our book accounts and cash discounts against the universal system of commercial credits.

The Federal Reserve Board itself is considering one difficulty in the use of dollar exchange. A buyer of a dollar acceptance is unable to calculate its worth to him unless he knows the rate of discount which he must pay when the paper is presented. Heretofore there has been no authority to quote a standard rate, even currently, to say nothing of a distant date. Mr. WARBURG announces on behalf of some of the largest of the banks that they are "prepared to give "the greatest possible assistance by "adopting a liberal policy in quoting "such forward discount rates, good "for a certain date, or for delivery "upon the arrival of mail by a given "steamer." Thus will be born an American rate for money, to be quoted locally, and no doubt to be cabled throughout the world, just as foreign rates are cabled here, and have controlled even our own markets at times. Thus in like manner we shall assist in making the world's market rate, as we never have done effectively heretofore. Already the Federal Reserve system has given us almost a uniform domestic rate for money. That proposal was ridiculed as impossible when it was proposed, but yesterday the extreme range for the twelve Federal banks was 1 per cent., and ten of the twelve quoted the same figure. This was done by leveling down, not up. Resources are at the command of the highest bidder, but the bid has not been raised, and probably could not be raised forcibly, contrary to conditions. It is impossible to read of these things without admitting that America does move, and without rejoicing that the movement in its formative stage is under such competent control.

THE BRITISH WAR MINISTRY.

That the new British War Ministry was intended to include the strongest men in the public life of Great Britain, irrespective of political differences, is instantly evident when you think of two such opposite men as ARTHUR J. BALFOUR and DAVID LLOYD GEORGE becoming members of it. Mr. BALFOUR, former Premier, venerable head of the Unionist Party and one of the most intellectually distinguished of living Englishmen, becomes First Lord of the Admiralty, succeeding WINSTON CHURCHILL; and LLOYD GEORGE, the great radical, becomes Minister of Munitions, charged with the responsibility of adapting England's industrial resources to the requirements of war. Both changes had been forecast, and yet until they had actually taken place it was hard to realize that personalities so naturally antagonistic could be brought to serve the nation side by side. The explanation is that the ability of Great Britain is united in war as it never had been in peace.

Otherwise and in general the composition of the Cabinet conforms to expectations. It is still Mr. ASQUITH'S Government, because nobody could imagine anything else. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is still Sir EDWARD GREY, whose conduct of British diplomacy before the war and since is thereby implicitly supported. The Secretary of State for War is still Lord KITCHENER as before. Even WINSTON CHURCHILL, whose interference with the Sea Lords caused First Lord FISHER to go on strike and precipitate a storm—even he does not leave the Cabinet. Instead, he sacrifices some personal pride and takes an inconspicuous position as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Sir EDWARD CARSON, the hero of Ulster's recalcitrancy, who only a few months ago talked of civil war against England, becomes Attorney General! The editor of The London Chronicle is scandalized, and others may be, too, but that only shows how far the intention went. The Irish Nationalist Party is unrepresented only because JOHN REDMOND, its leader, refused to take a portfolio, or perhaps more correctly a seat, in the new Cabinet. There were not enough portfolios to go around; even with a new one created for LLOYD GEORGE, so the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the powerful Unionist, became "Minister without portfolio."

It is a remarkable Ministry, for what it contains and for what it represents. It does not escape criticism from the press. But in freedom and untimeliness of self-criticism there is something of that wonderful faith in himself for which no Englishman can give the reason.

EXERCISES IN HOME RULE.

The Governor has signed both the Manhattan Court House and the Brooklyn Marginal Railway bills. Both measures are supported and opposed with heat, and yet the city receives from the Legislature license to do as it will on both subjects. The incident is interesting as illustrating the smallness of the check on city home rule under existing conditions, at a time when it is proposed that the Constitutional Convention shall abolish all restraints. The promoters of the plans, having carried their p ints, certainly should not complain that the city is hobbled by its charter. And the opponents of the plans, having had their day in court, are no worse off than they would have been if they had opposed the plans under entire home rule. In a spirit of detachment it may be said that no plan which cannot endure submission to the judgment of a revising body, in this case the Legislature, has such unquestionable merit that it ought to be validated. Also there is a presumption in favor of any plan which has passed such an ordeal. Now it will be interesting to remark what use the city will make of the license given it in matters involving many millions, and possessing possibilities of great utility or waste, as the case may turn out.

Mr. MCANENY denies that the Court House will cost $40,000,000 or $30,000,000. He says that those extravagant estimates are reached by debiting the interest on a term of years, without crediting to the city the use of the building or the proceeds of the sale of the surplus real estate which it was necessary to acquire. The architect has been instructed to reduce the cost of construction by $5,000,000, and the total will be $17,000,000. Making no more than the usual addition to estimates of public construction the cost may be approximated at $20,000,000. Even that is a large sum for a city building, although it includes considerable neighborhood improvement in addition to the building. The expense is authorized, not ordered. If the city enjoyed complete home rule it still would have to pay for the Court House.

The Brooklyn Marginal Railway is another exercise in home rule beyond the city's power without legislative authorization. No one will criticise the plan after it shall have resulted successfully. Until the result is reached it is only possible to speak of the intentions of the promoters, and they are good. The proposal is to link land and water transportation by a railway behind the docks on the Brooklyn water front. The city's natural water front is incomparably the best in the world, so good in fact that it has lain undeveloped upon modern lines, to the detriment both of commerce and the city. The city did not need the authority to build the terminal railway, but it did not have the power to make a contract for its use by several railways acting together through a corporation. The merit of the proposal is that it converts nearly six miles of water front now served by separate commercial units into a single freight facility, to be operated in connection both with railways west and east and the barge canal terminal. Here again there are charges of excessive costs and of improper personal profits. They will not be "mandatory," if realized. The entire proposal is permissive. The Board of Estimate can do objectionable things, but there is no necessity to assume that it will do so. There is no necessity that the Board of Estimate should create a nuisance along the Brooklyn water front and start another problem for its removal. The city already is committed to the improvement by large investments, as the State is committed to the barge canal. Both city and State must proceed, or suffer loss. The Governor says truly that the responsibility belongs to the Board of Estimate.

FOR LIBERTY AND DEMOCRACY.

Nothing could more clearly illustrate the difference between the Allies of Western Europe and the Allies of Central Europe than the manner of Italy's entrance into the war. Italy is a monarchical country; so are Germany and Austria-Hungary and Turkey. But it was the people of Italy who brought the Italian Government into war; it was the Governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey that brought the people of those countries into war. In Italy the people clamored for war, the parliamentary body discussed it, and the Government acted; in Germany the people were not even consulted. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey were hurled into the war by their rulers without debate; Italy thrashed the whole question out in daylight, and her rulers acted along with the people—a little behind them, if anything.

The war in the West is in appearance a war between three empires on one side and three kingdoms and a republic on the other. But Austria, Germany, and Turkey are autocratic monarchies, warring against three democratic monarchies and a republic. Belgium is the most democratic of all; there was more than formality in King Albert's address to his Parliament, in which he called them "Fellow-Citizens." Great Britain, France, and Italy are not merely countries of free speech, but of free action. The Government of none of them could act against the wishes of its people. It takes nothing from the clarity of the fact to say that the people of Germany and Austria are with the Government; they were not consulted, and the war was made for the purposes agreed on by the rulers of those two countries. Italy's war is an Italian war; Germany's war is a Potsdam war.

Russia is the only one of the Allies which is not a democratic monarchy or a republic. Even in Serbia no King could take the country into war without the people, though, as Serbia was assailed by Austria and had no chance to decide the matter, that fact has not been so vividly demonstrated in her case as in the others. Aside from Russia, the war is one between autocracy and democracy; between the peoples and the Kings; between the slowly reached ideals of liberty toward which Europe has been struggling for a century and the old system of absolutism. The year 1915 is the last breastwork to be taken; the others were 1789, 1830, 1848, and 1859. Russia is fighting to defend the Southern Slavs from the Austrian conqueror, and though her national ideals are not the same as those of her Western allies, her aim in this war is similar; and if she wins, her rescue of the peoples whom Austria threatened will be an advance in the same cause—the cause of liberty.

INCOMPETENT INVESTIGATORS.

Governor WHITMAN has investigated the Legislature's investigators of the Public Service Commission and finds them incompetent, impertinent, and irrelevant. That is what his memorandum amounts to, although he does not frame his finding in that way. He dismisses the charges, and that in itself is a pretty severe reflection on the committee. The Governor says that no case justifying removal was made out against the Commissioners, and he feels that were he to remove them the court, if his action were reviewable, would reinstate them. But he could not remove them without "disregarding simple and elementary rules of evidence."

That the Commissioners were sometimes dilatory in their action upon complaints against corporations, and that their methods of dealing with the business before them should be systematized, Mr. WHITMAN thinks is made clear by the committee's report. Their preoccupation with the great work of subway construction may explain but does not justify delay and neglect in other matters.

The Governor may well have reached the conclusion that the report of the committee must be examined with no assenting mind after he discovered the gross blunder in respect to Chairman MCCALL. The investigators charged that he was inefficient and neglectful of duty because he did not stop all work on the Lexington Avenue route after the Chief Engineer had advised him that the adoption of the dual plan would make that work useless. On this the committee based what Governor WHITMAN calls its "most serious charge." But on examining the commission's files the Governor discovered that the Lexington Avenue work had been stopped before Mr. MCCALL took office.

That is a pretty bad blunder for a committee appointed to inquire into the efficiency and integrity of public officials. But the investigation itself was a blunder, or something worse, and the Governor has made a very proper ending of what should not have been begun.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Ready for Less Than Unanimity.

That the members of the New York Lawyers' Association should have voted almost unanimously to recommend the abandoning, in civil cases, of the demand for complete agreement among jurors, and the acceptance of a verdict opposed by no more than two of the twelve, indicates that the many recent arguments in favor of a change in that direction have been widely convincing.

In the discussion which preceded the adoption of the resolution giving to the Constitutional Convention advice that not long ago would have been considered decidedly revolutionary, the outcome of the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit was utilized by both the antagonists and the advocates of the innovation. The former could only say, however, that the Colonel's moral satisfaction at having twelve men declare him right must have been greater than it would have been with one or more of the twelve of a contrary opinion.

This might have been answered, but seemingly wasn't, by recalling that nobody who wins his case in the United States Supreme Court or before any other appellate body is much troubled when one or even several of the Justices dissent from the ruling of the majority. What was said was that in the case mentioned the one obstinate juror probably changed, not his opinion, but his vote, and that he probably did it less because of arguments presented to him by the other jurors than as the result of disinclination for further imprisonment in the jury room. If that theory be true, and it is a highly plausible one, the unanimity finally reached justifies hardly as much of moral satisfaction as would a ten-to-two verdict, more promptly reached.

It is hard to see why only two dissenters on a jury should be ignored, and three be permitted to bring a long and expensive trial to nothing. With the demand for unanimity once dropped, both logic and analogy proclaim a majority enough to decide. And why should the change be made with regard to civil cases only? The need for it is at least as great in those involving criminal acts, and it is in cases of the latter kind that one obstinate or stupid juror can and does most seriously interfere with the administration of justice.

Relations of Death to Veracity.

More than a few highly interesting problems in psychology were suggested for solution by the passage in the Becker decision which dealt with the refusal of the lower court to admit as evidence the so-called dying declaration of "DAGO FRANK" CIROFICI.

As a matter of literal fact, CIROFICI was not dying when he made and swore to the statement that so far as he knew BECKER had nothing to do with the murder of ROSENTHAL. However, he was so near death that, so far as the effect on his veracity went, his condition was that of those consciously suffering from a wound or illness necessarily fatal.

Now persons in that situation, by both legal and popular assumption, do tell the truth, or at least are under a much stronger compulsion to do so than other people. But Chief Judge BARTLETT wrote, with the assent of all his colleagues except one, that the fear of dying "with a lie on the lips," as the saying is, produces results not always the same.

What the results are or may be obviously depends in part on the vehemence with which the moribund desires the natural consequences of his truth or falsehood, and in even greater measure, probably, on his beliefs or expectations as to post-mortem possibilities in the shape of penalties and rewards. In India, according to an authority cited by Judge BARTLETT, the natives view entire approaching death as creating not a special reason for telling the truth, but an opportunity, to be eagerly seized because more than ordinarily safe, for working injury to enemies by lying about them.

That dying declarations, even in this country, deserve all of the credibility it is usual to give them is evidently doubted by Judge BARTLETT, and the reason given for his doubt was the very lawyer-like one that if such declarations always are true, then the law puts to death many innocent men, since most convicted murderers die protesting their innocence.

Are Free to Speak Our Minds.

At the beginning of the war, President WILSON advised us all not only to be neutral in the technical senses of that word, but also to refrain from expressing views which, as likely to offend the friends of one or another of the several belligerents, would be equally likely to create illfeeling and bitterness between the different fractions of a population as heterogeneous as ours.

Time has shown since then that while the great majority of Americans have contentedly enough remained neutral as regards overt acts—have done nothing, that is, materially to help or hinder either the encircling Allies or the Central Powers—very few of them have felt under any obligation to preserve silence as to what was going on in Europe, and not many more have been particularly careful not to grieve or enrage neighbors who disagreed with them as to the rights and wrongs of the great conflict.

Indeed, most of us have regarded it as even more of a duty than of a privilege to speak out clearly and boldly on these questions, and took the consequences, whatever they might be—as is a pretty good way to do when moral issues are involved.

To this attitude of mind the President has seemingly come round, if not for himself, with his vastly greater responsibilities, at least for the rest of us. In the new proclamation of official neutrality, necessitated by Italy's entrance into the war, he explicitly states that while the laws and treaties of the United States impose on us all certain obligations as to conduct, it is "without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy."

There are not many of us who want any more freedom than that, and—well, we took that freedom even when its reality or propriety was apparently denied.

THE WORLD THAT WILL BE.

Force Shall Serve to Make Room in the Sun for the Weak.

From the Toronto Globe.

Some one said the other day that the present war will prepare the way for "the British peoples to control the world." Were that the issue, then, indeed, had the crucified nations of Britain and of the world suffered in vain and wasted their life for nought. Prophecies in the Old Testament are interpreted to mean the reunion of the United States of America with the nations and countries of the British Empire into one gigantic world power, whose word would be law and whose force would beat down resistance. The dream is vain.

But were that dream to come true it would be a world calamity more tragic than the war itself. There must be no world-mastership by any nation: not German, nor Russian, not Oriental, not American, and, please God, not British. No nation is good enough to stereotype the national aspirations of humanity. No race is pure enough to make its life blood the motive power of all the world. No people are so near perfection that their culture is fit to dominate civilization. When any nation sets itself to mold all peoples after its own fixed type the Great Lord God does as He has done many times in history: He smashes the pattern and begins again.

World power has wrought the downfall of many an empire. By that sin Germany today begins to totter to its fall. There was a place for Germany, a great place in the sun. It was the place of service: service to the minds of men, in delivering them from false philosophies as Kant and Hegel had already done; service to the bodies of men, in making the mysteries of nature yield their secrets for human good; service to the souls of men, in making truth more compelling than prophets ever told, more splendid than poets ever dreamed; service to all the nations of all the world, in making the brotherhood of man in the neighborhood of races the supreme policy of statesmanship. That matchless place in history might have been Germany's had she yielded to Christ's Will-to-Serve. Instead, she was beguiled by Antichrist's Will-to-Power. By world ambition Germany lost Paradise. How then can Britain hope to win by it?

But Britain has learned the secret of the more excellent way. Again and again has Asquith told it. Not by might, not by power, not by brute force, not by ambitious autocracies, not by selfish alliances, not by armed peace. That is not the new British note. All that jungle statecraft is gone, damned and doomed by its inevitable collapse into its own inescapable hell. And over against all that diplomacy of deceit Asquith sets "the partnership of the nations" in which "a place shall be made and kept for the little peoples and the smaller kingdoms—their free place in the sun."

Partnership, not antagonism! Co-operation, not conflict! Law, not force! Justice, not power! Equality for all, because mastership for none! For that Britain is ready to die. For that America ought to be fit to live. Nothing less is worth while. Nothing else matters.

Call It Tirol.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that Western Austria will figure in your news dispatches, let me suggest that you discontinue speaking of "the Tyrol" and call it simply Tirol. There is no occasion for any article, and the word is not spelled with a y. You would no doubt consider it strange if Germans spoke of "the Wales," would you not? I suppose we will not be able to stop your readers from accenting the first syllable, which is also wrong, but we ought at least to spell the name correctly. E. S. PRIETH.

Newark, N. J., May 25, 1915.

RETREAT IN THE RAIN.

Those Uhlans now are working in too near,
Their carbines crackle louder every shot,
I say! our chaps a-plodding in the rear
Are getting it—and most uncommon hot!
It's not much fun retreating in the night,
Through all this mess of rain and reeking slime—
It seems to me this boot's infernal tight!
I must have hurt me when I slipped that time.
Whew! that was close and there's a fellow gone!
I know too well that heavy, sickening thud:
It's bitter hard that we must keep right on
And leave our wounded helpless in the mud.
My foot hurts so that I can hardly see—
I'll have to stop for just a breathing space.
What's that? It's blood!—those fiends have got me now!
It's double time and I can't stand the pace!
I'll use my rifle as a crutch. But, no!
I'll stand and fight! they have me sure as day!
It's death for death—then I will meet it so
And make a Uhlan pay the price I pay.
And here they come! Great God, they're coming fast—
Are almost on me! Ah, I got that one!
Just one more shot—a good one for the last!
Those iron hoofs have crushed me—I am done!

C. C. A. CHILD.

WHAT IS PRUSSIAN?

Every Great Race a Baffling Kind of Historical Patchwork.

New York, May 25, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The pagan Prussians, whose time-hallowed speech has long been superseded by the German tongue, belong ethnologically as well as linguistically to the Letts and Lithuanians, all three constituting the Baltic nationality. Again, the Balto-Russians are a racial unity just as the Anglo-Saxons. At the present stage of anthropological and philological research it is hardly scientific to speak of racial character, considering the historical patchwork of every great race. However, if Mr. Bigelow and his English friends attack innate Prussian characteristics, they defame unconsciously the Russian national character as well, with the only difference that the latter is singed with Cossack and Tartar bestiality, while Prussian "culture" is saturated with German, or, if you like, Indo-Germanic idealism.

"No Prussians have yet known how to govern themselves," asserts Mr. Poultney Bigelow with that levity and shallowness of judgment which are so characteristic of him. The English held different views of Prussia before the war. They always held her up as a fine example of good government and discipline. But it is impossible to govern others well before knowing how to govern one's self. Some years ago an English peer, the Marquess of Bute, wanted a young man to be trained as forester and gamekeeper for his vast woodland estates in Scotland. I was asked to select a school of forestry in Germany. "But let it be in Prussia," his lordship added, "because Prussian science and discipline are models and famed all over the civilized world!" But Mr. Bigelow says that "the Prussian has not yet emerged from his pristine barbarism," and Mr. Bigelow is a wise and honorable man.

ERNEST P. HORRWITZ.

The Glorious Mob.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Even so logical a thinker as Mr. Edison gets muddled when he joins the peace-at-any-price crowd. In his talk, quoted in THE TIMES of the 22d, he says that the United States cannot fight anybody because "we are an unorganized mob," and yet immediately afterward states that "training doesn't amount to much in these days. The English volunteers are showing themselves to be as good fighters as the old-line troops." These same volunteers were, as he knows, only a few months ago but an "unorganized mob." The only inference is that Mr. Edison considers Americans inferior to the people of Great Britain as military material. The belittling of volunteers by some West Pointers, which has been going on for some time, has had a very bad and exasperating effect on both the organized volunteers and citizens generally. They know that there have been occasions when regulars have not been steady, and they also know that in actual service there have been West Pointers who were incompetent blockheads. Lee or Grant, Sherman or Jackson, did not share this contempt of parade-ground regulars for the volunteers. The behavior of the Canadians and the English Territorials has given the lie to theories that volunteers cannot fight steady and well after a few months' training.

Richmond, Va., May 24, 1915. G.

A Catholic Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article on war babies in THE TIMES of May 23 contains the following sentence:

> Such is the feeling aroused that in Belgium priests have openly advised women to commit infanticide rather than rear children of invaders.

This horrible statement is not only offensive to your Catholic patrons, but it is also a grave injustice to heroic and God-fearing men. To their already great sufferings must now be added the sense of wrong that comes from a calumny which depicts them as Herods. One would have thought that the writer of the article would have first made sure of her grounds before penning such an odious charge. A word of inquiry would have brought her the information that Bishop de Wachter, Cardinal Mercier's auxiliary, has twice denied publicly and absolutely that such advice was given by a Catholic priest. R. H. TIERNEY, S. J.

New York, May 24, 1915.

The Soldier Jew.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Syromiatnikoff says that "the obligatory military service in Russia is one of the most important causes of the emigration of Jews from Russia." We should under such circumstances suppose that very few Jews had remained in that country to help the Slavonians to conquer the world. But Mr. Syromiatnikoff himself tells us that 400,000 Jews are now fighting for their country. This means that 8 per cent. of all the Jews in Russia are at the front. This is obviously a much higher proportion than the Slavonians have supplied. There would be 12,000,000 Russian soldiers in the field at present if 8 per cent. of 150,000,000 Slavonians had taken up arms. The causes of the Jewish emigration from Russia are not the anxiety at avoidance of military service, excepting perhaps in a very few cases.

MAURICE FISHBERG.

New York, May 23, 1915.

Insufficient Generosity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to acknowledge through your columns the generous response to my appeal for funds for the purchase of an X-ray machine for the Marmontiers Hospital out side of Tours. We have received up to the present time the sum of $782, but as the machine will cost about $1,400, we still need about $600. Further contributions may be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., or to myself, and will be cabled direct to the hospital for the purchase of the machine.

ARTHUR TRAIN.

New York, May 24, 1915.

Value of Self-Respect.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the war began I have read until I am sick of it the argument that under certain circumstances a nation must "fight or lose its self-respect." Because I believe, contrary to Colonel Roosevelt, that nothing can be worse than war, I could not retain my self-respect and go to war even for my country. Self-respect is more than life. A country may ask the life of a citizen. It may never demand that he sacrifice his self-respect. FREDERICK J. POHL.

New York, May 24, 1915.

The Critic's Unhappiness.

From The Kansas City Star.

A critic's right to go to the theatre and say what he likes about the play has been upheld by the Supreme Court of New York, and the decision may be carried to the United States Supreme Court for a final ruling.

The controversy began when the Shuberts notified THE NEW YORK TIMES that its critic, Mr. Alexander Woollcott, instead of boosting their shows and helping business, was habitually and systematically telling the public his opinion of their entertainments. When THE TIMES failed to appoint another critic more in sympathy with the ideals of the stage, the Shuberts withdrew the courtesy of critic seats, and realizing that the price was within the means of Mr. Woollcott, gave orders to exclude that gentleman from their theatres. Whereupon Mr. Woollcott obtained an injunction, restraining the Shuberts from restricting his choice of entertainment.

It really isn't true that the average critic enjoys biting the nose off plays and being disagreeable about them. He would much prefer to be happy. But it is his job, whether happy or in distress, to let people know the quality of the entertainment provided.

What seemed to annoy the Shuberts was that the public apparently agreed with some of Mr. Woollcott's opinions.

CIVILIZATION AT THE BREAKING POINT.

Man's Increasing Power of Destruction, Unchecked, Will Overwhelm Hope, Beauty and Freedom in the World.

By H. G. WELLS.

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The submarine and aircraft have put a new proposition before the world. It is a proposition that will be stated here as plainly and simply as possible. These two inventions present mankind with a choice of two alternatives; or to vary the phrase, they mark quite definitely that we are at the parting of two ways; either mankind must succeed within quite a brief period of years now in establishing a World State, a world government of some sort able to prevent war, or civilization as we know it must break up into a system of warring communities, perpetually on the warpath, perpetually insecure and engaged in undying national vendettas. These consequences have been latent in all the development of scientific warfare that has been going on during the last century; they are inherent in the characteristics of the aircraft and of the submarine for any one to see.

They are so manifestly inherent that even before this war speculative minds had pointed out the direction to which these inventions pointed, but now after more than three-quarters of a year of war it is possible to approach this question, no longer as something as yet fantastically outside the experience of mankind, but as something supported by countless witnesses, something which the dullest, least imaginative minds can receive and ponder.

Progressive Destruction.

What the submarine and aircraft make manifest and convincing is this point, which argument alone has never been able to hammer into the mass of inattentive minds, that if the human intelligence is applied continuously to the mechanism of war it will steadily develop destructive powers, but that it will fail to develop any corresponding power of decision and settlement. Because the development of the former is easy and obvious in comparison with the development of the latter. It will therefore progressively make war more catastrophic and less definitive. It will not make war impossible in the ordinary meaning of the word. The bigger the gun and the viler the lethal implement, the more possible does war become. But it will make war "impossible" in the slang use of five or six years ago—in the sense, that is, of its being utterly useless and mischievous, the sense in which Mr. Norman Angell employed it and so brought upon himself an avalanche of quite unfair derision. No nation ever embarked upon so fair a prospect of conquest and dominion as the victorious Germans when after 1871 they decided to continue to give themselves to the development of overwhelming military power. And after exertions unparalleled in the whole history of mankind their net conquests are nothing; they have destroyed enormously and achieved no other single thing, and to-day they repeat on a colossal scale the adventures of Fort Chabrol and Sidney Street, and are no better than a nation of murderous outcasts besieged by an outraged world.

War Altogether.

Now among many delusions that this war has usefully dispelled is the delusion that there can be a sort of legality about war; that you can make war a little, but not make war altogether; that the civilized world can look forward to a sort of tame war in the future, a war crossed with peace, a lapdog war that will bark but not bite. War is war; it is the cessation of law and argument; it is outrage, and Germany has demonstrated on the large scale what our British suffragettes learned on a small one—that with every failure to accomplish your end by violent means you are forced to further outrages. Violence has no reserves, but further violence. Each failure of the violent is met by the desperate cry, the heroical scream; "We will not be beaten. If you will not give in to us for this much, then see! We will go further." Wars always do go further. Wars always end more savagely than they begin. Even our war in South Africa, certainly the most decently conducted war in all history, got to farm burning and concentration camps. A side that hopes for victory fights with conciliation in its mind. Victory and conciliation recede together. When the German—who is really, one must remember, a human being like the rest of us, at the worst just merely a little worse in his upbringing—when he finds he cannot march gloriously into Paris or Warsaw, then and only then does he begin to try to damage Paris and Warsaw with bombs; when he finds he cannot beat the French army and the British fleet, then and not till then does he attack and murder the slumbering civilians of Scarborough and Dunkirk, and lies in wait for and sinks the Lusitania. If war by the rules will not bring success, then harsher measures must be taken. Let us suddenly torture and murder our hated enemies with poison gas, let us poison the South African wells, let us ill-treat prisoners and assassinate civilians, let us abolish the non-combatant and the neutral. These are no peculiar German iniquities, though the Germans have brought them to an unparalleled perfection; they are the natural psychological consequences of aggressive war heroically conceived and bitterly thwarted; they are "fierceness;" they are the logical necessary outcome of going to war, being disappointed and getting hit hard and repeatedly.

Any military nation in a corner will play the savage, the wild cat at bay, in this fashion, rather than confess itself done. And since the prophetic Bloch has been justified and the long inconclusiveness of modern war, with its entrenchments and entanglements, has been more and more completely demonstrated, this is the way that every war in the future is likely to go. Fair and open conquest becoming more and more out of the question, each side will seek to cow, dismay, and subjugate the spirit of the other, and particularly the spirit of the noncombatant masses, by more and more horrible proceedings. "What do you think of that?" said the German officer with a grin as he was led prisoner past one of our soldiers dying in agonies of asphyxiation. To that point war brings men. Probably at the beginning of the war he was quite a decent man. But once he was committed to war the fatal logic of our new resources in science laid hold of him. And war is war.

Now, there does not appear the slightest hope of any invention that will make war more conclusive or less destructive; there is, however, the clearest prospect in many directions that it may be more destructive and less conclusive. It will be dreadfuller and bitterer; its horrors will be less and less forgivable. The submarine and the aircraft are quite typical of the new order of things. You can sweep a visible fleet off the seas, you can drive an invading army into its own country, but while your enemy has a score of miles of coast line or a thousand square miles of territory left him, you cannot, it seems, keep his aircraft out of your borders, and still less can you keep his submarines out of the sea. You can of course make reprisals, but you cannot hold him powerless as it was once possible to do. He can work his bloody mischief on your civil life to the very end of the war, and you must set your teeth and stick to your main attack. To that pitch this war has come, and to that pitch every subsequent war will come. The civil life will be treated as a hostage, and as it becomes more and more accessible, as it will do, to the antagonist, it will be more and more destroyed. The sinking of the Lusitania is just a sign and a sample of what war now becomes, its rich and ever richer opportunities of unforgettable exasperation. Germany is resolved to hurt and destroy to the utmost; every exasperated militarism will come naturally to such resolves, and only by pain and destruction, by hurting, shaming, and damaging Germany to the point of breaking the German spirit will this inflamed and war-mad people be made to relinquish their gigantic aggression upon the world. Germany, that great camp of warriors, must be broken as the Red Indians and the Zulus were broken, if civilization is to have another chance, and this breaking cannot be done without unparalleled resentments. War is war, and it is not the Allies who have forced its logic to this bitter end.

The Choice.

Unless this war does help to bring about a lasting peace in the world, it is idle to pretend that it will have been anything else but a monstrous experience of evil. If at the end of it we cannot bring about some world-wide political synthesis, unanimous enough and powerful enough to prohibit further wars by a stupendous array of moral and material force, then all this terrible year of stress and suffering has been no more than a waste of life and our sons and brothers and friends and allies have died in vain. If we cannot summon enough goodwill and wisdom in the world to establish a world alliance and a world congress to control the clash of "legitimate national aspirations" and "conflicting interests," and to abolish all the forensic trickeries of diplomacy, then this will be neither the last war nor will it be the worst, and men must prepare themselves to face a harsh and terrible future, to harden their spirits against continuing and increasing adversity, and to steel their children to cruelty and danger. Revenge will become the burthen of history. That is the price men will pay for clinging to their little separatist cults and monarchies and complete independencies now. The traffic and wealth of our great and liberal age will diminish, the arts will dwindle and learning fade, science will cease to advance, and the rude and hard will inherit the earth. The War Path or the World State; that is the choice for mankind.

A Blind World.

This lesson of the submarine which destroys much and achieves nothing has ample support in history. There never was so blind a superstition as the belief that progress is inevitable. The world has seen the great civilization of the Western Empire give place to the warring chaos of the baronial castles of the ninth and tenth centuries; it has seen the Eastern Empire for five hundred years decay and retrogress under the militarism of the Turk; it has watched the Red Indians, with rifles in their hands, grimly engage in mutual extermination. Is it still a blind world doomed to blunder down again from such light and order and hope as we were born to, toward such another millennium of barbaric hates and aimless wars? That is no mere possibility; it is the present possibility unless men exert themselves to make it impossible. It is quite conceivable that ours is the last generation for many generations that will go freely about the world, that will have abundance of leisure and science and free speech and abundant art and much beauty and many varied occupations. We stand about in our old haunts and try to keep on with our old ways of living, and speculate when the war will be "over" and when we shall be able to go back to everything just as it was before the war. This war and its consequences will never be "over," and we have not even begun to realize what it has cost us. The course of human history is downward and very dark indeed unless our race can give mind and will, now unreservedly in unprecedented abundance, to the stern necessities that follow logically from the aircraft bomb and the poison gas and that silent, invisible, unattainable murderer, the submarine.

H. G. WELLS.

What Professor Gottheil Did Say.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will, I am sure, permit me to correct the report that appears in your issue of May 24 anent

VERA G. BLOODGOOD WEDS C. SCRIBNER, JR.

Ceremony in Church of the Heavenly Rest, Attended by a Large Assembly of Society.

SISTER, MATRON OF HONOR

Bride's Gown of Striped Silver Cloth Strikes a New Note in Court Train—Reception and Guests.

The wedding of Miss Vera Gordon Bloodgood, daughter of Hildreth Kennedy Bloodgood, and Charles Scribner, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest before a large assembly. The Rev. Herbert Shipman officiated.

The chancel of the church was banked with white field daisies and palms and clusters of white peonies, with white satin streamers, were tied to every second pew. There was a short musical program rendered on the organ and violin while the guests were arriving.

The ushers were J. Macy Willets, R. Tailer Townsend, Nicholas Tilney, Edward Law, Rudolph Rauch, Archibald D. Russell, Jr., Philip Boyer, and G. Dawson Coleman of Philadelphia.

The bride walked up the nave with her father, who gave her in marriage. Her gown, of striped silver cloth, was one of the most elaborate seen this season and struck a new note in the court train, which was the two-pointed affair of heavy silver cloth, depending from each shoulder. The skirt was full, having a short pointed tunic, and the low-cut corsage had a suspender effect in silver cloth and pearls. A tasseled ornament of pearls caught the tunic up on one side, and there was a coat of net, nearly concealed by the voluminous veil of rare Brussels lace, an heirloom in the bride's family. The veil was arranged around the dark coiffure in Russian cap effect, with flaring edges, and wreathed with orange blossoms. She carried a huge bouquet of gardenias and lilies of the valley tied with white satin ribbon.

The Bridal Attendants.

Mrs. J. Macy Willets was her sister's matron of honor. She wore a short-skirted frock of orchid-colored satin, with an ovedress of tulle and silver, with a low-cut corsage of net and silver. Narrow satin bands formed the girdle. Her large hat of orchid tulle, was wreathed with flowers of tulle and silver, and depending from the hat was a scarf of tulle, which was draped around the shoulders.

The other attendants were Mrs. George Saltonstall West, Mrs. Theodore P. Dixon, Mrs. Arthur A. Fowler, and Miss Mary Rand of Minneapolis. The bridesmaids were dressed similar to the matron of honor in frocks of turquoise blue. All of the attendants carried large Empire baskets with high handles tied with ribbon and filled with sultan flowers.

An unusual touch of sentiment was added to the occasion as the bridal couple walked down the nave. In a pew at the rear of the church were the three young daughters of the bride's sister, with their nurses, all in dainty frocks of pink with fascinating bonnets, and each carrying an old-fashioned bouquet of nosegays. As the bride passed the children held out their hands, and the bride paused a moment to wave her hand and smile.

After the ceremony a reception was held at theh ome of the bride, a sister, 30 West Fifty-second Street. Later Mr. Scribner and his bride left on their honeymoon. They will spend part of the Summer, on their return, at Far Hills, N. J.

Among the Guests.

Among the guests at the wedding and reception were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scribner, Mrs. J. Blair Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. D. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Bloodgood, Mrs. John Bloodgood, Miss Marian Bloodgood, Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre, Mrs. John T. Willets, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. John T. Atterbury, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Alissen Edith, Florence, and Marie Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Junius Morgan, Mrs. Joseph Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hagg, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Frelinghuysen, and Mr. and Mrs. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Reeves Merrit, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Mrs. Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke, Miss Mary Duke, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. I. Sheldon Tilney, Mrs. George Widener, Dr. and Mrs. Robert H. Wylie, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kuhne, Mrs. Cornelius Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tweedy, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Sherman, Mrs. John T. Atterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Frothinghan, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hazard, Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Ladd, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sterry, and Mrs. Ponsonby Ogle.

Rose Garden View for Hospital.

The rose garden of Admiral and Mrs. Aaron Ward will be shown at Willowmere, the Ward home at Roslyn, L. I., on Tuesday afternoon, June 8, from 3 to 7 o'clock, for the benefit of the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, France.

Mrs. Harold Godwin of Roslyn is receiving applications for tickets at $1 each. In the event of rain the garden will be shown the following day.

Among the members of the American committee of the hospital are Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Whitney Warren, and Mrs. Maud Wetmore.

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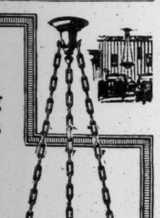

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ARMY TEAM WINS AT POLO.

Defeats Squadron A Club at Governors Island Garden Party.

Yesterday's gray skies, with occasional showers, and the sodden earth of the new parade grounds on Governors Island, where the annual garden party of the Army Relief Society was held in the afternoon, did not dampen the spirit of the Army Officers' polo team that competed with the Squadron A. Polo Club for the army team walked away with the victory, scoring 11 points to the ½ point attained by the syuadron team. The victorious four were First Lieut. W. H. Garrison, Jr., cavalry; First Lieut. E. F. Graham, Fifteenth Cavalry; Captain Gordon Johnston, Eleventh Cavalry, A. D. C., and First Lieut. H. H. Higler, Sixth Field Artillery. The Squadron A Polo Club players were Thomas C. Eastman, A. Campbell Smidt, Leavitt J. Hunt, and William B. Boulton, Jr.

Many tents for refreshments and fortune tellings and the sale of cake and soft drinks were scattered over the grounds, and there was a fine array of United States flags and bunting on the Island, but the rain deterred many from attending the party.

General Leonard Wood and Mrs. Wood, assisted by Mrs. Charles F. Roe, President of the Army Relief Society No. 1 Branch, that gave the party; Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman, Mrs. Fabius M. Clarke, and Miss Harriet M. Center received in a tent under the trees, and among the visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, and the latter's little nieces, the daughters of Frank Gould, who live with her. Mrs. Shepard brought a half dozen friends with her and Mrs. Newcomb C. Barney of Litchfield, Conn., also brought a party.

Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont and Mrs. Custer, the widow of the famous Indian fighter, General George A. Custer, was present, and others were Mrs. Henry Bischoff, Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Mrs. J. Eliott Langstaff, and Charles J. Murphy, the youngest surviving veteran of the Mexican war. Mr. Murphy carried the flag bought by the women of New York and sent by them to the New York Corps of the United States Army, stationed in Mexico City in the late forties.

The weather was not storm enough to interfere with the carrying out of the official program, which began at 3 o'clock with an exhibition of pitching tents by the Ninth Disciplinary Company, who assumed that a night attack was made on the camp. There was the defense of th ecamp, the guard mount drill, and a silent drill. Captain K. T. Smith, United States Infantry, commanded, assisted by First Lieutenant H. L. Jordan, Twentieth United States Infantry, and Second Lieutenant F. S. Miller, United States Infantry.

At 3:30 o'clock the Twelfth Band, C. A. C., from Fort Totten, gave a concert, and the polo event came at 4, and at 5:30 Retreat Parade by Provisional Regiment of Coast Artillery, United States Army, Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Lamoreaux commanding, was held on the parade ground.

At 6 o'clock the Officers' Club was open for dancing and bowlnig, and at 6:30 supper was served, and then there was dancing.

W M. POWELL'S ESTATE.

Trusts of $50,000 Each for Children and Gifts to Friends' Philanthropies.

The will of Wilson M. Powell, who was attorney for the Franklin Savings Bank, disposing of an estate of more than $200,000, was filed for probate yesterday.

After directing that trusts of $50,000 be created for each of his three children, Rachel H., Elsie, and Wilson M. Powell, Jr., the testator bequeaths $1,000 to each of the following institutions: The New York Hospital, the Ycung Friends' Aid Association, the Friends' Employment Society, Swarthmore College, the Bar Association of the City of New York, the New York Diet Kitchen Association, the Women's Prison Association and Home, the New York Auxiliary to the Women's National Relief Association, the Martha Scofield School for Colored Children at Aiken, S. C., and the Mount Pleasant School for Colored Children at Mount Pleasant, S. C.

The residuary estate goes in equal shares to the children. There are bequests of $2,000 each to nieces, Anna L. Powell, Louise P. Blackburn, and Judith B. Rauck. David R. Underhill, a friend of the decedent, gets $1,000.

SOCIETY IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Wyantenuck Country Club Gives Its Opening Dance Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., May 26.—Charles Lanier arrived today at Allen Winden, his country place. Mr. Lanier is in Lenox for a few days inspecting his estate. With Miss Kitty Lawrence and Miss Irene Bigelow, Mr. Lanier will open his villa later in the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Kessel have arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

The Rev. Dr. George Grenville Merrill of St. Paul's Church will be the Memorial Day speaker in Stockbridge.

Miss Caroline T. Lawrence, who has been visiting Miss Alison T. L. Haughton in Boston for a month, returned to Stockbridge.

Alexander Sedgwick and Miss Christine Sedgwick left today for Boston from Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Childs, Mrs. C. A. Simpson, and Mr. and Mrs. William Hand of New York arrived at the Red Lion Inn at Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven and Mrs. Charles S. Mellen have returned to their villas in Stockbridge from New York.

Hamilton Kerr is a guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. Dodge Peters in Great Barrington.

Cards were issued today for the opening dance of the Wyantenuck Country Club of Great Barrington Saturday evening.

Mrs. Laurence B. Stoddard came up to Stockbridge today. Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard will pass the season at the Luling Place.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed have returned to Lakeside from Newport.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Livingston Delafield (Miss Mary R. Sloane) are receiving congratulations upon the birth of their fourth child, named William Sloane Delafield, yesterday at their Summer home, at Westhampton eBach, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Brewster Ingham are also being congratulated upon the birth of a son on Monday last at their home at Morris Plains, N. J. rMs. Ingham was married in September last and is the daughter of the late H. C. Bunner, the author and editor.

The marriage of Miss Agnes Pruyn Chapman, a daughter of Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, and Fred E. Linder will take place on June 17 at 7:30 P. M. at the home of the bride, Jamaica, L. I.

Theatricals will be given at rMs. Edwin R. Hewitt's open air theatre on her country estate near Tuxedo Park on Monday afternoon, May 31.

rMs. G. L. Thomas of Montclair, N. J., has announced the engagement of her eldest daughter, Miss Mary S. Thomas, to H. Russ Van Vleck, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Van Cleck of Montclair.

A children's pageant is to be given on the estate of George W. Perkins at Riverdale, N. Y., on Saturday afternoon, June 5, for the benefit of the Van Cortlandt Chapter of the American Red Cross. Mrs. John B. Carse is to act as hostess for the afternoon.

Brookside Open-Air Performance.

The first of the annual series of entertainments in the Brookside Outdoor Theatre, near Mount Kisco, will be given Monday afternoon. It will be a series of dances entitled "Orpheus," presented by Miss Helen Möller and her pupils. The following Saturday "The Beggar's Opera," will be sung, and on succeeding Saturdays these entertainments will be given: "Washington and Lafayette," the entertainment given by children twice last Spring for the Lafayette Fund; a song recital by David Bisphan; "The Taming of the Shrew," with Walter Hampden as Petruchio. On Monday, July 5, "The Treason and Death of Benedict Arnold," by John Jay Chapman, with Mr. Hampden as Arnold, will be acted.

WOMEN AROUSED BY DANCE EVILS

Mrs. Moskowitz Will Ask McAneny to Drive Out Men Parasites Serving as "Partners."

WANT INSPECTORS NAMED

Mayor Has Not Appointed Supervisors Provided by Law Governing Tango Resorts.

Police Inspector Dwyer, under instructions from Commissioner Wood, began an investigation yesterday of the places in this city where so-called "tango teas" are held. The conditions alleged to exist at some of the places were brought to the Commissioner's attention by the police court trial of Mrs. Edward Kelly's charges against her daughter, Miss Eugenia.

Women interested in cleaning up the city have become aroused to the need of action, and Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, head of a committee of women, is expected to confer with Acting Mayor McAneny on the best way of remedying the evil.

The police take the view that the present condition can best be reformed by the mother, the minister, and the schoolmaster. As a general thing the police believe the letter of the law is obeyed. This is not the opinion held by Mrs. Henry Moskowitz. Apparently it is not the opinion held by Mrs. Henry Moskowitz. Apparently it is not the opinion of the keepers of dance and cabaret places, for a tip has gone out, it is said, to do away with the things that Mrs. Kelly complained of.

"The present situation," said Mrs. Moskowitz, "has again brought attention to a condition that is not new. It is simply an evil condition working upward into other stratas of society. The Kelly case has done good if it has called attention to the danger that lurks in the path of the young woman today. The principal source of that danger is the afternoon dances, for to these flock the young women whom parental care would ordinarily keep at home at night. It is easy for such a one to accompany a companion to an afternoon dance, there to meet those young men who while they dance well would not be tolerated in the home. Then they can go again and again, and they can say at home that they are going shopping or to visit a friend. So they fall under the spell of the dance and their companions. Surely something should be done. The girl of Fifth Avenue is exposed to the same danger as the humbler sisters were in the dance halls of the east side.

"It is a matter for police action. It is exactly the same situation as led to the closing of the once notorious Haymarket. I believe that very properly the police can take action. They can always take action against places where disorderly persons congregate."

Mrs. Moskowitz was told that the police said it was difficult to get evidence that persons were disorderly in these resorts.

"Well," she said, "the Committee of Fourteen has obtained information that it will present to the Commissioner."

Law Governing Dancing.

The City Charter provides in Section 1, 491:

No license shall be issued until the licensing authority shall have received a written report of an inspection of the building or premises to be licensed complies with Section 1,490 of this title. No license shall be renewed except after reinspection by the licensing authority. Additional inspection of every license placed may be made under the direction of the licensing authorities. All Inspectors shall be permitted to have access to public dance halls at all reasonable times and whenever they are opened for dancing, instruction in dancing, or for any other purpose. Inspectors shall be required to report all violations. All reports shall be in writing and shall be filed and made public records.

Section 1,492 of the charter provides:

Dancing shall not be permitted in any place in the City of New York licensed to sell liquor, except in a hotel having upward of fifty bedrooms, unless such place shall also be licensed under Section 1,490. Violation of this provision shall be deemed a violation of the liquor tax law with respect to such premises. No liquor shall be sold, served, or given away in any public dance hall in which dancing is authorized to be taught, or in which classes in dancing are advertised to be maintained, or in which instruction in dancing is given for hire, or in any room connected with such hall. The word "liquor" as used in this section shall be construed as defined in the liquor tax law of this State.

The licensing authority shall immediately notify the State Commissioner of Excise of the granting, or renewal, or revocation, or forefiture of any license issued under this title to any place or premises which are licensed to sell liquor.

No Inspectors Appointed.

Although the law provides for the appointment of dancing "academy" Inspectors sufficient to see that the provisions of the law are carried out, not a single Inspector has ever been appointed by the Mayor. Section 1,449 provides that "such Inspectors and other officials necessary to carry out the provisions of Sections 1,489, 1,490, 1,491, 1,492, 1,493 as may be authorized by the Board of Estimate." The Inspectors so appointed are to be called Inspectors of public dance halls and to be paid out of license fees.

Commissioner Bell said that he had only fifty Inspectors, including those assigned to vehicles, to look after the thousands of license holders. The Commissioner said that before a dance hall license was issued the police were asked to report concerning the premises,, the proprietor, and the patrons. Very few complaints have been received and very few licenses revoked.

"There are good and bad dance halls, of course," said Mr. Bell, "and I am looking for the bad. I have been working to improve the character of such places ever since I took office. I think I am succeeding."

The social gangster is a result of the present dance craze and officials connected with police work here estimated yesterday that there were between 1,000 and 2,000 "tango boys" in this city. This numbr includes not only the men who live by dancing in the professional sense, but those who are "professional partners." This is a new and not too fatiguing way of making a living.

"The police may go into a place, and after looking over the dancers be satisfied that one or more of the men are not of a desirable class," a police officer said yesterday, "but how are you going to prove it? You can't arrest a man because he wears loud clothes or looks as though he and real work were strangers. It is not disorderly conduct for a young woman to smoke, and arrests cannot be made because it is apparent that a dancer has had more liquor that is good for him. The laws are for the most part obeyed, but if violations are found, the Police Commissioner will take drastic steps to stop them."

Most "Partners" Undesirable.

A private detective who has investigated many of these dance places, estimated yesterday that at least 20 per cent. of the men who frequented such resorts were undesirable persons. The price for a partner is from $2 to $5, according to the class of place. This detective said that the afternoon dance had been practically abolished in Chicago, and the dancers from that city were flocking here on the report that "the pickings were good." Most of these men have no police records, and they are for that reason hard to prosecute. The detective said that it would surprise many to know the number of young women who have been robbed in such places. Sometimes they are persuaded to part with jewelry that is never returned. Sometimes their jewelry or pocketbook is stolen. Usually the victim does not wish to cause a scandal and so nothing is done. Then, again, they are blackmailed.

All this goes on very often, the detective said, without the knowledge of the proprietors of these places and notwithstanding the fact that they take precautions to safeguard their patrons. There are some who assert that through associations formed in the dance halls many young women become addicted to the use of drugs. One police official suggested that the police should adopt rough tactics to free the dance from these parasites.

There is evidence that something of the kind is contemplated, for ten young men without apparent means of support have been arrested recently, and twenty-five more, after warnings, have gone to work for a living. Many see in this, evidence that Commissioner Woods is taking steps to end the evil.

There are some 725 licensed dance halls in this city and under this classification are many places with gilded fronts and French names. These pay a license of $50 a year. The all-night liquor licenses are issued by the Mayor. The law is considered by some weak, in that it gives the authorities no jurisdiction over hotels.

MISS FLORENCE MOSS WEDS.

Justice's Daughter Marries G. I. Roberts—His Sister Betrothed.

Miss Florence E. Moss, daughter of Justice Joseph F. Moss of the Court of Special Sessions, was married yesterday morning in St. Ann's Church, In Twelfth Street, to George I. Roberts, Jr., of New Rochelle. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward S. Mahoney of St. Rita's Church, 143d Street and College Avenue. H. D. Macfarland was best man, and Miss Marie Andrews was maid of honor.

After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast in the Green Room at the Hotel McAlpin, where the engagement of Miss Edith Roberts, sister of the bridegrom, to Thomas Brophy was announced. Some of those at the luncheon, besides those named, were Charles F. Murphy, George I. Roberts, Sr., Mrs. F. O'Neill, Miss Elizabeth A. Phelan, Miss Mary A. Rozerts, Harold J. Moss, and Gilbert Casiraghi.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, after a honeymoon in the Berkshires, will spend the Summer at Twin Lakes, Conn.

MISS F. M. BAKER ENGAGED.

Daughter of President of Bank of Metropolis to Wed H. Le G. Finch.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Baker of 8 East Seventy-fifth Street have announced the engagement of their elder daughter, Miss Mary Farquhar Baker, to Henry LeRoy Finch, the third son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Finch of Graystone, Plainfield, N. J., and a brother of Edward R. Finch, who married Miss Mary L. Delafield, and of Rufus C. Finch, who married Miss Adelaide B. Gardner. He has a younger brother, Norman R. Finch, who is a student at Yale, and the Misses Marie Louise and Charlotte T. Finch are his sisters.

Miss Baker made her début about two years ago. Her father is the President of the Bank of the Metropolis, and he, Mrs. Baker and Miss Baker have always been active in church and philanthropic work. Miss Baker has a younger sister, Miss Margaret L. Baker, and two brothers, Charles Dabney Baker and John S. Baker.

The wedding will take place in the early Autumn.

JONES-COMFORT WEDDING.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Comfort Marries Rotcliff V. Jones.

The wedding of Miss Irene La Due Comfort, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rockefeller Comfort of 780 West End Avenue, and Rotcliff Vesey Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Jones of Jackson, Tenn., took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. J. E. Price officiating.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and old lace, with a tulle veil, and carried orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Marion Waller, the maid of honor, was in pink taffeta, with a large picture hat to match. The bridesmaids, the Misses Eleanor Comfort, a cousin of the bride, and Charlotte G. Shrady, were in frocks of white net and taffeta, topped with large leghorn hats. The attendants carried pink roses.

Bernard M. Jones was his brother's best man. The ushers were Joseph W. Gott, 3d, and Walter R. Comfort, Jr.

Mr. Jones and his bride left after the reception for the West, where they will spend the Summer visiting and visiting relatives. They will return to New York about Oct. 1 to make their home.

Bartlett-Phelps Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Bartlett of 257 West Eighty-sixth Street, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Bartlett, to Carter Phelps, son of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Phelps of 14 Wes Seventy-fourth Street. Mr. Phelps is a graduate of Yale, Class of 1914, and his father was graduated from the same Alma Mater in 1880. Miss Bartlett will spend the Summer with her parents at their country place, Cherrycroft, Annisquam, Mass. Mr. Phelps is a grandson of the late Oliver S. Carter, Presdient of the Bank of the Republic, now th First National, and is in the banking business. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

CARPENTER—HOGGSETT.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Manning Carpenter of 312 West End Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss R. Marjorie Carpenter, to Robert Newton Hoggsett of Cleveland, Ohio. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

A Dinner for Bridal Attendants.

Miss Dorothy C. Conron, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Conron, whose marriage to James Butler, Jr.,¼ will take place at the St. Regis on June 2, gave a dinner last night at the hotel for the bridal attendants, followed by dancing.

The guests were the Misses Gladys O'Donohue, Margaret Radley, Catherine Agnew, Esther Mulqueen, Isabel Amy, Theresa Farrell and Genevieve Butler, and Pierce Butler, Cecil Arthur, Justin O'Brien, Daniel Meenan, William Butler, Dr. D. P. MacGuire, and Robinson Griswold.

Newport Mourns for Mrs. Fish.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 26.—Newport mourns the death of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, following that of Alfred G. Vanderbilt. Her home, Crossways, was the scene of many notable social events. Mrs. Fish organized and was the leading spirit in the lawn fete held at the Breakers last August, for the American Red Cross which netted over $48,000, the largest charity affair ever held here.

Crossways wae being opened for Mr. and Mrs. Fish, who were coming in June. There was perhaps no other woman who did more for Newport than Mrs. Fish. In all walks of life expressions of sympathy were heard today, and to the Summer colony the news came like a shock.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Depew entertained a party of friends in the Longacre Theatre last night for the performance of "A Full House."

W. G. Fields, the comedy juggler, has been added to the cast of the new "Follies." The Sykes sisters will also be seen in the new revue.

Bijou Fernandes will be in charge of the committee of women from the professional clubs who will sell programs and flowers at the ladies' gambols to be given next week in the Century Theatre for the benefit of the Actors' Fund. In the Hudson Theatre this afternoon an auction sale of seats and boxes will be held.

Although "Candida" has proved the most popular of the three Shaw comedies Arnold Daly has revived during his present engagement in the Peck, the last performance will be given Saturday night. This will be Mr. Daly's last appearance in any Shaw play.

A supper and dance on the stage of the Globe will follow the 500th performance of "Chin-Chin" next Tuesday night. Montgomery and Stone are practicing a medley of the songs they sang together when they first became a team to interpolate in the performance that night.

The Dramatic Club of the Young Women's Hebrew Association, which meets under the direction of Miss Laura S. Schleider, will give a recital and dance Saturday night, June 12, in the auditorium and gymnasium of the Y. W. H. A. The proceeds will be given to the vacation fund for the unemployed.

The work of arranging Madison Square Garden to become the world's largest motion-picture theatre has been practically completed, and the opening will take place Saturday night. The arena will seat nearly 12,000 persons.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, Today, 3:30 P.M. Giants vs. St. Louis.

MISS MORGAN TELLS OF SHOP GIRLS' RISE

Diplomas for 44 Saleswomen at Stern Bros., Who Have Mastered Departments.

REWARDS FOR HARD STUDY

Better Pay and Higher Positions Outcome of Education in Big Store's Methods.

Miss Anne Morgan, founder and President of the Department Store Education Association, which provides vocational and salesmanship training, presented diplomas last night to forty salesgirls in the store of Stern Brothers, where the first experiment with the new school began four months ago. The certificates, as they were named, are inscribed as follows:

Stern Brothers.
Salesmanship Course.

In co-operation with the Department Store Education Association. This is to certify that ——— has completed the course in salesmanship, and has made a satisfactory record in the ——— Department.

Stern Brothers, by Louis Stern.
Department Store Education Association.
ANNE MORGAN, President.

New York, May 26, 1915.

The forty graduates, who have studied their departments from the raw materials to the last detail of delivery to the customer, had a dinner in the restaurant on the fifth floor of the store. Addresses were made by Miss Morgan, Dr. Lee Galloway of New York University, President of the National Association of Co-operative Schools; Dr. Kristine Mann, health director of the Department Store Education Association; Miss Beulah E. Kennard, educational director, and Louis Stern.

Miss Morgan, who hopes the new school, which is to be tried in other stores, will have national development, said the preliminary work began two years ago at a time when there was agitation over the relation of low wages to living conditions.

"A number of us in rather close touch with the self-supporting girls in New York knew the department store girls in hundreds," she said. "We knew her as the key to the situation, because she is in many cases the selected product. The girl with ambition and courage will chose the department store rather than the factory.

"These girls, who are our friends, came to us in bitter resentment against this agitation. Why should a girl be suspected of light living because she was onl yerning $8 a week?

"Many girls are receiving less than living wages, but the really fundamental question had not been asked—wry not? This question is quickly answered if we study the average child fho has worked for her living from the age of fourteen. She has received forewarning of the need the next pay day; never for a moment has she planned to develop her capacity for seizing an opportunity for advancement that may occur. Her belief is that of the fatalist—to her everything is based on the doctrine of luck.

"This is the average girl as she is found by the average employer. He takes her as he finds her and does practically nothing for her. It was to meet this problem that the Department Store Education Association was started, recognizing that though the industrial sickness is grevious the best doctor is the employer, if only he will diagnose the illness and act on his own findings.

"Our ideal is to seek the co-operation of the best employers and educators of the day and through unity and bring a very different salesgirl into being. We wish to bring the buyer, the girl, and employment manager into the closest contact. We should give the girl an incentive, give her the chance, by training, of earning higher wages, and the result will be immediate."

Louis Stern compared the business of store management with what it was when he began business in 1859.

"The lack of study of the old days and the old-time methods of doing business will not meet the needs and conditions of our time," said he.

"For example, the future good will of a store depends upon the consideration and attention given to the customer. The question should be accorded the poorest customer that is shown to the wealthy, to the poorly dressed as to others, and this new idea in salesmanship is a big step in the direction of bringing employer, salesman, and customer in a mutual feeling of good will and confidence and intelligent understanding.

MAY CURTAIL SCHOOL WORK

Money to Run Opportunity Classes Is Needed Elsewhere.

The Committee on Finance reported to the Board of Education at its meeting yesterday that the funds at its disposal would not permit the opening of vacation schools this Summer, and that the appropriation for playgrounds was limited to $50,000.

Miss Martha Lincoln Draper spoke in behalf of the opportunity classes. Their work was so good, she said, that they should be continued if it were possible to do so.

John Green, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, said that the $26,000 required to conduct their classes would have to be taken from the regular activities and he was opposed to doing this. The first duty of the board, he said, was to the day elementary school children, from 6 to 14 years of age.

On motion of Dr. Ira S. Wile action on the matter was deferred for two weeks. It is hoped by that time some means will be found to carry on the opportunity classes.

Isadore M. Levy moved that the Board of Superintendents be called upon to explain the situation with regard to the Summer schools, which will not be opened unless some new way of conducting them is discovered. The matter was referred to the Committee on Elementary Schools.

The contracts for furnishing the Department of Education with 84,160 gross tons of anthracite coal and 4,700 gross tons of semi-bituminous coal were awarded as follows:

Manhattan and the Bronx, Burns Brothers for $102,308.90 and $55,784.25; Brooklyn, Bacon Coal Company, $143,524.80; Queens, Bacon Coal Company, $83,577, less the cost of 3,000 tons of semi-bituminous coal which will be furnished by George D. Harris & Co. In Richmond the bid of $30,140.25 made by the Richmond Ice Company, the only bid, was put over for further consideration.

MEDICAL DIPLOMAS GIVEN.

Homeopathic College and Flower Hospital Graduate Sixty-eight.

The largest class ever graduated from the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital received diplomas last evening in the Engineering Societies building in West Thirty-ninth Street. Sixty-eight men composed the class of 1915, and with the conferring of degrees the young physicians received their appointments to various hospitals in New York and New Jersey.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Dean of the faculty, read an introductory address, and Melbert B. Cary, President of the Board of Trustees, conferred the degrees. The three prize winners were: Henry L. Weil, New York, first; Albert A. Getman, Oneonta, N. Y., second, and Lawrence M. Simonsen, Pelham, N. Y., third. The Rev. J. Henry Jowett, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, addressed the class.

To and From Europe.

Some of those booked to sail today on the Adriatic for Liverpool are:

T. C. Anderson, J. M. Austin, J. B. Braithwaite, F. H. Canty, H. F. Clarke, Miss Mary Dunbar, P. L. Foster, Joseph Gee, C. W. S. Gibson, P. R. Heaton, F. Holmes, Mrs. S. Hughes, Mrs. Garnet Hughes, J. E. Johnston, A. Moody-Stewart, J. H. Peck, E. O. Rutter, Sydney Seaward, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Shirreffs, J. C. Taylor, P. D. Taylor.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Chicago from Bordeaux were:

Paul Brown, W. Croft, F. Berger, J. Davis, Mrs. A. Davis, J. M. Gilbert, F. H. Jewett, J. Long, Miss M. Mayfield, Mrs. P. L. Miller, Daniel Oeler, A. Abbie, R. H. Lloyd, H. Richard, Miss K. Raymond.

MRS. FISH, LEADER OF SOCIETY, DEAD

Wife of Stuyvesant Fish Dies Suddenly of Cerebral Hemorrhage at Glenclyffe.

WAS LAVISH ENTERTAINER

Her Mother Goose and Flower Balls Were Features of Newport—Gave Liberally to Charity.

Mrs. Marion Graves Anthon Fish, the wife of Stuyvesant Fish, formerly President of the Illinois Central Railroad, died on Tuesday night at 10:45 o'clock of cerebral hemorrhage at the historic Fish country place, Glenclyffe, at Garrison-on-Hudson. Mrs. Fish was considered the most notable society woman of New York and Newport, and since the death of Mrs. Astor had been regarded as her successor as a leader.

Mrs. Fish, who was about sixty years of age, but much younger in appearance, was at her town house on Friday last apparently in the best of health. Although she did not care for outdoor sports she was fond of walking, and always, when at Garrison, took long walks. On Monday she took a long tour in the afternoon, returned tired, went to bed, and on Tuesday remained there. Shortly after luncheon Dr. Richard Giles of Cold Spring was summoned, but she gradually sank to her death. Her husband was with her, but her three children were at their respective homes in Mount Kisco, Jericho, and New York City, and were telegraphed for.

The funeral services will be held at the Little Church of St. Philip in the Highlands, near Garrison, tomorrow on the arrival of a special train leaving the Grand Central Station at 10 o'clock. Returning, the train will leave Garrison at 1 o'clock.

Mrs. Fish was Miss Marion Graves Anthon, a daughter of the late William H. Anthon, a lawyer, and a niece of Professor Anthon, a professor at Columbia. She was one of three children. Her only brother died when young, and her sister, who survives her, is Mrs. William Stanhope Callender of New York. Her children are Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., who married Miss Mildred Dick; Mrs. Albert Z. Gray, (Miss Marion Anthon Fish,) and Sidney W. Fish, unmarried.

The marriage of Miss Anthon and Mr. Fish took place on June 1, 1876, and the thirty-ninth anniversary was close at hand.

Mrs. Fish gave the most original and sparkling entertainments of any New York hostess. At her town house, 25 East Seventy-eighth Street, she entertained with a series of dinners followed by various forms of entertainment at which all sorts of novelties were given to amuse the guests. She was the first to have Japanese dancers, and later she had Ruth St. Denis and her Indian dancers.

At Glenclyffe in the Autumn and Spring she entertained with many week-end house parties, and each Autumn there was a Hallowe'en dance in the house for the owners of country estates round about and her own house guests. Held in the barn for the servants, and always there were novel Autumnal decorations.

At her Newport villa, The Crossways, she gave each season a ball that was the first of its kind. In Summer she had a flower ball, the guests coming dressed as flowers, and in the Summer of 1913, perhaps her most original entertainment, took place. It was a Mother Goose ball, and all the characters in the book appeared, and there was also a fairy feature, and the hostess arrayed herself as the Fairy Queen. She was always at Newport for the Summer season, and when in Europe returned in time for it.

Mrs. Fish was not only interested in semi-public charities, but her list of personal charities was a large one. These she carefully concealed, but it was well known to her intimates that any one in distress in any time she knew did not appeal to her in vain.

Mrs. Fish was noted for her strong personality. She was independent and outspoken, warm-hearted and generous, and if she liked a person it made no difference how poor or how little money or social position they possessed. She made many warm friends.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. FRANCISKA DIELMANN, widow of Jacob Dielmann, a well-known cigar manufacturer of Brooklyn, and a member of the Ladies' Circle of Lessing Lodge, F. and A. M., of which her husband was at one time a Master, died on Tuesday at her residence, 916 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, in her 76th year. She is survived by two sons and four daughters.

FRANK PRIOR, well known in German singing societies in Brooklyn and proprietor of Olive Hall, Powers and Olive Streets, died on Tuesday at the Powers Street address from diabetes. Mr. Prior was in his 53d year, and was the President of the Bushwick Katholischer Unterstuetzungs Verein and Secretary of the Olive Quartet and of Prinz Arnulf Council, K. of L. His widow, two daughters, and two sons survive him.

Mrs. CATHERINE DIVVER, widow of Patrick Divver, formerly a well-known Democratic politician and Magistrate in Manhattan, died at her home in Cedarhurst, L. I., on Tuesday, aged 70 years.

Mrs. GRACE E. WINSLOW, widow of former Judge John Winslow of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her residence in Shirley, Mass. Mrs. Winslow was a native of Huddersfield, England, and during her residence in Brooklyn was a member of the Plymouth Church.

JOHN BOW

TAFT DENOUNCES THE CLAYTON ACT

Scores Legislators Who Enact Laws Under Terror of the Labor Vote.

UNION EXEMPTION HIT

Sees Menace in Federal Trade Commission—Tells Manufacturers Wilson Foreign Policies Are All Right.

Ex-President William Howard Taft was the guest of honor last night at the annual dinner of the National Association of Manufacturers at the Waldorf-Astoria and was greeted with almost boisterous enthusiasm by the diners as "the biggest American alive" and the man who has come back in the estimation of the American people." The ex-President was visibly affected by the cordiality of the reception.

The address which Mr. Taft delivered was also received with hearty applause. He placed himself squarely on record as behind President Wilson in the crisis brought about by the delicate international situation and then, in carefully chosen words, expressed his belief that the Administration had erred in some of its domestic legislation and principally in the passage of the Clayton act and the Federal Trade Commission act. He said that the power labor leaders had obtained and exercised was detrimental to the public weal and good.

John Kirby, Jr., a former President of the Association, who acted as toastmaster, was the first to call upon the association to stand behind the President, and to his remarks Mr. Taft added this statement:

"I congratulate this assemblage in backing up the President in the acute responsibility he faces in the present international situation. I know something of the responsibility that is his and of the isolation he must feel in having to decide these momentous questions. I congratulate you on the message of loyalty you have sent to him."

Not Again in the Race.

Mr. Taft added, with a smile, that he had reduced one-third and that he had dropped from the competition as the "biggest American." He also said that while he recognized Ohio as a pasture for Presidential timber he had escaped from it several years ago. His remarks were taken as an indication that he did not consider seriously any hint that he would again be in the race for a nomination.

A frank and open attack by Mr. Taft of methods which he said had been adopted in the past by officials of the American Federation of Labor in condoning criminal acts on the part of its members was greeted with hearty approval by the association members. He had no respect, he said, for the legislators who legitimized such acts in order to obtain votes, and added that in his opinion courage on the part of legislators and would-be legislators was needed to send them.

The Clayton act he denounced as legislation "passed for political purposes to obtain votes," and he attacked both the Federal Trade Commission act and the Clayton act as legislation which would require another decade of litigation in the courts to show that they added nothing to the anti-trust laws.

Mr. Taft said the Federal Trade Commission was in reality nothing "but a "glorified bureau of corporations" with increased salaries for themselves. It only served, he said, to make capital more timid and was passed for political motives.

Fears Invasion of People's Rights.

Ex-President Taft summed up his attack upon the Clayton bill and the creation and powers of the Federal Trade Commission as follows:

The fourth amendment to the Federal Constitution passed at the instance of Thomas Jefferson contains the provisions that: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated."

That recognizes a principle of Government that had approved itself to the British people and was confirmed by the American people in the framing of their Constitution. Now while it is quite possible that the provisions of the Trade Commission act may not be of such character as to violate this constitutional guarantee, they do have a tendency to bring about the evil against which this amendment was directed.

The history of the investigations by the Democratic House of the last administration, if any one had the time to summarize it, would show a waste of public money, a waste of governmental efficiency, and a series of personal injustices done through the instrumentality of partisan investigation that would bring to the minds of judicious men the importance of not going to extremes in the inquisitorial methods for the investigation of private business to which this Trade Commission act tends. Fear of the excessive and unjust use of this innovation in the law is a legitimate cause for alarm to the business interests of the country. On the whole, however, my own judgment is that the Clayton act and the Trade Commission act add very little to the effectiveness of the Anti-Trust act.

Mr. Taft said that fortunately, because of the restraining hand of the courts, the Trade Commission would have to confine itself in determining the existence of unfair methods of competition to those which violate the present law.

Labor Leaders Drunk with Power.

Another portion of Mr. Taft's speech which attracted much comment was in reference to the trade unions. Speaking on the subject of the Clayton bill, he said:

The power that the leaders of the American Federation of Labor exercise has become excessive and detrimental to the public weal and the good of society, and especially of that of the members of the labor unions. I fully approve the principle of labor unions. I believe that they are essential to creating a state of equality of dealing between employes and employers. I believe that they have made possible the enactment of a great deal of most healthful and useful legislation and have greatly aided the just cause of wage earners in this regard.

But the power their leaders have acquired by the principle of combination in their organization has intoxicated them, and they have exercised a tyranny over society and over their own members that is certainly leading to a reaction and to a restraint of their great powers within proper and lawful limits. They have failed to condemn in any way, as they ought, the use of criminal methods to which, in a lawless spirit, their representatives at various times have seen fit to resort. They have raised large funds in the defense of men who have proved to be by their own confessions violators of the criminal law, and they have manifested a desire to secure in express statutory declarations an immunity for labor unions from the operation of general laws that should be uniform. In other words, they have sought to make themselves and their agents a privileged class not subject to the laws that affect every other man, and even themselves when not engaged in labor disputes.

What is needed to produce an effect upon the truculent labor leaders, intoxicated with their sense of political power, is political courage on the part of those who seek to represent the people in legislative and executive office.

Defends Anti-Trust Laws in General.

In justifying the necessity for the anti-trust law on general principles, Mr. Taft spoke of the evils of monopoly on the one hand and of cut-throat competition on the other, and said that many of the present defendants in anti-trust suits were trying to make the law responsible for all industrial ills, in the hope of restoring a monopoly in business. Such a step, the ex-President asserted, would bring about national regulation and price fixing and should be opposed.

Further objections to the Clayton act and the Trade Commission act were found by Mr. Taft in the alleged hostility to capital in which they were enacted and their consequent tendency to frighten investors and business men. In this connection, Mr. Taft drew attention to the fact that a very large percentage of invested capital was owned by wage earners and salaried persons.

One good feature of the Clayton act, according to Mr. Taft, was the fact that it made the looting of interstate railroads a Federal offense, and thus tended to prevent such mismanagement of great systems as had been disclosed of late.

Mr. Taft said that the Clayton act had been passed for political purposes to satisfy the leaders of the American Federation of Labor and hold the labor vote. He denounced the unfairness of condemning the efforts of other classes of the community to influence legislation by argument.

Warren G. Harding, Senator from Ohio, said that economic conditions were responsible for the European war.

Blames Commercial Rivalry for War.

Senator Harding said in part:

"I have heard it said that English manufacturing eminence is due to the limitation of competition. We know that Germany's phenomenal development in manufacturing and commerce is due, not alone to thoroughness and efficiency, but to governmental encouragement. Imperial Germany has done for manufacturing most of the very things we have legislated against, and Germany attained the commercial importance which has backed productive Europe in unspeakable carnage.

"Disagreeable as it is, the truth remains—commercial rivalry led to war, and the wealth or industrial development holds England and Germany able to fight on, wasting $50,000,000 a day. From the dawn of civilization commerce has been the inspiration of developing nations, and it will continue to until the millennial day."

Continuing, Mr. Harding declared that after the war there would be a tremendous struggle for industrial supremacy and, if America hoped to keep in the lead, she must see that the world giant of industry was not rendered impotent and paralyzed by shackles at home. This country wanted all kinds of righteous business, both big and little, Mr. Harding assured his hearers, and, after lauding the Taft administration for its square deal to business men, he concluded by urging representative manufacturers and merchants to take a more active personal part in the work of legislation, and by declaring that the standards of the business world were higher than ever before.

There were 400 at the dinner. Among those at the table were George A. Post, Colonel H. A. Potter, Charles D. Hilles, William McCartoll, Dr. S. Edward Young, William H. Barn, Theodore C. Search, Mr. Taft, Mr. Kirby, Colonel George Pope, Senator Harding, Ludwig Nissen, H. H. Rice, T. McCleary, Dr. Eugene L. Fisk, and Nathaniel Curry, member of the Canadian Parliament.

To Meet War Crises and Aid Marine.

Several resolutions were adopted by the convention at the afternoon session. One dealt with the crisis caused by the war and authorized the association's President to appoint committees to co-operate with similar bodies and Congress in working out a plan to meet the industrial and financial emergencies due to the war.

The convention then extended to the newly appointed Federal Trade Commission its best wishes and expressed the hope that it would permit the association to co-operate in the work in every proper way.

A resolution placing the association on record in favor of a merchant marine read:

Whereas, One of the most impressive lessons growing out of the great European war is that the United States should adopt prompt and vigorous measures to secure the establishment, by private enterprise, of lines of American merchant steamers to the principal ports of the world, in order that this country may no longer be dependent for nine-tenths of its ocean-carrying trade to foreign ships; be it

Resolved, That the National Association of Manufacturers regards an adequate American merchant marine as indispensable to the full development of American commerce, and this important fact should be impressed upon the American people and the Congress of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That the National Association of Manufacturers heartily indorses the work of the National Marine League of the United States of America to the above ends.

The work ahead of the Federal Trade Commission was discussed at length by James A. Emery, counsel for the National Council for Industrial Defense.

Directors were elected and the session was closed by vesting in the Executive Committee the authority to set the time and place for the next convention. Mayor Preston of Baltimore asked that his city be given consideration.

CITY DEBT AN INVESTMENT.

Bruere Says Bond Issues Result in Revenue from Utilities.

City Chamberlain Henry Bruere sent to Acting Mayor McAneny yesterday an analysis of all the city bond issues since 1906 as an answer to what Mr. Bruere termed "the ridiculous and wild assertions of Senator Bennett and other ill-informed persons that the city is driving headlong into bankruptcy." The analysis shows that more than half of the debt incurred in eight years was for Subways, docks and water supply purposes, all of which produce revenue.

According to Mr. Bruere, the city is applying the brakes vigorously, as the Mitchel administration authorized only $14,594,670.48 of new bonds in 1914, as against yearly averages of $87,951,938.46 in the previous administration, and $102,417,320.37 in the McClellan administration. The debt service appropriations this year aggregated $59,832,381.04. From 1906 to 1914 $776,071,945.82 bonds were issued.

"If an administration wishes to exercise strict economy," said Mr. Bruere, "it may stop authorizing new public improvements. It cannot, however, stop issuing stock to pay for improvements one-half or two-thirds completed under authorizations made in previous years."

COMPENSATED FOR MURDER.

Widow, Suing Under Liability Act, Accepts Settlement.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., May 26.—A settlement has been made between Vera S. Lyons, widow of Elmer V. Lyons, and the Hainesport Mining & Transportation Company, in the suit in the Burlington County Common Pleas Court for compensation for the death of Captain Lyons, who was murdered by Andreas Plewka on the dredge Independence in the Delaware River, Dec. 27, 1913. The amount involved was reported to be more than $2,000.

Many interesting legal points in the suit are left unsettled by the adjustment. The defendant insisted that the Employers' Liability Act, under which the suit was brought, did not ally because the contract between Captain Lyons and the Hainesport Mining & Transportation Company was made at the Philadelphia office of the concern and secondly, because the accident actually occurred on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River. It was contended also that murder was not an accident within the meaning of the Employers' Liability Act and that if it was an accident, it did not arise out of the employment.

NEUTRAL IN JITNEY WAR.

Jersey Commissioner Refuses to Act for Trolley Corporations.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 26.—The State Motor Vehicle Department issued a proclamation of neutrality today in the war between trolley companies and jitney operators.

"This Department will be the tool of no corporation, but will force a strict obeyance of the law from every one," was the way Commissioner Dill put it.

The case before him was a complaint of the Trenton and Mercer County Traction Corporation that G. P. Gibson, a chauffeur, had driven a jitney owned by John Van Nest, past a standing trolley car. No one appeared to prosecute and Gibson denied the charge. He and other jitney men said the trolley companies were trying to put them out of business. The defendant was discharged.

SAY CAPITALISTS RULE PORTO RICO

Union Leaders Tell Industrial Commission That Laborers in Island Are Abused.

ASK CONGRESS FOR RELIEF

Commission Adjourns Washington Sessions — Will Digest Testimony Obtained and Make Final Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Labor conditions in Porto Rico today occupied the attention of the Industrial Commission. The hearing was extended into the evening in order to complete the work that had been yaid out and enable the commission to adjourn its Washington session. Tomorrow the commission will begin the removal of its offices from Washington to Chicago, where it will digest the mass of testimony obtained and formulate its final report to Congress.

The greater part of the day was occupied with the testimony of Santiago Iglesias, the organizer for the Federation of Labor in Porto Rico, and President of the Free Federation of Labor. He presented a large mass of material to show that various industries were suffering from labor troubles. The cigarmakers, the cane sugar workers, the coffee workers, and many others were protesting against the conditions under which they were reduced to a state that was called peonage.

All the land of the island, Mr. Iglesias declared, was owned by corporations and capitalists. When the poor peons went on a strike, he said, they were turned out of the miserable homes for which they paid high rents. He said that the capitalists had charged the workingmen with burning the can fields when they went on strike. Statements of the United States District Attorney for the island were produced to show that this was not true, as the planters themselves often set fire to the fields to reduce the labor of cutting, and there was absolutely no loss of sugar in doing so.

The right of free speech and free assemblage had been denied the working men and the power of the Government has been behind the employers continually, he said. He desired that public opinion in the United States be informed and come to the relief of the working people. It was suggested that Congress should enact legislation promptly to afford relief.

P. Rivera Martinez, President of the Cigarmakers' Union of Porto Rico, urged that Congress should give the citizens of the island the right to vote. He said the laboring man would then have some protection from tyranny and oppression. Without citizenship, he said, the people of Porto Rico could not get their full rights.

J. C. Bills, United States Labor Commissioner for Porto Rico, indorsed much that was stated by Martinez and Iglesias, and urged Congress not to delay the pending legislation in regard to the island. He expressed the opinion that some of the statements in regard to the power of capital in the island had been somewhat overdrawn, but in the main the labor representatives told what was true of labor conditions there.

All the Porto Rican representatives agreed in the view that Congress should investigate affairs in the island, and that efforts be made to improve the school system by restoring the former appropriation for schools. The establishment of a Government bank to displace the private banks, which charge from 12 to 20 per cent. for money, was urged. The application of the United States immigration laws to Porto Rico was also recommended.

EXPANDS NEW PROCESSES.

Government Reports "Excellent Progress" with Dr. Rittman's Discoveries.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Secretary Lane announced tooday that "excellent progress" was being made in development of the gasoline and bnezol processes designed by Dr. Walter F. Rittman of the Bureau of Mines to increase the output of gasoline by refiners and ta make possible the production from crude petroleum of toluol and benzol, which are the bases for dyes and high explosives. The Secretary said that the gasoline process now was ready for "large scale industrial application," and the "hope is expressed that the benzol process will be ready soon."

The benzol process is being developed in co-operation with a chemical company of New York, which has agreed that "all patentable equepments, processes, and ideas available as a result of the co-operative work will be turned over to the department to be dedicated to the public."

The department stands ready, Secretary Lane says, to enter into similar agreements with other companies.

WILL OF LINDON W. BATES.

Lusitania Victim Leaves His Estate to His Brother Lindell.

The will of Lindon W. Bates, Jr., the engineer who was lost on the Lusitania, was filed for probate yesterday. The instrument is dated April 30, 1915, the day prior to his sailing on the ill-fated liner. The entire estate, placed at more than $10,000 in personalty in the accompanying petition, is left to Lindell T. Bates, a brother of the testator.

There are copies attached of letters written by the brother to the testator's father, Lindon W. Bates, at 71 Broadway, which describe the last minutes of the decedent. One letter reads in part:

Learn from Dr. and Mrs. Warren Pearl that they were on deck with Rox (Mr. Bates) during last minutes. Rox went downstairs to find Pearl children; came back unsuccessful owing probably to water; advised all to go to stern; had deck chair in hand, heavy overcoat and all clothes on; wave wash as ship sank carried all party overboard. Dr. and Mrs. Pearl escaped entangling ropes. Rox apparently not seen again. Acted in extremely unselfish and courageous way.

Another letter reads in part:

Learn from Dr. Haughton that he, Rox, and Stone, dove overboard at same time; evidently just after time Mrs. Pearl saw Rox last. Haughton struck wreckage on head. They dove into it. Rox had overcoat off. All three had given lifebelts to women after having them on.

The letters are offered as proof of the death of the young engineer.

WIRELESS TOOK 22 MONTHS.

After Much Wandering, Message Reached Peking from Japan.

Some information about the promptness of wireless messages in the Pacific was gathered yesterday by a New York man who two years ago last February, when about a day off the coast of Japan, sent a business message from the steamship Manchuria to a friend in Peking. He heard nothing from it until yesterday, when he encountered his friend from the Far East here in New York.

"I got your message," said the latter. "It was delivered to me in December, 1914. I got it just before I left. I do not know why, but the message, which was sent to Peking, was not delivered there. It was sent to Hongkong, and then to Canton, whence it went to Shanghai. I don't know how much of China it covered before it finally reached me. Still," he added, "what's two years in the Orient?"

ENGINEERS TO FORM CORPS.

National Society Takes Steps to Organize Army Reserve.

The American Society of Civil Engineers has adopted resolutions providing that its representatives shall confer with the Federal authorities on a plan by which a reserve corps of army engineers shall be developed from the members of the Society. The following committee has been appointed to take up with the War Department the plan of organizing this corps: William Barclay Parsons, Chafrman, New York; Samuel W. Hedges, Seattle, Wash.; A. M. Hunt, San Francisco; Charles L. Strobel, Chicago; Frank S. Washburn, Nashville, Tenn.

The Society urges in its resolution that the "persistent adherence to a policy of peace and of greatly restricted preparation for war, requires, in order to meet this crisis, spontaneous, harmonious, diligent action on the part of all classes of the body politic" and that "effective preparation for meeting this crisis will especially demand prompt, efficient and economical organization, not only for creative work on a gigantic scale and of great variety, but also for bringing into existence an enormous and capable fighting force."

The American Society of Civil Engineers has a membership of nearly 8,000. These men, the resolution says, are not only seasoned in all lines of organization and constructive work, but are closely in touch with the best great body of workers from whom the best grades of the rank and file of all branches of military service can be drawn.

GEORGE ADE BACK TO WORK.

Trades Straw Hat for Golf Cap and Returns to His Nine-Hole Farm.

George Ade, who has been in New York preparing for a Summer in Indiana, left the Waldorf yesterday afternoon with a consignment of shoes and lamp shades, and some money he had got from the hotel cashier. He said he was going home.

Before leaving the hotel, Mr. Ade traded his straw hat for a golf cap. Golf, he explained, is now his chief interest in life outside of his farm.

"Has the war affected humor?" Mr. Ade was asked.

"I believe," he replied, "that people are more serious. As for me," he added with a melancholy smile, "I am managing to exist by sticking to my farm and abstaining from writing plays for Henry W. Savage. Incidentally, I am doing a little work for magazines and writing twenty-minute things for the movies, based on other things I have written.

"But my chief work now is connected with a nine-hole golf course. We have a little club, but the course happens to be on my farm. That is a wonderful course."

Mr. Ade has taken on weight. He is no longer the sylph-like person he used to be, and he admitted it. He would not talk on the war.

USE SALOON'S FRONT DOOR.

Justice Scudder So Advises in Hearing Argument on Entrance.

Justice Scudder in the Queens County Supreme Court, yesterday, said that if a man wanted a drink he should enter the front door of a saloon. This remark was called forth when Rudolph Newman, who keeps a saloon in 453 Fulton Avenue, Jamaica, asked the court to enjoin his landlord, Koppel Cohen, from building an extension to the rear of a store on the lot adjoining the saloon, as it would shut off entrance by one of the back doprs to the saloon and thus deprive about twenty employees of a garage and express company on the rear of the premises of easy access to Newman's place.

Justice Scudder reserved decision.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., NEUTRAL

It Has No Equipment for Turning Out War Ammunition.

Culpepper Exum, for many years Mayor of Birmingham, Ala., who arrived at the Hotel Vanderbilt yesterday, said his city was observing a strict neutrality.

"We are not making ammunition in Birmingham," said Mr. Exum, "and I suppose I might say we don't believe in turning out shell and shrapnel in these times, but that would hardly be true. I guess it is because none of the orders that have been placed in this country have been sought by Birmingham, owing to the fact that there is no equipment in our manufactories for the making of war materials."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Capt. M. D. Weed, M. C., will proceed after July 1 to Ft. Bayard, N. M., Hosp. for treatment.

Lt. Col. F. R. Keefer, M. C., relieved from duty as sanitary inspector, Southern Dept., and Surgeon of the Cav. Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and will proceed to San Fran., and sail about Aug. 5 for Honolulu for duty as Med. Supply Officer, during absence of Sanitary Insptr. of the Hawaiian Dept.

Resignation of Chaplain A. P. Landry, 12 Cav., accepted.

Maj. G. R. Spalding, Corps of Engrs., from Ft. Leavenworth, July 16, then to Cincinnati, Ohio, for duty, reporting to Chief of Engrs.

1st Lt. L. G. Ahern, C. D., to Walter Reed Hosp., July 1 for treatment.

Orders of Jan. 2 relating to Maj. E. E. Persons, M. C., revoked.

Capt. O. F. Snyder, 17 Inf., will report by letter at once to Comdg. Gen. Eastern Dept. for duty at Camps of Instruction of National Guard of North Carolina during July and August.

Capt. L. L. Deitrick, 9 Cav., is detailed in charge of School for Bakers and Cooks to be established at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., after July 1.

Capt. F. J. Herman, 9 Cav., is detailed for service in Quartermasters Corps, July 11, vice Capt. J. J. Ryan, relieved from that corps July 10.

Capt. C. Deems, Jr., 6 F. A., is detailed as Insp.-Instr. of Field Art. of Orgd. Mil. of Mich., Ohio, and Indiana. He will proceed on July 1 to Indianapolis for duty.

Leaves: Capt. A. M. Weatherell, Inf., 2 months; Maj. H. P. Howard, 14 Cav., 2 months; Lt. Col. E. V. Smith, 17 Inf., 5 days extension; Capt. O. L. Spalding, Jr., 4 F. A. one month's extension; Maj. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., C. A. C., 2 months; and Capt. W. H. Wilson, C. A. C., 5 days.

Navy.

Lt. Comdrs. R. A. Abernathy, the Chicago to the Arkansas, June 5; and L. J. Wallace, to the Rhode Island.

Ens. R. E. Schurmann, the Olympia to the Castine.

P. A. Surgn. F. E. Sellers, Charleston Yard to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Boatswain W. E. O'Connor, to Recvg. Ship at New York June 15.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Olympia at Charleston; Glacier at San Francisco; Denver at Santiago; Perry, Preble, Stewart and Truxton, off Coronado Islands; Jason at Balboa; Tecumseh at Washington; MacDonough, Dixie, Prairie, Tonopah, Tallahassee, Burrows, Paulding, Ozark, McDougal, Drayton, Cassin, Patterson, D-1, G-2, G-4, and K-2 at Newport.

SAILED—Nicholson, Newport for Cruise; and the Cleveland, San Diego for Mazatlan.

The Aylwin was placed in commission at Norfolk Yard yesterday.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for second-grade typewriting copyist (dictaphone operator) will be received until 4 P. M. on June 8. Subjects and weights are: Copying from dictaphone, 5; copying from plain copy, 5; spelling, 2. A physical examination will precede the mental. It will consist principally of eyesight and hearing tests. Candidates should have experience in taking phonographic dictation. They must bring their own typewriting machines. The minimum age is 18 years. The salary ranges from $600 to, but not including, $1,200 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for June 23 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for assistant assayer, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the mint at New Orleans, La., at $1,500 per annum. Competitors will be examined in practical questions and training and experience. The duties are to weigh and melt deposits of bullion, to assay gold bullion of various characters and fineness, to make the necessary computations to determine the value of each deposit, and to determine gold, silver, lead, zinc, and iron ores in general. Age, 20 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The disturbance that was over Indiana Tuesday night has moved off the New England coast, while the one that was in the Southwest still is in that locality, with slightly increased energy, while there is a strong and cold high area over the upper lake region that has come down from the Canadian North, and it dominates the weather conditions over the north and central districts east of the Rocky Mountains.

A marked fall in temperature accompanies this high area and covers the entire districts from New England and the Middle Atlantic States westward to the Rockies and extends southwestward into Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico, the temperatures ranging from 8 to 20 degrees below the seasonal average.

There were general showers east of the Rockies, except in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and upper Michigan, and local thunder showers in Tennessee and the South Atlantic States. In the Gulf States and the extreme West the weather was generally fair, except in the North Pacific States.

There will be showers Thursday in the lower Ohio, the middle Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys, the Plains States, and the central Rocky Mountain region, followed by generally fair weather Friday. There will also be thunder showers Thursday and Friday in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, in the upper Ohio Valley, the Lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, New England, and the extreme West the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday.

Low temperatures will continue over the sections where they now prevail, and it will be colder in the interior of the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be north, fresh to strong northwest to north; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh to strong northwest to northeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, becoming northeast, and fresh on the Carolina Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New York, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and Friday.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Thursday. Friday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	67	57	4 P. M.	89	63
6 A. M.	65	56	6 P. M.	87	63
9 A. M.	73	60	9 P. M.	82	53
12 M.	83	59	11 P. M.	80	50

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 77; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 65.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 58; at 8 P. M. it was 57. Maximum temperature, 65 degrees at 4:20 P. M.; minimum, 50 degrees at 11 P. M. Humidity, 86 per cent. at 8 A. M., 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.84 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.81 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
3:05—363 W. 26 St.; Josephine Murray	Slight
5:25—Front of 545 E. 16 St., (auto.); New England Bakery Co.	Slight
9:45—404 E. 74 St.; F. Schwartz. Not given	Slight
11:55—239 Madison St.; Benjamin Finkelstein	Slight
P. M.	
1:40—670 9 Av.; Emily List	Slight
3:40—422 W. 48 St.; Bridget O'Neill	Slight
6:30—28 Perry St.; not given	Slight
7:23—156 Henry St.; not given	Slight
7:25—Golf Links Road, near 263 St.; (auto)	Slight
7:50—137 E. 48 St.; Margaret Murphy	Slight
8:30—327 E. 3 St.; A. Zunmerman	Slight
9:10—61 Canal St.; Goodman Bros.	$100
9:15—597 St. Ann's Av.; not given	Slight
10:00—17 E. 59 St.; French Art Store	Slight
11:00—3,235 White Plains Road; Kathryn Coila	Slight
11:00—526 E. 81 St.; A. Grigorkewitz	$50
11:30—155 E. 80 St.; Morris Friedman	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

The following Police Surgeon is hereby designated as Chief Surgeon of the dept. May 25: E. T. Higgins.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M. May 27: Sergts. J. J. Coleman, 278, assigned to bicycle duty; E. F. Byrne, 278, assigned to motor cycle duty; P. E. Hanlon, 292, to 278; W. H. Amann, 172, to 168. From prects. indicated to 278, assigned to motor cycle duty: L. R. Furey, 151; G. F. Meehan, 285; T. B. Goodman, 276. From 278 to prects. indicated: A. W. Myers, 149; C. Haenssler, 157; J. W. Seaton, 276; E. J. Keating, 292; R. J. Heaney, 151; R. McHale, 172; L. Laskey, 285. Patrol, O. Lissowsky, 42, to 79; W. J. Farrell, 79, to 278; W. T. Manley, 173, to 278, motor cycle duty, assignt to mtd. duty disced.; H. A. McAvoy and R. G. Dunham, 278, to 278, motor cycle duty, assignt to bicycle duty disced; J. J. Jones, 276, bicycle duty at booth, Broadway and Bell Av., Bayside; C. A. Praetorius, 278, to 276, bicycle duty at booth, Broadway and Bell Av., Bayside; J. W. Brierton and C. B. Dougherty, 278, to bicycle duty; J. McKey, 278, bicycle duty, assignt to mtd duty disced.; J. Farrington and A. Kolson, 278, motor cycle duty, assignt to mtd duty disced.; C. M. Murphy, H. D. C. Weber, and F. X. Werner, 278, motor cycle duty; J. J. Ray, 285, to 278, motor cycle duty, assignt. to mtd. duty disced.

From precincts indicated to 278, motor-cycle duty: P. J. Alletzhauser, 10; T. P. Fitzgerald, 343; J. C. Muller, 14; A. Durnhagen, 153; J. D. Brennan, 109; H. Powell, 165; C. W. Morgan, 276; J. B. Tomann, 276.

From 278 to precincts indicated: J. J. Kearns, 140; W. Kempf, 144; S. J. Streich, 151; E. Hannan, 152; E. J. Carroll, 153; H. S. Lott, 159; E. D. Siegenthaler, 165; P. Gibbons, 276; E. T. Sisk, 276.

Mounted duty, precincts indicated: T. Byrne, 171; F. W. Ward, 171; J. S. Morisey, 174; F. J. Timmons, 174.

Mtd. patrol, with horses and equipts. from 278 to precincts indicated: J. J. Mahoney, 274; E. B. Dunn, 276; J. Blake, 276; W. J. O'Brien, 283; C. Traenkel, 283; F. J. Gill, 283; R. Herrschaft, 285; H. H. Munch, 292; W. F. Keegan, Jr., 292; J. R. Steinle, 292; F. Krenkel, 292; E. J. Connell, 292.

8 A. M., May 27: Matrons Kate M. Allen, 162 to 283; Loretto M. Hayes, 283 to 162.

Temporary assignments: Inspector J. J. Fairley, 9 Div., to command 10 I. D. in addition to his own, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 27; Patrol. W. F. Dolan, 26, and F. Sarlo, 149, to 9 I. D., 30 days, noon, May 27; E. J. Sullivan, 65, to 2 C. D., duty in Old Record Room, 300 Mulberry St., 30 days, 8 A. M., May 31; F. Coots, 179, as ata. house attdt., 2:30 P. M., May 27, during absence of attendant on sick report.

To D. B. from precincts indicated, 20 days, 8 A. M., May 29: J. J. Paton, 5; J. P. O'Neil, 7; P. Murphy, 37; J. V. Fitzpatrick, 42; T. Lowenthal, 77; J. S. Maher, 146; J. H. Fitzgerald, 147; A. D. Sindt, 18; L. B. Snowden, 39; C. F. Armstrong, 65; W. P. Dickson, 81; W. S. Durham, 165.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. J. R. Buckley, 13, to D. B., 4 P. M., May 27; F. Sweeney, 39, to D. B., 4 P. M., May 26.

Leaves, with full pay: Capt. F. A. Tierney, commanding 10 I. D., 1 day, 8 A. M., May 27, to be present at convention. Without pay: Patrol W. A. Hegarty, 2, 1 day, 12 P. M., May 30; G. Dalzell, 21, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 30; M. J. Manisof, 37, 1 day, 12 P. M., May 31; J. Quell, 146, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 30; P. Conway, 147, 3 days, 8 A. M., May 26; A. J. Burger, 152, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 30; L. H. Miller, 160, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 24; J. F. Keernan, 159, 2 days, 12:01 A. M., May 30.

Application for pay approved: Lieuts. B. F. Ashley, 15, from 12 P. M., Nov. 25, 1914, to noon, May 21, while under suspension.

Advancements to $1,250 grade, June 10: G. E. Kane, 10; C. F. Conahan, 21; J. V. Riordan, 25; F. J. Furst, 36; J. L. Hynne, 36; C. J. Zeller, 36; L. Rafsky, 36; E. H. Lehmann, 37; M. G. MacClelland, 37; W. J. Mooney, 38; G. T. Gough, 38; J. J. Higginsan, 42; J. T. Collins, 68; A. Anderson, 80; R. W. Charlton, 81; J. J. McMahon, 150; G. W. Oehler, 145; G. W. Fields, 151; J. F. Stender, 151; P. F. Horan, 155; W. F. Maybeck, 157; F. H. Crane, 160; M. Koenig, 163; A. J. Fox, 164; J. Reis, 166; S. E. Thompson, 171; J. J. Conway, 275; A. D. C. Heber, 278; F. Hangerman, 283; C. E. Gilroy, Traf. C; M. P. McLaughlin, Traf. E; C. P. Brohm, 1 Nat'l Motor Co. . . ; F. Taggart, 26; W. F. Cox, 36; E. Tesler, 36; R. F. Wassung, 36; J. F. Lacey, 37; J. W. Ray, 37; H. Mauderer, 38; H. J. F. Lussen, 38; M. Buckley, 39; J. L. Wendel, 65; W. J. Koop, 74; C. H. Russell, 81; S. E. Blythe, 145; S. Centrello, 149; R. W. Duggan, 150; J. F. O'Leary, 151; G. J. Saiz, 153; R. J. Beckman, 158; F. C. Meyer, 163; R. J. Frost, 163; J. F. McLaughlin, 165; J. S. Perfors, 168; G. T. McNulty, 172; T. P. Brennan, 275; M. J. Brennan, 279; I. Mindhelm, D. B.; W. C. Behrens, Traf. E; G. C. Leavitt, Traf. and Marine, and P. J. Flynn, C. O.

Fire Department.

Semi-annual inspection of Summer uniforms, all boroughs, will be deferred until after June 12, 1915.

Retired: Eng. of steam, W. J. Galvin, Eng. 18, on annual pension of $900, 8 A. M. June 1; Fire. 1 cl. A. A. Holden, H. & L. 22, annual pension $700, 8 A. M. June 1; Fire. 1 cl. V. J. Cahill, Eng. 81, annual pension $700, 8 A. M. June 1.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CAMPBELL, SARAH, (Sept. 6, 1902;) deposits and personal effects, $5,388; net, $5,300: fourteen nephews and nieces beneficiaries.

HOLMES, ELIZA, (March 23, 1911;) deposits, $4,988; net, $4,025; two daughters beneficiaries.

FELDMANN, HENRY, (Jan. 21, 1914;) net estate, $68,077. Mrs. Ellie Feldmann, widow, received personalty of $4,533 and life interest in $63,522, rest of estate set aside to provide annuities of small amounts for benefit of daughter and eight grandchildren. Assets, three lots west side of Seaman Av., near W. 218 St., $7,600; equity $15,021 in 331 E. 16 St., appraised at $38,500; equity $9,951 in 408 W. 115 St., appraised at $40,000; equity $5,808 in 436 W. 154 St., appraised at $16,000; four-fifths interest, $19,271, in equity in 604-606 W. 191 St., appraised at $110,000; deposits, $96; personalty and mortgages, $14,648; stocks, $5,180.

HUTCHINSON, Mrs. LUCY B., (Oct. 6, 1914;) net estate, $28,100; Lucy Hutchinson and Katherine Hutchinson, daughters, beneficiaries; assets, deposits, $1,818; bonds and mortgage, $5,707; stocks and bonds, $18,154.

JONES, GEORGE J., (Feb. 20, 1915;) net estate, $6,930; Mrs. Jennie Jones, widow, beneficiary.

KAFKA, JOHN, (April 25, 1913;) net estate, $16,282; Mrs. Rachel Kafka, widow, received $13,994, and the rest of the estate passed to son and daughter; assets, $6,178 in 156-158 Manhattan Av., appraised at $55,000; equity, $6,178 in 160-162 Manhattan Av., appraised at $55,000; equity $6,178 in 164-166 Manhattan Av., appraised at $55,000; half interest in equity, $4,808, in 1,528-1,530 Amsterdam Av., appraised at $60,000; half interest, $4,808, equity in 1,532-1,534 Amsterdam Av., appraised at $60,000; deposits, $4,013; notes and personalty, $1,713; debts of decedent amounted to $16,021.

KAHN, SARAH, (Nov. 4, 1914;) deposits and mortgages, $10,291; net, $9,028; four sons and daughter beneficiaries.

KENNEDY, THOMAS J., (July 8, 1910;) net estate, $67,491. Decedent died intestate and his widow, Meta A. Kennedy, received personalty amounting to $8,258, and a dower interest in the realty $19,892. Assets were: 7-9 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, $31,000; Myrtle Av., $28,000; seven-eighths interest in 140-142 Livingston St., Brooklyn, $20,125; the dower is placed at $19,892; deposits $13,370; trust fund, $900.

LEAVITT, MARY C., (Jan. 11, 1912;) net estate, $3,470; Kate

WOOD AND SIGSBEE TO REVIEW PARADE

Veterans Will March Past Them at Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Monday.

MEMORIAL DAY LINE THIN

Regulars, Militiamen, and Cadets to Swell Ranks on the March Up Riverside Drive.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., retired, who was in command of the old U. S. S. Maine when she was blown up at Havana, Cuba, in 1898, has been selected as reviewing officer for the Memorial Day parade here on Monday in honor of the dead of the civil and Spanish-American wars. He will review the parade of regular forces, National Guardsmen, naval militiamen, war veterans, and cadet organizations from the stand at the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, Eighty-ninth Street and Riverside Drive. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., commanding the Eastern Department, will review the parade from the same stand.

The parade, headed by Commander Sherburne C. Van Tassel of the Grand Army, with Colonel Joseph B. Lord as Chief of Staff, will start promptly at 9 o'clock from Seventy-fourth Street and Riverside Drive. The line of march will be up Riverside Drive to Ninety-second Street, and thence east to Broadway, where the parade will be dismissed.

After a battalion of regular troops from Governors Island the National Guard will follow in this order: Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan and staff, Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer and staff, First Brigade, Seventh Infantry, Seventy-first Infantry, Sixty-ninth Infantry, Twelfth Infantry, Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, Ninth Coast Artillery, First Field Artillery, Squadron A Machine Gun Troop, Company A Signal Corps, First Field Hospital, Third Ambulance Company, and First Battalion, Naval Militia. These will be followed by posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, United Spanish War Veterans, Army and Navy Union Garrisons, and Cadet Corps. The Veteran Corps of Artillery has been selected as escort to Rear Admiral Sigsbee.

General O'Ryan will review the parade at West End Avenue and Ninety-second Street, and Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, commander of the First Brigade, will review at Ninety-second Street and Broadway.

There will be some forty four posts represented in the parade of the veterans of the Grand Army, but in many cases the posts will have very thin ranks of the civil war veterans. The escort to Grand Marshal Van Tassel will be Farragut Naval Post, Monitor Association, Ella Bixby Tent, No. 16, Daughters of Veterans, and Adams Goss Post.

Colonel Charles E. Dickinson is Grand Marshal of the First Division of Grand Army Posts, which includes Lafayette Post, Cameron Post, and the New York Scotch Highlanders. The Second Division, under command of Colonel Christian Bange, will consist of twelve posts and will include John A. Dix Post and Anderson Zouaves. The Third Division of the Grand Army will be under command of Michael J. O'Donovan and will include Joe Hooker Post, H. B. Claflin Post, and the Mozart Regiment. The Fourth Division, under James Campbell, will consist of seven posts, including Aspinwall and Ellsworth Posts.

Thomas F. Dawkins will be marshal of the United Spanish War Veterans, of whom there will be fifteen camps. The ten garrisons of the Army and Navy Union will be under command of Charles F. Greeber, Division Marshal. The ten cadet battalions and boys' brigades will be under command of Captain Edwin D. Graff and comprise the seventh and last division.

Exercises will be held at the Soldiers and Sailors Monument at the conclusion of the parade. High school pupils will take part in the singing. The address will be delivered by the Rev. Joseph Silvermann.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Showers Thurs.; cooler in cent. and w. Fri., showers; cooler in e.; moderate to fresh n. and n. e. winds.

S. Car.—Showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; cooler Fri.; moderate, shifting winds, becoming n. e. and e.

Ga.—Thunder showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; cooler Fri. in n. e.; moderate, shifting winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri., thunder showers; gentle to moderate shifting winds, except moderate over g. w.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Thurs.; thunder showers and cooler at night or Fri.; gentle to moderate s. winds, becoming variable.

La.—Cloudy Thurs.; thunder showers and cooler at night or Fri.; moderate s. winds Thurs.

East, Tex.—Fair in s.; thunder showers and cooler in n. Thurs. Fri., fair in n., showers and cooler in s.; fresh n. winds on the coast.

West. Tex.—Fair, cooler in s., showers in n. Thurs., followed by fair. Fri., fair.

Utah—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Okla.—Thunder showers Thurs. Fri., fair.

Ark.—Thunder showers and cooler Thurs. Fri., probably fair.

Tenn.—Showers Thurs.; cooler in w. Fri., fair in w., showers in e.

Ky.—Showers Thurs.; cooler in w. Fri., unsettled, probably showers.

Ohio—Fair Thurs., except showers in extreme s.; continued cool. Fri., fair; moderate to fresh n. e. winds.

Ind.—Unsettled Thurs.; showers in cen. and s.; cooler in extreme s. Fri., probably fair; moderate to fresh n. winds.

Ill.—Unsettled Thurs.; showers in s., cooler in extreme s.; fresh n. e. winds. Fri., probably fair.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair, slightly warmer; moderate n. e. winds, except fresh Thurs. over s.

Upper Mich.—Fair, continued cool Thurs. Fri. fair, warmer; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Wis.—Fair in n., unsettled in s. Thurs. Fri. fair, slightly warmer; moderate to fresh n. e. to e. winds.

Minn.—Showers Thurs. in s., fair in n. Fri. fair; moderate to fresh n. e. winds near Lake Superior.

Iowa—Showers Thurs. Fri. probably fair.

Mo.—Showers Thurs.; cooler in s. Fri. probably fair.

N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Showers Thurs. and Fri.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1056.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

A. R. Gross Co., Inc., 29 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers mchny., mdse. Fixt'r's.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4348. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 356.

Factory plants and merchandise of all descriptions bought for cash. Liberal advances on consignments of merchandise. Progressive Merchandise Sales Co., 456 Broadway. Tel. 9467 Spring.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r. to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel Frank. 1786.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., SALVAGE MDSE. 95 William St., Tel. John 825.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2377 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4348.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,862 B'way.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS

$200,000 JEWELRY STOCK

—OF—

BAUMAN JEWELRY CO. OF CHICAGO.

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell, commencing

FRIDAY, May 28th, 1915, At 10:30 A. M., At 539 BROADWAY, New York City.

GOLD JEWELRY

Finest line ever offered, including gold mesh bags, vanity cases, pins, rings, lavalieres, bracelets, etc.

STERLING SILVER

Flat and hollow ware, novelties, and large pieces.

DIAMONDS

Consisting of platinum-mounted and single stone ranging from ¼ to 5 karats, in unusual quantities.

WATCHES

A large line of high-grade watches, such as Howards, Hamilton, Gruens, etc.; repeaters, stop watches, etc.; also an exceptionally fine line of ladies' bracelet watches.

To be sold absolutely without limit or reserve.

By order of FRANKLIN N. WOOD, Trustee.

Exhibition TO-DAY, MAY 27, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Peremptory Auction Sale of a very high grade stock of real

LACES

Trimmings, Embroideries, Robes, &c.

Inventoried at over $15,000. Ranging in price as high as $25 per yard, consisting of real Filet, Bohemian Cluny, Princess, Venice, Silk Chantille, Net Top, Shadow, Val., Gold, Silver, Steel, Real Tinsel, Bugle, Oriental, and other high grade laces, trimmings, allovers, etc.; also 1,500 yards of Chiffons.

D. Hartmann, Auctioneer, Sells

tomorrow, Friday, May 28th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at salesrooms, 15-17 Mercer St., near Canal St., N. Y. C.

NOTICE:—The materials offered at this sale are without exaggeration the finest sold for a long time at auction, and consist of the most wonderful designs; the majority were imported only recently and are adaptable for the finest retail, importing, and high grade costume trade. Will be sold strictly without reserve. For further information you may telephone Spring 4299.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctrs., will sell tomorrow, Friday, May 28th, at 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St. N. Y. C.,

Large Retail Stock 10,000 Pairs Men's, Women's, and Children's

SHOES

OXFORDS, PUMPS, SLIPPERS.

Men's Shoes comprise Johnson & Murphy, and Bannisters, &c. Ladies' Shoes consist of Patrician, Doris, Burts, Grovers, &c. Large line of Boys' and Children's Shoes.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the assignment of NATHAN ROTMAN to Louis L. Link, Assignee.

Samuel Marx, Auctioneer,

Sells by Public Auction on

Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, No. 85 Rivington Street, the assets of the above, consisting of stock of

Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, Oilcloths, Floor Coverings, etc.; Safe and Office Fixtures, etc.

LOUIS L. LINK, Esq., Assignee.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Building, Suite 2,120-2,126. Tel. 6011-12 Barclay.

SEARCH FOR $150,000 OF LUSITANIA VICTIM

Wife, Long Estranged from Him, Gets Word of M. B. Medburg in Death List.

TRACES HIS BANK ACCOUNTS

Lawyers Expects to Find Them in Cities Here and Abroad—His Family in Need.

Milton Shepardson, a lawyer of Oakland, Cal., is in New York hunting for property owned by Morris Benjamin Medburg, a dealer in antique jewelry, who was lost with the Lusitania. Mr. Shepardson is attorney for Mrs. Medburg and her two children of Alameda, Cal.

According to Mr. Shepardson, Medburg, who was a native of New York City, went to the Pacific Coast soon after his marriage here, about ten years ago. Several years ago he left his family, and, Mr. Shepardson said, he did not live with them afterward. The wife and children are now said to be destitute.

Mrs. Medburg had not heard from her husband for more than two years when she read in a newspaper two weeks ago his name in the list of those who were lost on the Lusitania. She telegraphed to the State Department at Washington for verification, and when she received it sent Mr. Shepardson to New York.

Word had reached the family from time to time of Mr. Medburg's rise in fortune in the last several years. It was learned that he had made a business of buying old jewelry in European capitals and selling it in America. The lawyer reached New York, knowing nothing of Mr. Medburg except one or two of his haunts in this city. After several days he found a friend of the dead man, who helped to find other acquaintances and to patch out Medburg's career following his departure from California.

The lawyer said last night that he had found $30,000 deposited in a New York bank in Medburg's name. He says Medburg's friends think he left more in this city. He has discovered also a large deposit in London and has started procedure through the State Department to ascertain its location and amount. Mr. Shepardson has found that several days before he sailed on the Lusitania Medburg exhibited $100,000 and boasted that there was more where that came from. He traveled from London, Paris, and Berlin to New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, and the lawyer believes he kept accounts in all of those cities. He estimated the dead man's fortune at upward of $150,000.

As soon as he finds the deposits the lawyer will start on behalf of Mrs. Medburg and her children action for the naming of an administrator in order that the widow may obtain the use of the money he says she sorely needs.

Mr. Shepardson says he will continue for a week his search in New York for friends and business associates of Medburg, as every day he finds additions to the dead man's circle of acquaintances. Mr. Shepardson is staying at the Samerset Hotel.

Inquiry Into Elections' Board.

The first public hearing in the investigation of the Board of Elections which is being conducted by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein will be held Tuesday morning in the Municipal Building. August Lozier, chief clerk for Samuel Koenig, Republican County Chairman, will be the first witness and he will be followed by John J. McCooey, Democratic leader of Kings County, and Thomas McAvoy, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York County Democratic Committee. It had been planned to hold the first public hearing yesterday, but Mr. Wallstein was ill.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The readjustment of values between the old and new crops is now in progress in the wheat market, and during yesterday's operations the May premium over July was reduced nearly 4 cents. The trading in May was not particularly heavy, but leading cash interests sold against alleged shipments from Kansas City, St. Louis, and Omaha of a considerable quantity of wheat to be delivered on May contracts in Chicago. Furthermore, it was said that the country was offering cash wheat for forward shipment of about ten days at prices equivalent to a decline of nearly 10 cents a bushel from cash prices of Tuesday, based on the May position. Cash prices generally throughout the leading markets were weak and lower, and while the new-crop months were also lower, the reconstruction was principally at the expense of the old-crop months. Crop advices were rather more bullish than otherwise, but they failed to have a sustaining influence on values, and at the close of the day the market was 1½c to 5½c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.55¾ and No. 2 hard at $1.56¾, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.56¾, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.68¾, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Last Year.
May	....	....	1.53¼	1.59	1.06
July	....	....	1.33	1.34¾	.95⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Last Year.
May	1.55⅛	1.48⅞	1.50¼	1.55⅝	.99
July	1.29⅛	1.20⅜	1.26⅜	1.28⅝	.86½
Sept.	1.22⅝	1.20⅛	1.20½	1.22	.85½

CORN.

The corn market was easier in sympathy with wheat and under scattered liquidation, closing at ⅜c to 1⅛c net decline. The continued rains were thought to be against the best interests of the new crop, but the cash demand was slow, and there was no further indication of export inquiry. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75⅝	74⅛	74⅛	75¼	70½
July	77	75⅞	75⅞	76⅝	67⅜
September	77⅛	76⅜	76⅜	77⅛	65⅞

OATS.

The oats market felt the influence of the decline in wheat and corn, and prices were easier, closing ¼c to 1c net lower. The local cash market was easier; standard quoted at 59¼c; No. 2 white, 59¼c; No. 3 white, 58¼c; No. 4 white, 57¾c; fancy clipped white, 59¼c to 61¾c; ordinary clipped white, 58¾c to 60¾c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	53¼	52½	52¾	53¼	41⅞
July	51¼	50⅜	50⅝	51½	39⅛
September	45¾	44⅞	44⅞	45½	38¼

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was weak under renewed liquidation induced by the action of the Overseas Trust in prohibiting further importations of cotton oil into Holland. It was also thought that the situation in Italy was against further purchases of oil in this country, and prices sold at the lowest point of the season for the late positions.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.15@6.40	6.20
May	....	....	6.20@6.40	6.20
June	6.32	6.32	6.30@6.33	6.35
July	6.47	6.41	6.42@6.44	6.49
August	6.60	6.57	6.57@6.58	6.63
September	6.70	6.67	6.66@6.67	6.75
October	6.66	6.66	6.66@6.68	6.73
November	....	....	6.57@6.68	6.60
December	6.58	6.56	6.57@6.59	6.60

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active, and, while the decline in grain had a tendency to check buying, the undertone was steady, with evidences of support from packing interests, and there were some indications of improvement in the spot demand. The export situation, however, was not particularly bright. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 36,000; estimated for Thursday, 20,000. Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 5,400.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	9.80	9.77	9.80	9.80	9.80
September	10.05	10.00	10.02	10.05	9.97
Ribs—					
July	10.60	10.57	10.57	10.57	11.20
September	10.85	10.85	10.85	10.82	11.27
Pork—					
July	18.17	18.10	18.12	18.10	20.05
September	18.47	18.42	18.47	18.42	19.80

COFFEE.

The circulation of about 3,000 June notices caused weakness in the near positions in the coffee market, June at one time selling down 17 points from the final of yesterday, although the notices apparently found their way into firm hands, and at the close of the day the market was steady, with net losses of 2 to 5 points. The local spot market was easier, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	....	....	5.40@5.45	5.45
June	5.35	5.28	5.40@5.45	5.45
July	6.48	6.48	6.49@6.51	6.53
August	....	....	6.52@6.53	6.55
September	6.54	6.52	6.54@6.55	6.57
October	....	....	6.57@6.61	6.61
November	....	....	6.61@6.62	6.64
December	6.68	6.61	6.64@6.65	6.67
January	6.77	6.77	6.69@6.70	6.72
February	....	....	6.74@6.75	6.76
March	....	....	6.78@6.80	6.80
April	....	....	6.84@6.86	6.87

SUGAR.

Futures opened steady 1 point higher to 3 points lower. The circulation of a few June notices caused some scattering liquidation in that delivery, which served to unsettle the list and fluctuations were somewhat irregular. The market closed 2 points net higher to 6 points net lower on total sales for the day 4,350 tons.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	....	....	3.91@3.93	3.91
June	3.93	3.90	3.93@3.95	3.95
July	4.04	4.02	4.03@4.04	4.03
Aug.	4.12	4.12	4.11@4.13	4.10
Sept.	4.19	4.18	4.19@4.20	4.17
Oct.	4.17	4.17	4.17@4.18	4.15
Nov.	....	....	4.07@4.08	4.05
Dec.	3.99	3.96	3.96@3.97	3.97
Jan.	3.75	3.72	3.71@3.74	3.74
Feb.	....	....	3.62@3.65	3.68
March	....	....	....	....
April	....	....	....	....

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 13,412 packages. Tuesday's advance could not be maintained and the market declined ½c before any business could be accomplished. At the reduced figures trading is quiet, many of the large operators holding off in the hope of securing further concessions. Renovated selling pretty well, and ladles and packing stock are firmly maintained. Creamery extras, (92 score,) 28c; higher scoring, 28½@29c; firsts, 27@27½c; seconds, 26@26½c; thirds, 23@25c. State dairy, finest, 27½@28c; good to prime, 26@27c; common to fair, 24@25½c. Renovated, extras, 24@24½c; firsts, 22½@23½c; lower grades, 20½@21½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19½@20c; lower grades, 18@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 17,266 cases. Arrivals are still showing a material decrease, and there is some shortage of very high grade eggs for current distribution of fastidious buyers. The general demand is pretty good, stock is cleaning up better and prices showing some further improvement, although buyers are very critical in their selections and there are very few of the receipts for which top quotations can be realized. There is still a liberal offering of current packed ungraded Western eggs in range of 17½@19¾c. Finer qualities are called for at the seller's quotations given, but there are comparatively few such. Dirties remain firm. Nearby white eggs of extra fancy quality are in light supply and firmer, but the market is still liberally supplied with average good and lower grades, which are offered freely at comparatively easy prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22@23c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21@21½c; storaged packed, firsts, 20@21c; regular packed, extra firsts, 20½@21¼c; regular packed, firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 17½@18½c; thirds and poorer, 15½@17c; dirties, No. 1, 16@16½c; No. 2 and poorer, 14@15½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15@15½c; culls and inferior, 10@14c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23@24c; ordinary to good, 21@22¾c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21@23c; Western, gathered whites, 20@21¼c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 22@23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21½c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 22@24c; Baltimore, per dozen, 21@23c; Western, 17@20c; Tennessee and other Southern, 16@19c.

MORE TRADE DISTURBANCE.

How Italy's Entrance Into the War Affects Shipping.

The entrance of Italy into the European conflict has created an extreme feeling of uncertainty in jobbing circles here as to the course of trade movements to this country. In many respects the market is a waiting one. Importers of the more conservative class do not feel justified in advancing prices for goods that they have bought at the old figures, nor are they inclined to sell. The general tendency is to keep such stocks as they have on hand and wait for developments. It is taken for granted here in well-informed circles that if Italy sends troops to Turkey it will mean the withdrawal of many of the best and fastest ships now plying between New York and the principal Italian ports.

Already complaint is made in the trade that steamers are scarce, and jobbers ordering goods shipped from Italy next month are being advised that shipments cannot be guaranteed owing to the possibility that vessels may be taken over by the Government. The withdrawal of the customary fast steamers in June, and the substitution of slow vessels would render impossible the forwarding of fresh garlic owing to the probability that the commodity would spoil en route. Other Italian products, it was said yesterday, are in the same category.

The situation as to olive oil appears to be confused in jobbing circles. A representative of one of the biggest wholesale firms in this city declared yesterday that the embargo upon the exportation of edible oil still continues, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. This factor said that just prior to the declaration of war Italy had given permission to certain exporters to ship some oil. He added, that now that war is a reality, speculation exists as to what action the Italian Government will take in the matter of allowing oil to come out. Up to yesterday this firm's connections in Italy had been unable to advise the local jobbers of any change in the Government's policy toward exports in this line.

Ice Cream Policeman's Downfall.

Craving for ice cream got Patrolman Henry Moniz of the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, into trouble yesterday. He was charged with eating frozen sweets at a street stand while on duty. Deputy Commissioner Dunham let Moniz off with a lecture in which he advised him to curb his hankering while on post.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 26.—Thirty-nine corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $944,850, were chartered today. They include:

Riggi Bros. Co., Brooklyn, caterers, candy stores, ice cream parlors, $200,000; E. J. Walsh, J. A. and C. Riggi, 638 Lorimer St., Brooklyn.

Bonded Land and Mortgage Co., Brooklyn, real estate agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $100,000; C. and L. Strauss, W. B. Cuomo, 1,403 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.

Graycroft Oil Co., animal, vegetable, mineral oils, $50,000; J. Maier, T. Bardon, Jr., E. R. Early, 120 Broadway.

Winik-Brook Film Co., motion picture films, theatrical, $50,000; A. S. May, M. Eisenberg, E. M. James, 97 Hamilton Place.

Shongo Construction Co., Rochester, contractors, mfrs., steam shovels, engines, motors, $50,000; J. J. Shea, D. L. Taylor, C. Ludington, Rochester.

Robert A. Moore Co., rifles, fire arms, munitions of war, $25,000; B. Joseph, G. E. Gale, J. A. Chrystie, 409 West 93d St.

Manhattan Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $20,000; J. B. and H. Cohen, 853 Cauldwell Av., Bronx.

Gotham Program, moving pictures, $10,000; G. M. Mahaney, C. Shottenfels, M. W. Taggart, 1,600 Broadway.

China Trading Corpn., textiles, dry goods, food supplies, tobaccos, autos, boats, aeroplanes, motion pictures, storage, wharfage, forwarding, $25,000; R. O'Rourke, S. L. Samuels, S. L. Cohen, 31 Nassau St.

J. I. Clough & Co., Plattsburgh, funeral directors, $10,000; C. B. Clark, E. M. and J. I. Clough, Plattsburgh.

The Loretta Corp'n, realty, stocks, bonds, $10,000; J. M. Stoddard, A. T. Brown, C. A. Meier, 128 B'way.

State Securities Corp'n, Rochester, perfumery, $14,250; Hugh Satterlee, C. D. Amos, R. H. Kalbfleisch, Rochester.

The Boulcerberg Realty Co., Stony Point, $16,000; L. Odell, S. and C. Tompkins, 21 West 10th St.

Pomeroy & Fischer, paints, oils, varnishes, chemicals, $16,000; H. and C. H. Steinkampf, C. B. Grimes, 95 Madison Av.

United Profit Sharing Shoe Co., Brooklyn, shoes, hosiery, rubber clothing, hats, caps, $10,000; M. T. Thompson, G. W. Hempstead, S. Simon, 96 Etna St., Brooklyn.

Emerman & Baumoehl Co., paints, oils, varnishes, chemicals, dyestuffs, $75,000; S. Baumoehl, A. and J. S. Emerman, 585 Prospect Av., Bronx.

The Pleasure Corp'n, theatrical, music hall, restaurant, $50,000; J. L. Goodwin, H. Reeves, A. B. Ebin, 43 West 128th St.

Concourse Court Corp'n, Bronx, realty, brokerage, agency, construction, managerial, $10,000; W. C. Allen, H. Hollerith, J. Froelich, 725 Beck St., Bronx.

Sound Engineering and Construction Co., surveyors, contractors, engineers, realty, construction, $10,000; R. J. Leibenderfer, W. G. Lynch, 1,476 B'way.

The Novelty Cord and Tassel Co., Brooklyn, upholstery, wearing apparel, $10,000; B. and E. Tannenbaum, A. Sachs, 1,469 President St., Brooklyn.

Arnold Distributing and Sales Co., agents, correspondents, confidential rep., $10,000; S. Stephens, A. F. Unold, W. B. Conner, 3,124 Hull Av., Bronx.

J. Kohn Diamond Co., jewelry, precious stones, $10,000; A. I. Smith, J. and F. Kohn, 736 Riverside Drive.

Thermal Appliance Co., hot water generators, autos, engines, steam specialties, $10,000; C. C. Hansen, R. H. Hansel, V. D. Stearns, 27 West 11th St.

Central Builders Supply Co., brick, lumber, cement, trucking, transfer, moving, $10,000; E. J. Breen, J. J. and M. M. Casey, 540 West 165th St.

Bronx Valley Water Co., Valhalla, transportation, capital, no par value; E. M., Alfred C. and C. C. Shelley, Jr., Valhalla.

Respee Realty Co., Bronx, realty, construction, improvements, devices, $5,000; B. Weinberg, J. Poliatschek, H. Schutz, 725 Tremont Av., Bronx.

A. C. Blechner Co., Bronx, hardware, supplies, contractors, $7,500; C. H. Edel, E. F. and A. C. Blechner, 2,986 Third Av.

Halten Realty Corporation, Brooklyn, $5,000; S. J. Adelmann, W. A. Manz, J. Schmitt, 2,822 Beverly Road.

Mayfair Realty, $5,000; E. Bernard, B. H. Bern, H. G. Marks, 572 West 178d St.

Merchants' Lace Co., embroideries, laces, silks, $5,000; A. S. Moore, H. S. Perrigo, J. J. Jansen, Jr., 37 Wall St.

Apex Film Corporation, Yonkers, moving pictures, publishing, printing, photography, $5,000; J. Schechter, H. Winik, P. P. Craft, 145 West 45th St.

Carolina Box and Lumber Co., $5,000; M. Schiff, H. Hordes, A. Levin, 22 Rutgers Place.

Authorization.—The Wonder-Mist Co., Massachusetts, general advertising, mercantile, manufacturing, $100,000; represent., C. F. Kelley, 1,789 Broadway, New York.

Capital Incrense.—National Baseball Mfg. Co., Schenectady, $10,000 to $50,000; Ed Maurer, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000; Ghezzi Vehicle Fenders Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $100,000; Sugar Products Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $250,000.

Voluntary Dissolution.—The Andrew Homan Co., Manhattan, New York Leather Dressing Co., Manhattan; Whitefield Motor Car Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 26.—The following incorporations were filed in the office of the Secretary of State today:

American Collapsible Tube Corporation, Hoboken, to manufacture tubes, boxes, bottles, &c., $10,000; C. F. Hutz, Albert Bohm, Fritz Ruckert, Hubert Richter, all of Hoboken.

Standard Chewing Gum Co., Newark, to manufacture chewing gum, confectionery, &c., $25,000; George I. Hohl, Hermann Bauer, Edward M. Hinds, all of Newark.

E. H. Mumford Co., Elizabeth, to manufacture molding machines, tools, &c., $50,000; Thomas J. Mumford, Rose S. Mumford, Plainfield; Howard W. Conclair, Elizabeth.

Orr & Storer, Inc., Newark, to manufacture jewelry, $10,000; C. C. Orr, Rutherford; Minnie Orr, Rutherford; Walter J. Stone, Newark; Helen R. Stone, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 26.—Charters filed:

Penn-Tex Tool and Supply Company, New York, to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with oil and gas well tools of all kinds; $500,000; James L. Wolcott, James H. Hughes, Mark W. Cole.

Weatherill & Co., New York, to take over and exploit certain formulas by the Compound Specialty Company of Long Island; $250,000; George A. Farnham, Saratoga, N. Y.; Joseph D. Baucus, William P. Mitchell, New York.

Continental Commercial Company, New York, to take over and own a secret formula conducted by the Continental Commercial Company; $250,000; Ernest N. B. Weatherall, Joseph D. Baucus, Willis P. Mitchell, all of New York.

National Automatic Scale Company, New York, to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with machines of all descriptions; $100,000; Joseph F. Curtin, Samuel B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BUYERS WANT LINE on ready-to-wear specials before going New York; no time there; send photos. J. M. Dickson, Wholesale Photo Manufacturer, 32 Union Square, New York.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Jobs ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. N. M. J. Birnbaum, 32 Greene St. Tel. 358 Spring.

LOOKING at samples snappy styles ladies' cloth coats, $2.75 to $9. Call between 9:30 and 4 o'clock, 28 West 27th St., third floor.

JOBBER BUYING better grade ladies' and misses' coats and suits. Daily, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., 147 West 25th St., fifth floor.

JOBBER looking at better grade Fall coats, all week from 9 to 5 P. M. 16 West 25th St., fourth floor.

OPEN TO PURCHASE, large quantities of striped Jap silks. Call Fair Waist Co., 72 Spring St.

LOOKING ON FALL SAMPLES ladies' suits and coats this week. 181 West 28th St., fourth floor.

JOBBERS looking at wash and silk dresses. Botwinick & Cohen, 108 and 110 West 34th St.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists, Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Square, wants jobs men's Panama hats and ladies' cloth skirts.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits all week. Ninth floor, 145 West 28th St.

WILL LOOK AT snappy Fall suits, all day. 120 West 26th St., 5th floor.

CHECKED and navy taffeta wanted; pay cash price. Vogue, 181 West 28th.

350 SNAPPY coats to close out. L. F. Sturm, 48 West 35th St.

SUB-CONTRACTORS wanted on junior and ladies' Fall coats; prices from $5 to $12. Schneider & Katz, 25 West 15th.

CONTRACTOR, reliable, with 24 machines, wants work on dresses, waists, or skirts. S 8 Times.

50 PALM BEACH SUITS to close out. Lipshitz & Jacobs, 20 W. 17th.

BUYERS, ATTENTION!

We have 275 Summer dresses in dainty styles ready to deliver at a reasonable offer. Whoever comes first will get the bargain. Do not miss this opportunity. Sol Shapiro Mfg. Co., 116 West 29th St.

MANUFACTURERS DESIRING business with Latin American merchants, can purchase mailing lists of first-class accounts, furnished with free translations. A 25 Times Annex.

ORENOKE COOL CLOTH and sea side suits; ideal ladies' garment for summer resort; $2.40 to $4.50. Frank & Wasserman Co., 43 West 16th St. Chelsea 2880.

WE have taffeta, net, crepe meteor, and crepe de chine dresses on hand for immediate delivery. Tip-Top Waist and Dress Company, 134 West 37th St.

WANTED.—100 ladies' and misses' job Spring cloth suits, navys and Belgium blue only; immediate delivery. S. J. Rosenzweig, 1,204 Broadway.

VERY GOOD job of misses' and ladies' coats and suits at $2 apiece; cash basis only. Schneider & Katz, 25 West 15th St. Chelsea 6133.

A JOB LOT of ladies' cloth material, all wool, for sale. Schneider & Katz, 25 West 15th St.

SEVERAL HUNDRED fine ladies' and misses' coats, cheap. D. Bussel, 40 W. 22d.

JOB ON skirts, serges, poplins, and Shepherd's checks. 44 West 17th St.

SALESMAN who can sell one hundred thousand a year on commission wants to connect with a manufacturer of ladies' suits, who can produce good values and know a representative line from 10 to 15 dollars. M 133 Times.

SALESMAN OPEN TO connect with reliable waists, skirts or suit house; Southern territory, including Texas; established; following excellent; references. M 126 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¼@4 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday....3½@4
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Credit Situation Clearing.

Credit men are not required to use at present the amount of caution that was necessary a few months back in taking on a new account or establishing limits for old customers. The general business situation has improved to such an extent that most of the credit man's worries are gone. As the manager for one credit bureau explained, "The houses that we knew were shaky have gone to the wall, and those that were able to stand the stress of stringent conditions

EQUIPMENT NOTES

Paying 5¾%

These notes are the obligation of a well-known railway company, secured by standard equipment, including locomotives, box cars, etc.

The surplus earnings of the issuing company show an increase of over 100% compared with last year.

Details on request.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co

Investment Securities

36 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Break on Report of Torpedoing of American Steamer, Then Turn Dull and Irregular.

When the report that another American ship had been torpedoed by a German submarine reached the Stock Exchange yesterday the market sold off sharply, but only briefly. It soon recovered its opposition, became dull, and then drifted into irregularity, in which recoveries were mingled with further declines. In the end a majority of stocks showed net losses, but in none of the active issues outside of the war stocks did those declines amount to as much as a point. Not even when the market closed had the financial community heard definitely whether the damage done to the American ship had been caused by a torpedo or a mine, but even in the absence of precise information on that score the happening was regarded as one intensifying an existing problem rather than as creating a new one.

The incident again proved the market's sensitiveness to adverse news bearing on the relations of this Government to Germany and helped to confirm the majority in Wall Street in their belief that there is more than ordinary reason for adhering to a conservative market course so long as the outcome of our note to Germany remains unsettled. While that point of view is widely recognized, there can be no doubt that at the bottom of the very considerable degree of composure with which the financial community seems disposed to await the news in what is very clearly a momentous matter lies the strong belief in the exceptional strength of this country's present position. That has as much to do with the calmness with which Wall Street regards the outlook as has the feeling that Germany's reply to President Wilson's note will be friendly. There are those, too, who take a most hopeful view of business prospects in this country without regard to the outcome of the demands which we have made on Germany. That fact emphasizes the importance which is attached to the exceptionally favorable results which are attending the changes which have lately occurred and which are now going on in our trade, particularly our trade abroad.

Figures of our foreign commerce for April emphasize the extraordinary volume of our exports and the record figures by which those exports are exceeding imports, but they also show continued improvement in the volume of our imports, which have increased each month since the low point was reached in December. Those for last month were only $12,000,000 under those for the same month last year. In only two other years were the April exports larger. That is a movement which will tend to reduce our credit trade balance on the merchandise movement if the coming months show the falling off in exports which is customary at this time of the year. This season, however, may prove an exception to the rule.

LONDON MARKET DULL.

Only Appearance of Activity Occurs in War Loan Issues.

LONDON, May 26.—The Stock Exchange was dull and featureless. The only appearance of activity was in the war loan, Japanese-Chinese bonds and short term securities. Speculative issues were neglected.

The American section was equally uninteresting, and closed dull after a very small business transacted.

Money and discount rates dull.

The members of the Stock Exchange are petitioning to close the Exchange on Saturdays frequently during the Summer months.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 26.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 72 francs 30 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 25 francs 97½ centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	—Days.—		
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.
Boston	4	4	4½
New York	4	4	4½
Philadelphia	4	4	4
Cleveland	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4½
Atlanta	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4	4½
St. Louis	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4	5
Dallas	4	4	4½
San Francisco	4½	4	4½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2⅛@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
ON TIME.				
On call	2½	1½	2	1¾
60 days	2½@2¾	5 and 6 mos.		3¼@3½
90 days	2¾@3	8 and 9 mos.		3¾@4
4 mos	3 @3½			

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3@3½ | 6 months...3½@4
60 to 90 days	3 @3½
Other Names.	
4 months	4 | 6 months...3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.78⅞	$4.78⅝	$4.78⅝
Cables	4.79	4.78⅛	4.78⅛

Closing Rates.

Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.78⅝	$4.79⅛
Paris	5.41⅝	5.41¼
Berlin	.83⅛	.83¾
Austria		15.50
Russia	5.27½	5.26½
Switzerland	.39⅝	.39⅝
Scandinavia	5.28⅜	5.28⅝
China—		
Bombay	33.00	
Calcutta	33.00	
Hongkong	44.45	44.30
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.27½	5.26½
Holland	.39⅝	.39⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.00	
Calcutta	33.00	
Italy	5.82½	5.82
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands		
Manilla	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.00	42.10
Rio	24.85	25.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.—		—Commercial.—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days
$4.75⅝	$4.74½	$4.75⅝	$4.74½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $291,863,065; balance, $22,803,320; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $647,906.

The local banks have lost $4,065,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par. Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Minneapolis, 35c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 5.93⅜@6.25 premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 9-16d, off 1-16d; New York, 49¾c, off ⅛c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

	May 25.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$831,984	$14,202,008	$188,493,544
Int. rev., (ord.)	1,445,778	23,438,900	294,150,700
Cor. & in. tax	163,441	2,462,109	15,779,002
Miscellaneous	305,667	4,755,947	62,312,815
Total rects.	2,744,872	44,858,975	560,736,060
Expenditures	3,066,889	50,375,274	668,468,920
Deficit	322,016	5,516,299	107,732,851

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Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	412,743
Same day last year	164,605
Year to date	50,478,212
Same period last year	33,849,905
Average price and change 50 stocks	67.09 — .38
Same day last year	69.33 + .33

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

	— Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	34¼	34½	3,800	Alaska Gold Mines	34¼	34⅞	34	34⅝	— ⅜
	15¼	15½	700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	16	16	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅝
	46	47	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	48	48	47	47	—1¼
	64⅜	65	12,400	Amal. Copper	65⅝	65⅝	64⅜	65	— ⅞
	51½	52	300	Am. Agri. Chem	51½	52	51½	52	
	91½	92⅝	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	92	92	92	92	— ½
	45⅛	45⅝	1,700	Am. Beet Sugar	45½	45½	44½	45	— ⅝
	148	149⅞	100	Am.B.S. & F. pf. tr.	101	101	101	101	
	36	36½	20,600	Am. Can	149	149	149	149	
	96½	98	300	Am. Can pf	36¼	36⅝	34½	36¼	
	50¾	50⅝	1,200	Am. Car & F	96½	97	96½	96⅝	— ⅛
	45½	47	100	Am. Cotton Oil	51¼	51¼	50	51¼	+ ¼
	5⅝	5¾	400	Am. Hide & Leath	46	46	46	46	—1½
	29½	30	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	9¾	10⅜	100	Am. Linseed	29	29½	29	29¼	— ¾
	46	46¾	5,425	Am. Locomotive	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
	65½	65⅝	2,500	Am. Sm. & Ref	47	47¼	45½	45⅞	— ⅞
	106½	107½	400	Am. Sugar Ref	65⅝	66	64⅞	65½	—1¾
	118⅞	119½	200	Am. Tel. & Tel	104	107	104	107	— ⅝
	222	225	400	Am. Tobacco	119	119	118⅝	118⅝	+ ¾
	106	107½	400	Am. Tob. pf., new	225	225	224	224	— 2
	31	31⅛	4,500	Anaconda Copper	107½	107½	107	107	—1
	99½	99⅝	1,200	At., Top. & S. Fe	31½	31½	30⅞	31	— ⅝
	46½	47⅛	5,300	Baldwin Locomo	99	99⅝	99	99⅜	— ½
	71¼	71½	300	Balt. & Ohio	47	47⅝	45½	46⅞	—1⅝
	69	70½	100	Balt. & Ohio pf	72	72	71⅞	71½	— ⅝
	137½	138	1,800	Bethlehem Steel	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅝
	111	113	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	139	139	136¼	137⅜	—1⅜
	87	87½	400	Brooklyn R. T	112	112	112	112	
	69	69½	3,000	Butte & Superior	87¼	87½	87¼	87¼	— ⅛
	158½	158⅝	3,750	Canadian Pacific	70½	70⅝	68⅝	69¼	—1¼
	35½	36	1,900	Central Leather Co	158⅞	159½	157⅝	158⅝	—1⅝
	39⅝	40⅜	1,200	Ches. & Ohio	36	36	35	35¼	—1⅛
	10⅜	11	100	Chi. Great Western	40	40½	40	40	
	27½	29	200	Chi. Great West. pf	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
	88¼	88½	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	27⅝	28	27⅝	28	— ¼
	124	125	10	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	88⅞	88¾	88	88	— ⅛
	126	130	300	Chi. & Northwest	125	125	125	125	— ⅞
	17⅛	17½	5,800	Chi., R. I. & Pac	127	127	127	127	+1¼
	44¼	44½	4,900	Chino Copper	17⅞	17⅞	17¼	17½	— ½
	29¼	29⅝	4,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	44¾	45	44¼	44¾	— ½
	13	13½	100	Corn Prod. Ref	30	30¼	29½	29½	— ⅝
	27¼	27½	34,100	Crucible Steel	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
	68	69⅛	600	Cuban Amer. Sugar	29	29¼	27½	27½	—2¼
	402	415	40	Del., Lack. & West	68	69	67	69	+2
	15⅝	16⅛	3,110	Distillers' Securities	404	404	404	404	
	25	25¼	4,200	Erie	16	16½	15½	16	
	39⅜	39⅝	900	Erie 1st pf	25¼	25½	25	25	— ½
	150½	151	500	General Electric	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
	135	135½	1,200	General Motors	150¼	150⅝	150½	150½	+ ½
	98	99½	100	General Motors pf	136½	136½	134⅜	135½	—3⅞
	42⅞	43½	1,600	Goodrich, (B.F.,) Co	99	99	99	99	+ ½
	101	102	200	Goodrich (B.F.) pf	43¼	43¼	42	42¾	— ⅝
	116	116¾	800	Great Northern pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	
	31⅜	32	500	Gt. N. cfs. for O. P	116¼	116¼	116	116	— ⅛
	59	59½	2,300	Guggenheim Explor	31½	31½	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
	96	97⅞	100	Hav. El.Ry. & L. pf	58⅝	59	58¼	58⅝	— ⅛
	117	120	10	Homestake Mining	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ⅛
	20⅜	30	2,700	Inspiration Copper	117	117	117	117	
	21⅝	21⅞	36,000	Int.-Met. v. tr. ctfs	20⅜	20⅝	28⅞	29	— ½
	71⅞	72	6,800	Inter.-Met. pf	21½	22½	20⅞	21⅜	+1½
	109⅝	114	100	Int. Harv. N. J., pf	70¼	73¼	70¼	72	+2½
	62	75	200	Int. Harvest. Corp	114	114	114	114	
	25½	25⅝	400	Kansas City South	67	67	65	65	—2
	101⅜	103	100	Laclede Gas	25⅜	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅜
	140	141	300	Lehigh Valley	102¾	102½	102½	102½	
	164	170	100	Lorillard, (P.) Co	140¼	140¼	140⅜	140⅜	— ⅞
	115	117	100	Louis. & Nash	169	169	169	169	
	39½	40½	700	Maxwell Motors	116½	116½	116½	116½	— ½
	84	85	1,700	Max. Motors 1st pf	41½	41½	39½	40½	—1½
	34½	34⅞	900	Max. Motors 2d pf	84½	85	83	85	+1
	67½	68	9,900	Mexican Petroleum	34½	35	34⅜	34½	— ½
	24⅝	25	900	Miami Copper	68⅝	69¼	68	67½	—1½
	118	119	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ½
	11⅝	11⅞	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	119	119	119	119	+ ¼
	29½	33	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
	12¼	12½	2,500	Missouri Pacific	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	46⅜	47¼	100	Montana Power	30	30	30	30	+1
	102½	104	200	Nat. Lead & S. pf	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
	15	15⅜	400	Nat. En. & S. pf	48	48	48	48	— ½
	50	50½	1,500	Nat. Lead Co	102½	102½	102½	102½	— ½
	108¾	112	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	15⅝	15⅝	15	15	— ¾
	14¼	14⅜	400	Nevada Con. Cop	60	60	59	59⅝	—1
	82	86	100	N. Y. Air Brake	109¼	109¼	109¼	109½	+ ⅜
	84½	85	200	N. Y. Central	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
	62⅜	63¼	900	N. Y., N. H. & H	85	85	85	85	—4
	72½	73	200	North American	84⅜	84⅝	84½	84½	—1
	103⅝	104½	600	Northern Pacific	62¼	63	62¼	63	+ ⅛
	24½	24⅞	2,100	Pacific Mail	74	74	73	73	—1½
	106⅝	107	800	Penn. R. R	103⅜	104¼	103½	103½	— ⅛
	21½	22½	300	Pittsburgh Coal	22	24¼	22	24¼	+1½
	43¾	44½	3,205	Pressed Steel Car	106⅞	106⅞	106½	106½	— ⅜
	93	98	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	22	22	21½	21½	— ⅝
	29⅞	30¼	100	Railway Steel Sp	43	44¾	43	44½	— ⅜
	23½	23⅞	10,450	Ray Con. Copper	95	95	95	95	— ½
	141⅞	142⅛	21,400	Reading	29¼	29½	29¼	29½	— ½
	27⅛	27⅞	4,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	24¼	24½	24¼	24¾	+ ¼
	83½	84	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	142⅜	142⅝	141½	142	— ¼
	⅞	1	500	Rock Island Co. pf	28	28	26⅞	27⅝	—1
	3⅞	4	2,600	Rumely, (M.,) Co	½	½	½	½	—1¼
	10½	12	800	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	4¾	4¾	3⅝	4	
	4¾	5	100	St. Louis & San F	11⅝	11⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
	33	34	200	Seab. Air Line pf	5	5	5	5	—3½
	135	136½	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	34	34	33½	33½	+ ⅛
	32	33	400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	135½	135½	135½	135½	—1½
	88	88½	2,200	Southern Pacific	33	33	32	32	— ½
	16¼	16½	300	Southern Railway	88	88½	87¼	87¼	—1
	51	51½	100	So. Railway pf	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
	50	52	900	Standard Milling	51½	51½	51½	51½	— ½
	68	70	100	Standard Mill. pf	52	52	50	50	— ½
	64⅝	65	1,700	Studebaker Co	69	69	69	69	+ ⅛
	33	33¼	3,050	Tennessee Copper	65½	67½	63½	64⅞	— ⅝
	122	123¼	200	Texas Co	33¼	33½	32⅝	32⅞	— ⅛
	49	49⅜	850	Third Avenue	123⅞	123⅞	123	123	— ½
	125⅜	125⅞	21,145	Union Pacific	50	50	48⅝	49½	—1½
	80½	81	100	Union Pacific pf	126	126	124⅝	125⅞	— ⅝
	32	33	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	81	81	81	81	— ½
	13⅜	15½	500	U. S. Cast. Iron	32½	32½	32⅛	32⅜	+ ⅛
	38	40	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	—1⅝
	62¼	63	1,800	U. S. Rubber	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
	53⅜	53⅞	63,795	U. S. Steel	63½	63½	62½	63	— ½
	105½	106⅛	533	U. S. Steel pf	54	54⅝	53⅞	53⅞	— ½
	65½	65¾	11,200	Utah Copper	106⅜	106⅜	105½	105½	— ⅞
	⅞	⅞	5,270	Wabash	64¾	65½	64¼	65¼	— ½
	⅞	⅞	2,200	Wabash pf	¾	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
	65⅞	66	200	Western Union Tel	½	½	½	½	— ⅛
	92⅜	92¾	37,100	Westingh. E. & M	66¼	66¼	66	66	— ⅛
	112	114	200	Willys-Overland	93½	93½	91¼	92¼	— ⅝
					113	113	113	113	—2

LOWER PRICES FOR WOOL.

Supplies in England Are Said to be Running Short.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 26.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Boston is the cheapest market in the world at present for wool. The week was quiet, with sales of only about 1,500,000 pounds; but the situation is growing stronger, caused by the firm closing of London sales. The bulk of the sales were in Australian and Cape wools, which are arriving in abundance.

"In the West the dealers are willing to pay extreme prices for their supplies. Big New England mills have been buying freely in Oregon and Idaho. There is no demand for fine domestic wools, because the foreign ones are so cheap. Supplies in England are said to be running short.

"In the woolen goods market the men's wear is very unsatisfactory. Few duplicates have been received. Many purchasers have substituted woolens for worsteds. The women's wear market is rather dull.

"Ordering for the future in the cotton goods market has not been so large as previously. The most interesting development has been the increased demand for various kinds of fine fabrics. The situation in flannelettes shows a wider distribution than was expected."

STEEL BUYERS CAUTIOUS.

But the Rate of Production Has Been Maintained and in Some Cases Increased.

The steel industry is holding its own, according to reports from the different centres, although domestic buyers are displaying much caution. The Iron Age says:

The rate of production at the largest steel plants has been maintained, and in some cases, particularly in the Pittsburgh and nearby Valley districts, slightly increased. On the selling side some of the heavier lines show more activity, while lighter products are quiet. Buying for domestic use is marked by caution, in view of the issues raised with Germany, but there is no uneasiness.

The exodus of Italian workers to go to war is causing some concern, and there is more than a possibility of an actual shortage of common labor in some parts of the iron industry. The Connellsville coke region will be affected and already a short supply of labor is reported in the West Virginia coal fields.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Conditions in the iron and steel industry in the last week have developed no appreciable change over the tenor of recent weeks. While the diplomatic relations with Germany have caused buyers to adopt a waiting attitude in some cases, this has not been extensive enough to effect adversely the situation. The steel industry generally seems to be making progress and while domestic trade according to varied evidence, is cumulative, the fact remains that the business originating directly or indirectly for foreign account is responsible for some of the largest orders now being placed. Certain mills, it is learned, now are operating almost entirely on tonnage, which eventually will go out of the country.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	70.44	70.01	70.21	— .25
Industrials	64.42	63.26	63.98	— .51

COMBINED AVERAGE.

May 19	66.80	66.26	66.53	+ .28
May 20	67.31	66.45	66.92	+ .39
May 22	68.00	67.06	67.67	+ .75
May 24	68.65	67.90	68.29	+ .62
May 25	68.04	67.24	67.67	+ .35
May 26	67.43	66.63	67.09	— .58

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
May to date	72.94	May 1	64.14	May 10	67.09
May, 1914	89.75	May 18	67.48	May 9	69.17
May, 1913	71.25	May 26	69.45	May 1	69.09
May, 1912	83.17	May 2	80.08	May 31	80.19
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	67.09
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.62	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.11	Jan. 26	68.57	Sep. 25	77.60

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.55	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.60	4.40
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	4.92	4.85
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	5	5.50	5.00
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.90	4.65
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.30
C., I. & L. Ry.	1915-'23	4½	5.10	4.80
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'23	4½@5	7.50	6.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	4.80	4.60
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.20	5.00
Erie R. R.	1914-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.40
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4½@5	5.50	4.75
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4 @5	4.88	4.62
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.30
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.25	5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1915-'23	5	6.50	5.50
Nort. & Western.	1915-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.75
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	4.50	4.35
Penn. G. Freight.	1914-'23	4 @4½	5.00	4.75
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	4.45	4.25
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Southern Railway.	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Southern Pacific.	1914-'23	4½	4.95	4.80
Virginian Railway.	1914-'19	5	4.58	4.45
			5.15	4.80

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	4.27½	4.32½	4.17½	4.22½
Tin	37.00	38.00	37.75	38.25
Iron, 2 X fdy.	13.75	14.25	13.75	14.25
Ant'y, oth. b'k	35.00	40.00	35.00	38.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 18¾@19c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Wednesday. £ s. d.	Tuesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	76 15 0	76 0 0
Copper, futures	77 15 0	77 0 0
Tin, spot	162 0 0	164 0 0
Tin, futures	161 10 0	163 15 0
Lead	20 5 0	20 1 3
Spelter	73 0 0	73 0 0

Regular London cable to local Metal Exchange quoted antimony as follows: Hallett's, 17c; ordinary brands, 11c.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Dull Bond Days.

Even more noticeably than the stock market, the bond business has relapsed in the past few days into pronounced dullness. There is always some buying in the bond division of the Exchange, but it has been at the minimum recently. Savings banks and other institutions which take securities in large blocks when they have funds for investment have not been interested since the closing of the recent railroad syndicate offerings. Great activity is looked for, however, if the foreign situation should make it seem advisable to prepare for war. Bond men look for a big issue of 3½ per cent. bonds in that event, but they regard the contingency as remote.

***

Second Thought.

Acting on the theory that shares in any company in position to make war materials would advance, regardless of other circumstances, many investors seized a tip that Crucible Steel was going to 50. After a few days of frenzied buying, which carried the price up 16½ points, or from 18¼ to 34¾, some one discovered that there were unpaid dividends of nearly 20 per cent. due on the cumulative preferred. The price then fell back 7⅝, to 27⅛.

***

A Factor in Auto War Orders.

The appeal of war orders to manufacturers whose factories or mills are working far below capacity is different from that to concerns that are fully employed. Evidence of this is shown in the activity of an automobile company engaged in making pleasure cars alone. The company could easily have devoted a part of its plants to trucks for army use, but declined although it was clear that there would be large profits. The reason was that orders for pleasure cars were keeping the plants busy, and the directors preferred the smaller profit to making the necessary changes for truck manufacturing, which might end after a few months. The head of the company figures that the efficiency of the organization would be decreased by a change of labor which would tell on the company's normal product and the extra profit of war orders might be swallowed up in losses in the other department.

***

Puzzled Exchange Market.

As days pass without news either of a great credit arranged here by Europe or of heavy gold imports, foreign exchange brokers find themselves more and more at sea in regard to the future. Inability to gauge the course of quotations for sterling has caused a marked shrinkage in the amount of business done by some of the leading dealers in exchange. The season has arrived for grain and other produce exporters to sell in advance exchange drawn against grain to be shipped in August and September. In buying bills of this sort a rate considerably below current quotations is quoted by dealers, the margin being by way of insurance against possible fluctuations in the market. Yesterday a bid was asked of an international house for $125,000 of sterling exchange for August. The exporter was willing to consider 4.76½, more than a full cent below the current quotation for demand bills, but without receiving encouragement from the bankers at this figure.

***

Wabash at 12 1-2c. a Share.

A lot of 100 shares of Wabash common, issued originally at $100 a share, sold yesterday on the Stock Exchange for ⅛, or 12½ cents a share, the lowest price at which

SECURITIES

UNLISTED SECURITIES

INTERNAT. NICKEL CO. COMMON STOCK
ROYAL BAK. POWDER CO. COMMON STOCK
BY-PROD'TS COKE CORP.
GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMMON STOCK
AMER. SUMATRA TOB. CO. PREFERRED & COMMON
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
BURNS BROS. COMMON STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

We Will Buy
200 Allentown Portland Cement
100 American Caramel Pfd.
50 H. R. Worthington Pfd.
100 Internat'l Postal Supply
500 Lehigh Portland Cement

We Will Sell
100 American Chicle Pfd.
200 Columbia Gas & Elect.
40 Omaha & C'ncil Bluffs St.Ry.Pfd
25 Rochester Ry. & Lt. Pfd.
50 Yale & Towne Mfg.

Gilbert Eliott & Co
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works Preferred
N. J. Zinc Co. Stock
Internat. Nickel Co. Stocks
Atlas-Dupont-Hercules
Pac. Gas & Elec. Stocks
Am. Light & Trac. Stocks
St. Joseph Lead Co. Stock

Lamarche & Coady
Phone 3669 Broad. 25 Broad St.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell
Aetna Explosives Com. & Pfd. Stock
Amer. Sumatra Tob. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
Atlas Powder Com. & Pfd. Stock
Du Pont Powder Com. & Pfd. Stock
E. W. Bliss Co. Com. & Pfd. Stock
Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Stock
Hercules Powder Com. & Pfd. Stock
Inter. Steam Pump Com. & Pfd. Stk.
Scovill Manufacturing Stock
Victor Talking Machine Com. Stock
Winchester Repeating Arms Stock
Worthington Pump Pfd. Stock

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Amalgamated Copper Co.
"RIGHTS"
Bought and Sold
AT THE MARKET
Immediate payment made for all "Rights" we purchase.

GWYNNE BROTHERS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad.

Central Pacific Ref. 4s.....1949
C., M. & S. P. (C. P. W. Div.) 1st 5s. 1921
Japan. Gov. 1st & 2d Series 4½s. 1925
Louisville & Nash. Gold 5s.... 1937
L. & N. (St. Louis Div.) 3s.... 1980
Northern Pac. Gen. Lien 3s.... 2047
Northern Pac. Prior Lien 4s.... 1997
Standard Milling, Com. & Pfd.

E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St.—'Phone 6951-6 Broad.—N. Y.

Driggs-Seabury Ord. Corp.
Nat'l Sugar Refining
N. Y. State Railways Com.
Laconia Car Com. & Pfd.
Peerless Motor Com. & Pfd.
Standard Screw Com.
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Am. Sumatra Tobacco
Common and Preferred
BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED.
DIDRICHSEN & CO.
Tel. 3174-5-6-7 John. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Amer. Dist. Tel. of N. J.
Babcock & Wilcox
Bliss (E. W.)
Great Northern Paper
International Nickel
New Jersey Zinc
FREDERICK H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 80 Broad St., N. Y.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

Southern Cal. Edison 5s
Second Ave. Receivers Ctfs.
Pacific Light & Power 5s
Kansas City Ry. & Light 5s
Northern States Power 6s
Geo. Reith & Co.
50 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3665 Broad.

Argentine Gov't 6s, 1920
Stewart Warner Speedo. Pfd.
Dayton Power & Light Com.
Burns Bros. Com. & Pfd.
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 3873.

United Light & Railways Co.
First Preferred Yields 8%
Common earning about 5%
H. F. McConnell & Co.
35 Pine St., Tel. 6064 John, New York

DU PONT POWDER
HERCULES POWDER
CANADIAN EXPLOSIVE
Charles Gold & Co.,
Telephone 3178 Broad. 25 Broad St.

Metropolitan Trust Co
pays interest on daily balances of individuals, corporations, and firms.
49 Wall Street

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus, - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $300,000,000

BOND SALESMAN WANTED
Old established Bond House offering diversified list of investments. Will pay large salary to man with established clientele in New York City or New Jersey. All answers strictly confidential. Please state present and past connections. Address Box A, 20 Times Annex.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Move Irregularly in a Dull Session of Trading in the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 197,123 shares of stock and $41,000 of bonds. The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, $1,430; railroads, 5,385; oils, 2,208 and mining, 158,100; rights, $5,200. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,250	Alliance Rlty.	¾	1⅛	¾	1⅛
6,000	Am. Zinc.....	46½	46½	45	46
8,500	†Car. Lt. & Pr.	3⅝	3¾	2¾	3
80	‡Elec. Boat	82	82	79	79
5,100	Emerson Phon.	11⅜	12⅛	11⅜	12¼
300	In.-Con. Rub..	7½	7½	7½	7½
100	†In.-M. M. pfd.	5	5	5	5
650	†Int. Motors...	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14½
700	N. Y. Trans...	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
500	Corp. R. & H.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Sterling Gum..	2½	2½	2½	2½
2,000	U. C. Tan. new.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
150	†U.C.S.Co. Am.	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	U. Prof. Shar.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4,000	†Worlds Film.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
300	Anglo-Am. Oil.	17¼	17	17	— ⅝
1	Atlantic Ref...	555	555	555	— 1
1	Chesebor. Mfg.	720	720	720	+20
20	Cumb. Pipe L..	46	45	46	— 3
5	Galena-Sig. O..	155	155	155	— ··
10	Ill. Pipe Line.	127	127	127	— ··
1,500	Int. Petrol.....	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
10	Northern P. L.	98	98	98	+ 3
32	Ohio Oil	138	137	137	— 1
35	Pierce Oil	12	12	12	— ⅛
26	Prairie O. & G.	310	308	308	— 4
64	Prairie Pipe L.	128	127	128	+ 1
6	South Penn Oil.	274	271	274	— ··
20	S. W. Pa. P. L.	108	108	108	+ ··
24	St. Oil of Cal.	281	280	280	— 2
110	St. Oil of N. J.	400	397	397	+ 1
3	St. Oil of Ohio.	424	424	424	— 1
15	Union Tank L..	80	80	80	+ ⅛
26	Vacuum Oil....	205	203	203	— 2

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	Am. Cop., rts.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
200	Texas Oil, rts..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼

RAILROADS.

2,500	Int. Con., w. i.	23½	24½	23½	24
1,050	I. Con. pf., w.i.	75	77	75	76½
535	Wabash, w. i..	13¼	13⅜	13	13⅜
900	Wabash, pf.(a)	42¼	42¾	41	41
700	Wabash, pf.(b)	21¾	21⅝	20¼	20½

MINING STOCKS.

15,000	†Alt.-C. M. Co.	84	85	83	85
8,750	†Atlanta	34	35	33½	34
1,000	†Blue Bull....	4½	4½	4½	4½
12,000	**Big Cotton...	8	8	7½	8
7,500	†Booth	56	56	54	54
900	Braden Copper.	7⅞	7⅞	7	7
200	†Chile Copper.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1,500	Con. A. S.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅜
200	Con. N.-U.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,300	†I. Mines.....	14⅛	14⅞	13⅞	14
9,200	†Em. Copper..	32	32	30	32
500	†Florence	52	52	52	52
700	†Genesee Cop..	42	42	42	42
200	Gold. Con....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
15,700	**Goldfield M..	27	29⅞	27	27½
100	G.-Cananea..	30	31¾	30	31
100	†Hollinger....	26	26	25½	25½
14,500	Jumbo Ext....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	**Kewanas	16	16	16	16
2,700	*Lone Star....	8	9	8	9
400	*McKin.-Dar'h.	30	30	30	30
100	†Nevada Hills..	22	22	22	22
1,100	N. Utah Bing.	2	2½	2	2
130	Nipiss'g Mines	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5¾
1,500	†N. Butte Dev.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	*North Star...	17	17	16	16
13,500	**Oro	9	9	8	8
1,500	**St'dst'm Ken.	8	9	8	9
8,000	†Sells	26	27	26	27
4,000	†Silver Leaf..	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
600	St'd Silver-L..	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	Stewart	1¾	1¾	1¼	1¼
5,400	†Superst. Min.	23	23½	23	23½
275	Ton. Belmont..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
3,000	*Ton. Cash B.	8⅛	8⅛	8	8
300	*Ton. J. Butler	82	82	82	82
200	Ton. Extension	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4,000	**Ton. Merger.	38	38	36½	36½
275	Ton. Mining....	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	*Ton. Mont'na	35	35	35	35
20	Ton. of Nev...	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	†Ton. Mtspah.	27	27	27	27
2,000	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Tuolumne	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
6,500	**Wasatch	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
2,500	*W. End Cons.	75	76	74	75
5,000	*W. End Dev..	4	4	4	4
1,000	Yukon Gold M.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝

BONDS.

$2,000	Braden Cop. 6s.	145	146	145	146
39,000	†Chile Cop. 7s.	113½	114	113½	114

*Sells cents per share. †Unlisted. ‡ Odd lot.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 26. Bid.	Asked.	May 25. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Writing Paper..	½	¾	½	¾
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	15½	16	15½	16
Brit.-Amer. Tob., ordinary bearer	15½	16¼	15½	16¼
Electric Boat pf.....	98	101	90	101
Inter. Mer. Marine..	¾	1	¾	1
Inter. Motors pf.....	32	34	33	35
Inter. Steam Pump..	2	3	2	3
Inter. Steam Pump pf..	··	··	20	··
Inter. Rubber	7	7½	7	7½
Kelly Spr. Tire.....	125	130	127	130
Kelly Springfield Tire new 1st pf.....	82½	83½	82	84
Kelly Springfield Tire new 2d pf.....	115	135	115	130
Lehigh Valley Coal Co.	160	170	160	170
Manhattan Transit..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Marconi of America..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
McCrory Stores Corp.	50	55	50	55
Pyrene Mfg. Co.....	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	10¼
Riker & H. new....	5½	6	5½	6
Tobacco Prod., com.	52	57	52	57
Un. C St., new, pf..	11½	11⅞	11½	11⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska Juneau	13¾	14	13¼	14
C. O. D. Consolidated	5	6	5	6
Diam'd Black Butte, asst. paid	3	4	3	4
Kerr Lake	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾
La Rose Consolidated	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Tuolumne Copper....	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
White Knob, Cop. pf.	1	1¼	1	1¼

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s 180	200	190	200	
West. Pac'fic 5s flat 32	34	32	34	

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16⅝	17¼	17	17½
Atlantic Refining 550	560	555	560	
Borne-Scrymser 265	275	265	275	
Buckeye Pipe Line....101	107	101	103	
Chesebrough Mfg. 705	720	705	720	
Colonial Oil 120	130	120	130	
Continental Oil 225	230	225	230	
Crescent Pipe Line...	39	41	39	41
Cumberland Pipe	44	47	44	47
Eureka Pipe Line....220	225	220	225	
Galena S. Oil pf.....135	140	135	140	
Galena S. Oil com....153	155	153	155	
Illinois Pipe Line....127	129	129	131	
Indiana Pipe Line....	94	96	94	96
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	8⅝	9	8⅞	9¼
National Transit	30	*32	31	32
N. Y. Transit.....205	210	205	210	
Northern Pipe Line...	95	98	94	97
Ohio Oil 137	139	137	*139	
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	57	62	57	62
Pierce Oil	12	12½	12	12½
Pierce O. con. 6s, '24.	77	79	77	79
Prairie O. & G.....306	310	310	315	
Prairie Pipe Line....127	129	127	129	
Solar Refining 230	235	230	235	
Southern P. Valne....206	210	208	212	
South. Penn. Oil.....270	275	275	278	
So. W. Penn.....105	110	104	107	
Stand. Oil of Cal....280	282	281	283	
Stand. Oil of Ind....416	418	416	418	
Stand. Oil of Kan....330	340	332	*340	
Stand. Oil of Ky....245	250	247	252	
Stand. Oil of Neb....310	320	310	320	
Stand. Oil of N. J....397	400	397	400	
Stand. Oil of N. Y..183	185	184	186	
Stand. Oil of Ohio...420	430	420	430	
Swan & Finch.....105	115	105	115	
Union Tank 79	80	79	81	
Vacuum Oil 200	203	204	208	
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

*Ex dividend.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.05	North Star.....	.16
Best & Belcher..	.06	Rescue Eula....	.12
Caledonia	.20	Tonopah Merger.	.36
Con. Cal. & Va..	.09	West End.....	.74
Con. Imperial...	.01	GOLDFIELD.	
Gould & Curry...	.02	Atlanta	.33
Hale & Norcross	.05	Booth	.54
Mexican	.32	C. O. D.	.04
Occidental Con..	.79	Comb. Fraction.	.10
Ophir	.06	D'dfield Daisy..	.04
Savage	.02	D'dfield B. B....	.03
Seg. Belcher ...	.01	Florence	.53
Sierra Nevada...	.06	G'dfield Con M..	1.42½
Union Con.....	.16	G'dfield Merger.	.27
Utah Con.....	.02	Jumbo Ext.....	1.42½
Yellow Jacket...	.30	Lone Star.....	.06
Silver Bars.....	49%	Silver Pick.....	.08
TONOPAH.		Vernal	.05
Belmont	4.20	Nevada Hills....	.20
Jim Butler.....	.51	Round Mountain	.41
MacNamara	.05	MANHATTAN.	
Midway	.16	Manhattan Con..	.01
Montana	.33	Man. Big Four..	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	10½	10¾	Isabella ..	18½	18½
Elkton	40	42%	Jackpot ...	6½	·8
El Paso....	99	106	McKinney..	.38	40
Golden Cy.	170	182	Portland...	144	145
Gold Dollar	2	··	Vindicator.	163	165
Gold Sov..	4⅞	5	Rav. B. H..	2½	··
Findlay ..	4½	5			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

News that another American steamship had been blown up in war zone waters had an unsettling effect upon the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Prices early sold off sharply. Then there was a rally, when advices were received indicating the possibility that the Nebraskan might have been injured by a floating mine rather than by a torpedo from a German submarine. The market, however, continued very nervous, declining again in the early afternoon, but rallying once more toward the close. Net changes for the day, nevertheless, generally represented fractional losses.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Alaska Gold...	34½	35	34½	35
3,800	Amal. Copper..	65¾	65⅞	64¾	65½
120	A. Cop. rights..	⅛	1	⅛	1
90	Am. B. Sugar..	45	45	44¾	44¾
2,165	Am. Can	36¼	36¼	34⅝	36
30	Am. Car & F..	50½	50½	50½	50½
60	Am. Ice Sec...	29¼	29½	29¼	29½
650	Am. Locom'e..	47	47¼	45¾	46
140	Am. Smelting..	65¾	65⅞	65¾	65½
50	Ana. Copper...	31⅜	31⅜	31¼	31¼
10	Baldwin Loc'e.	46⅝	47⅜	46⅝	46⅝
20	Can. Pacific...	158⅝	158⅞	158½	158½
210	Cent. Leather..	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35½
20	Ches. & Ohio..	40	40	40	40
20	C., M. & St. P.	88	88	88	88
2,510	Crucible Steel..	29	29	27¾	28
20	C.-Am. Sugar..	68½	68½	68¼	68¼
20	Dist. Securit's.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
170	Erie	25⅝	25⅝	25	25¼
40	Goodrich Co...	42	42	42	42
20	Gt. North. ore.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
20	Insp. Copper...	29	29	28⅞	28⅞
9,670	Inter.-Met	21¼	22⅝	20⅝	21¾
440	Inter.-Met. pf..	70½	73	70½	72¼
20	Lehigh Valley.	140½	140½	140¼	140¼
420	Mexican Pet....	68¼	69	66½	66¾
140	Mo. Pacific.....	12¼	12¾	12¼	12½
30	N. Y. Central..	84½	84⅞	84½	84⅝
20	Northern Pac..	103½	103¾	103¼	103½
60	Pacific Mail...	23¼	23½	23¼	23½
40	Pittsburgh Coal	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾
150	Pressed S. Car.	42½	44	42½	44
80	Ray Copper....	22	24	23	23¾
5,920	Reading	142¼	142⅝	141¼	142¼
120	Rep. I. & S....	27¼	27⅞	27	27⅞
70	Southern Pac..	87⅝	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞
190	Tenn. Copper..	33	33¼	32⅝	33¼
50	Third Avenue..	50	50	50	50
3,960	Union Pacific..	125⅞	125⅞	124⅝	125⅝
30	U. S. C. I. P.pf	40	40	40	40
250	U. S. Rubber..	63¾	63¾	62¼	62¾
13,810	U. S. Steel....	54	54⅝	53¾	53⅞
50	U. S. Steel pf.	106	106	105⅞	105⅞
300	Utah Copper...	64¾	65⅜	64½	64⅞
1,590	West. Electric.	93	93¼	92	92¾

48,775

MINING STOCKS.

300	Atlanta	.34½	.34½	.34½	.34½
300	El Paso	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
1,000	Gold. Merger..	.28	.28	.28	.28
500	Isabella	.18	.18	.18	.18
1,750	Jumbo Ext.....	1.52½	1.52½	1.50	1.50
400	Mexican	.31	.31	.31	.31
500	North Star....	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½
500	Sand. Kendall..	.00	.00	.00	.00

5,250

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of May show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Five roads	$1,935,673	+	$174,574
Six roads	3,081,380	—	292,347
Total (11 roads) ..	5,017,053	—	117,773

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH for April—

	1915	1914	1913
Gross	$698,729	$562,476	$788,195
Net aft. tax...	149,970	*60,813	177,177
Other income..	54,934	91,967	108,867
Total income..	204,904	31,154	281,044
Net aft chgs..	28,244	*140,401	119,462
*Deficit.			

COLORADO & SOUTHERN for April—

	1915	1914	1913
Gross	$1,016,888	$925,342	$1,110,589
Net aft tax...	184,831	153,647	182,884
12 mos. gross.	12,081,785	11,311,040	12,716,285
Net aft tax...	3,143,536	2,439,603	3,482,213

Public Utilities.

FORT WORTH POWER AND LIGHT for April (Southwestern Power & Light subsidiary)—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$70,012	$67,080	$2,973
Net aft taxes.	38,461	35,734	2,727
Int. aft chgs.	24,853	23,089	1,764
12 mos. gross.	911,557	751,351	160,206
Net aft. taxes.	501,640	433,450	68,190
Sur. aft chgs.	390,148	341,486	48,657
Bal. aft pf divs	323,409	286,333	36,776

TEXAS POWER & LIGHT (Southwestern Power & Light Subsidiary) for April—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$128,343	$120,335	$8,006
Net aft taxes.	44,828	41,495	3,328
Sur. aft chgs.	19,363	18,606	757
12 mos. gross.	1,656,213	1,330,993	325,220
Net aft taxes.	617,387	475,032	142,355
Sur. aft chgs.	383,302	215,269	168,033
Bal aft pf divs	206,310	105,019	100,291

COTTON RESISTS NEBRASKAN NEWS

Break on Report of Ship's Misadventure Is Followed by a Substantial Rally.

DAY'S LOSS 2 TO 5 POINTS

Market Is in Well-Liquidated Condition and Displays Steadiness After Early Nervousness.

Further weakness in Liverpool, combined with nervousness over the report that the American-Hawaiian freighter Nebraskan had been torpedoed or had struck a mine, imparted an unsettled undertone to cotton yesterday, and prices at one time showed a loss of about 12 points from Tuesday's closing. If it had not been for the well liquidated condition of the market a drastic decline probably would have occurred. As a matter of fact, the market showed considerable steadiness in the late trading and made a recovery from 7 to 8 points from the low prices of the day.

There was little discussion of any feature except the Nebraskan incident, but there was a disposition to withhold positive opinion until more definite news could be obtained.

The report of the Journal of Commerce on Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi was given a moderately bullish construction, although the condition credited to those states was generally higher than a year ago.

The weekly weather report was only moderately encouraging. Some portions of the Eastern belt reported favorable crop conditions. About the most satisfactory item was the statement from Louisiana that all crops needed rain badly and that some cotton land was being plowed up and planted to corn.

The latest issue of the Cotton and Cotton Oil News has the following to say:

Should the war in Europe widen its sphere of carnage and desolation, and drag along though another Winter of horrors, the normal demand for cotton will be lessened, while the abnormal demand will be larger. By abnormal demand is meant the demand growing out of consumption for war purposes, as uniforms, tents, bandages, guncotton, &c. The normal demand for manufacturing by the mills must be less, since many mill operators in all the belligerent countries will be drafted into the armies. The price of cotton next Fall, therefore, will pivot on the point of demand rather than on "supply and demand," for the large carry-over from last year's crop, added to this year's production, would seem to guarantee at least an average supply, even though this crop should be below an average one.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points decline; 9.65 for middling upland. The range of contract prices closed easy as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.34	9.25	9.32@ 9.33	9.34@ 9.35
Oct.	9.71	9.60	9.67@ 9.68	9.73@ 9.73
Dec.	9.91	9.81	9.89@ 9.90	9.93@ 9.94
Jan.	9.94	9.86	9.92@ 9.93	9.95@ 9.96
March ...	10.16	10.11	10.16@10.18	10.18@10.20

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	5,512	5,943	3,246
New Orleans	····	1,180	5,288
Mobile	58	2	261
Savannah	833	766	2,030
Charleston	13	73	220
Wilmington	8	1,266	14
Norfolk	900	279	177

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Com. Credit..	37	37	37	37
30	Cons. Pow. pf.	113	113	113	113
85	Elkhorn Fuel..	17	17	17	17
10	Fid. & Dep....	137½	137½	137½	137½
10	Marine Bank..	40	40	40	40
50	U. R. & Elec..	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾

BONDS.

$3,000	Chic. Rys 5s..	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,400	City Baltimore 3½s, 1930 ..	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
10,000	City Baltimore 4s, 1951..	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
1,000	Cons. Coal 6s.	100%	100%	100%	100%
200	Cons. Power notes	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1,000	Elk. Fuel 5s..	94½	94½	94½	94½
1,000	G. C. & N. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
2,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
1,000	Rich. & A. 6s.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
5,000	U. E. L. & P. 4½s.	91½	92	91½	92
2,000	W., B. & A. 5s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado..	.65	.85	1st Nat C.	2¼	2½
Bay S G..	.13	.14	Houghton..	.25	.5
Begole ..	1	1¼	Iron Blos.	.71	.72
Bingham..	5½	6½	La Rose...	.50	.55
Bohemia ..	2⅝	2⅝	Majestic ..	.55	.57
Bost Ely..	.26	.35	McK.-Dar..	.27	.29
Butte & La.	.17	.18	Mex Met..	.16	.17
Calaveras..	1⅞	2	New Balt..	⅜	⅝
Champ C..	.10	.11	New Doug.	.60	.65
Chief Con.	.83	.85	Ohio Cop..	.25	.5
Cortez	.25	.40	Ocean	1⅝	1⅞
N. Corn'a	⅝	9½	So Lake...	6½	7
Cons Ariz.	.75	.87	Stew't M..	1¼	1⅜
Cons Cop..	1⅜	.87	Utah Met..	2⅜	2¾
Crown Res.	.73	.80	U V Ext..	4	4½
Davis-D...	1	1½	Yukon G'd	2½	2⅝
Eagle and Bluebell..	1	1⅛			

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	2½	2½	2½	2½
27	Ahmeek	380	380	380	380
2,645	Alaska	34¾	34¾	34	34½
70	Allouez	54	54	53½	53½
212	Amalgamated..	65¾	65¾	64¼	64¾
7,645	American Zinc	46½	46⅝	45¾	46
10	Anaconda	31½	31½	31½	31½
100	Arizona Com..	7⅞	7⅞	7	7
7,748	Butte & Sup..	69

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Graham & Knight<SS Citta di Palermo.
Cod Mach, &c, Co< Adriance Mach Co.
Same<Rubsam & Horrmann Co.
Planten<Gedney.
Schoonmaker<S S Hampshire.
New England SS Co< Tug Port Chester.
Miller<Sire (2.)
Smith<Beckford & Francis Co.
Re Alco Film Corp.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Court Room 407, 4th Fl., P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Picker<Brecher.
Lovell-McConnell Mfg Co<Gen Auto Supply Co.
Splitdorf Elect Co< Eisemann Mag Co.
Klein<Polacoff.
Schmaler<Fee & Mason.
Dom Trust Co<High Grade, &c, Co.
Simplex Litho Co< Renfrew Mfg Co.
Jonoform Co<Ovida Co.
Vance & Sullivan Co< Edison.
Porter Safety Seal Co <Brooks & Co.
Jacobson<De Mille.
Warren Featherbone Co<Schloss Co. (2.)
Behedict<CNY.
Slip Scarf Co<Church, Webb & Close.
Metals Arts & Crafts< Hudson Brass Wks.
Allen Auto Spec Co< Baker.
Arrowsmith Mfg Co< Scholl Mfg Co.
Keys<Meyer.
Fischer<Corn.
Gammons<Chaplin & Hyman.
Fliene's Sons Co< Fliene's.
Marconi Wireless Co< De Forest & Co.
Dick's Press Guard Mfg Co<Katzmark & Co.
Farrington Mfg Co< Frank & Gutman.
Splitdorf Elec Co< Bosch Mag Co.
N Y Gas Appliance Co
Aeolian Co<Wette & Sons.
Com Biograph Co< Morris.

Causes from the above calendar will be assigned to Judge Augustus N. Hand for trial as needed.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J., Room 1, 12th fl., Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Case on<Vacuum Gleaner Co<Am Rotary Valve Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Causes will be assigned to this part from Judge Learned Hand's calendar for trial.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J. Naturalizations. At 9:30 A. M.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J. Equity calendar. At 10:30 A. M. Marsoni<Atlantic Com. Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Re CNY, (Main St.) Bowley<Henderson.
Re Bklyn Children's Aid Soc<Prendergast
NY Cent RR<Purdy, (taxes, 1912.)
Same<same, (taxes, 1913.)
McKeon<Ludwig.
O'Loughlin<CNY.
Carnegie Tr<Kress.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Boekhoff<Amer-Hawaiian S S Co.
Berg<Hyman.
Mutual Life Ins Co< Renn (3).
Borscher<Borscher.
Farash<Farash.
Vinci<De Mezza.
Benedetto<Benedetto.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Grant T B L Orange Lodge<McAllister.
People, &c<De Villers.
Oppenheimer<CNY.
Salmon<Colonial Mutual & Ref Co.
Samuels<Agricultural Ins Co.
Lamberti<Lamberti.
Whitson<Whitson.
Re Hanauer (Greenberger).
Vaughn<Senft.
Met Sav Bank<Levine
Central Tr Co<Fleischmann Realty Co (2.)
Socy for Relief of Des Blind<Levy.
Livinston<Sussman.
Indian Ref Co<Seymour.
Re Peerless C & Tea Import Co, Inc.
Commercial Tr Co< McKenna.
Armbrust<Kubler.
Freehoff<Mears.
Re Rodenburg.
Rakocz<Rakocz.
Cox<Boynton.
Kahn<Kahn.
Gillespie<Lonas.
Roberts & Lems Co< Hart.
Rich<Conkling.
Lambert<Zimmermann.
Odell<Rowan.
Whitson<Whitson.
Cons Elec Lamp Co< Elbright Co of Am.
Jacobs<Dowling.
Landes<Landes.
Ettinger<Ettinger.
Re Spuyten Duyvil Rd
Ruotolo<Press Pub Co
Boyd<Wyatt (2.)
Croy<Hannis-Jordan Co.
Van Buren<Manne.
Schweinler<Earl.
Re Star Beef & Prov.
Heinsheimer<Isenberg (6.)
Ray<Towle.
Simon<Armour Grain.
Halstead<Rosenstein.
James<Ladue.
Cummings<Canavan Bros Co.
Brown<Jacobs.
Kohn<P & D Pub Co.
Benson<Foster.
Re Caulson<Teague.
Van Buren<Manne.
Schieffelin<CNY Ins.
Re Pennock<Lambert.
Weinstein<Weinstein (2.)
Sanders, Jr<Barnaby.
Re Orlesby.
Gray<Hemenway.
Shiebler<Shieuler.
Arguelles<Arguelles.
Northern Bank<Wash Sav Bank.
Donley<Franklin.
Penrose Realty Co< Fletcher-Court Co.
Warburg<Fleischman.
Mullholland<Otten.
Re Hechman (2.)
Herbert<Fields.
Hydrox Chem Co<NY Food Prod Co.
Florsheim<Cohen.
US Tr Co<Pleasant Av Realty Co.
De Carlton<Glaser.
James McCreery Rlty Corp<Assoc Mer Co.
Grant<Van Riper.
Roberts<Kleiner.
Roach<Roach.
Franco-Am Chem Co< Import Chem Co.
Re Carnegie Tr Co.
Ladd<United Royalties Corp.
Kruger<Kruger.
Furst<Moshowitz.
Bregoncy<A Hupfel's Sons, Inc.
Graf<Bonwit Realty.
NY Co Natl Bank< Richards L Supply Co.
Munroe<L Branch Banking Co.
Re Oliver.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:

Psaki<Kissel Motor C.
Rosenbaum<Rosenb'm.
Paige<Grove Straw H.
Geisler<Rem Type Co.
Re Tiffett Av & Corlear Av.
Court<Bankers Trust.
Comml Tr<McKenna.
Burrowes<Burrowes.
Dennis<Dennis.
Colt<Demarest & Co.
Man Ry<Foster.
Same<Blum.
Bennett<Bennett.
Preferred causes: Barclay<Barclay.
Roach<Roach.
Gutman<Schreiber.
Steigiltz<Atty Gen of NY.
Delehunty<O'Leary.
Marks<Abenheimer.
Undefended divorces: Jacobson, Bartin, Decker, Koch.
General calendar: Hoffman<Fleischmann Bros. Co.
Gilbert<McNulty.
Casazza<Bolognesi.
Columbia Paper Box Co<Beck.
La Croix<CNY.
Leslie Bros Co<Stokes
Hebron<118 E 54th St Co.
Elchner<Ventimiglia.
Hawkins<MacDonald.
Carvalho<Sudderly.
Tager<CNY.
Walsh<Walsh.
Lernberger<Hennessy Realty Co.
Himowich<Moore.
Jonasson<Goodman.
Briggs<Un Shoe Mach Co.
Voss<Dunmore Rlty Co.
McCormick<McCormick.
Goldberg<Cohen.
Moodligh<McEwen.
Arnott<Arnott.
Hirsh<Hirsh.
Lichtenberg<Lichtenberg.
Monaco<Von Tilzer M Co, (2.)
Hanus<Hanus.
Case on.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Finck<Ziegler.
Sidney Blumenthal Co<Padow.
Strasbourger<Myer Strasbourger Co.
Hooper Falkenau Eng Co<Sloan.
Simon<Dittman.
Fisher<Foster.
Powell<Powell.
Case on.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Recess. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendars of Parts V. and XI.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April term continued.—Recess.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kelly<Fed Print Co.
McMahon<CNY.
Hart<Mt Hope Bldg. Case on.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gross<N G Vogel Co.
Scarpinato<Cosgrove Co.
Butler<Goldberg.
Feldman<Ehrlich.
Grant<NY C & H R RR.
Bruecher<same.
Durant<Blitz.
O'Connor<Int R T Co.
Omanowitz<NY Rys.
M Curtis<Hooker.
G Curtis<same.
Martin<CNY.
Fleischer<same.
Pincus<Schlechter.
O'Neill<Whelan.
Givens<Utica Hippodrome.
Givens<same.
Berkowitz<Jarmulowsky.
Jacobs<N Y Cons RR.
Kessler<Nas Elec RR.
Moran<Atlantic Exp.
Rubel<Wollner.
L Rubel<same.
Vandeweghe<N Y Rys
Byrnes<I R T.
Macgovern<same.
Goldsmith<Von Zimmerman Bldg Co.
Clear.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Van Saun<Cons Gas.
Lyman<Mundet.
Lookstein<Prince.
Degell<Hellmers.
Braeder<Reed.
Slaviz<Battista.
Sponsiello<Bklyn Hts RR.
Liebowitz<L I RR.
Levin<Aronson.
Case on.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

McManus<Craw Cont.
Billek<Gollick & Smith.
Meyerowitz<Schinsky.
Habel<Nachemson.
Okun<Duval Co.
Bremner<Ludorf.
P Cahill<Egan.
M Cahill<same.
Gottwald<Linch.
McCrudden<Ehret.
Farrell<Linch.
Blackgrave<Cons H & W Cleaning Co.
Braunstein<Sussman.
Kennedy<Coggin.
Hamilton<Fitzgerald.
Greenwald<CNY.
Contanzo<Sitzer.
Capozzi<McMullen, Snare & T.
Bertein<Levy.
Case on.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inquest—Hechter<London.
Shapiro<N Y Rwys.
Armstrong<I R T.
Fearon<N Y Life Ins.
Ruocco<Gallick Cont.
Maritas<Fuller Co.
Kaplan<N Y Tel Co.
Lanza<Smith & Co.
Bauman<Somerville Rty Co.
Hooper Falkenau Eng Co<Sloan.
Simon<Dittman.
Fisher<Foster.
Powell<Powell.
Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lenkowsky<Altman.
Rosenberg<Kreager.
Battist<J & M Haffen Brewing Co.
Wood<Fiske.
Rafalsky<Church.

PART XV.—Recess.—Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Progressive Const Co< Sayre.
MacDonald<CNY.
Ommen<Little.
Vermont Marble Co< C M Gray M & S Co.
Hartje Paper Mfg Co< Hudson Trading Co.
Farley<Bane.
Wheeler, Jr<Wheeler, Loew<Miller.
Mayor, &c<N Y & H R R.
Lyon<U S Chicle Rel Co.
Iroquois Door Co< Newport Rty Co.
Oriental Bank<Stallo.
Lord<CNY.
Bryant<Davis.
Salomon<Hernfeld
Ginsburg<N E Enameling Co.
Voorhees<Robinson.
Doherty<Doherty.
M G Samuels & Co< New Brunswick Fire Ins Co.
Same<British-Am Assurance Co.
Same<Agricultural Ins Co of Watertown.
Chandler<Holt-Chandler Co.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Recess.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bloch<Miller.
Scheer<Keene & Jaffe.
Gertz<Krewitz.
Hertz<Wheelock.
Toriello<Doscher.
Sheldon<Mitchell.
Scherfman<Brill & Kaplan Co.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sheridan<Delaware.
Britt<Comm'l Cas Ins.
Smith<CNY.
O'Leary<same.
Hunt<Armstrong (2).

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 510, 5th floor, Hall of Records Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
Hyman Goldfarb.
Wills for probate:
Louis Haus, Gustave Gaslar, Charles L Hepburn, Louis Pressmyre, Carl H During, Elizabeth A Beuham.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 503, 5th Floor, Hall of Records Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Lessinger<Haimowitz & Gordon.
Patterson<Youngs.
Public Bank<Scher.
Merritt<Gibbins.
Alpern<Empress D Co.
Spader<Baldwin.
Abramowitz<Federal Mail, &c, Co.
Parker<Foste.
M & L Hess<Carstein & Lowenstein.
Fox & Pier<Nat Alumni.
McDonnell<NY Soc,&c
Fallick<Feinberg.
Grieff<Jacobs.
Hodge<Brookfield Holding Co.
Rohlfing<Thompson, Starrett Co.
Newman<Schwartz.
Winegrad<Solomon.
Spoato<Villa.
Marotta<Lester.
Treacy<Myers.
Rogusa<Parodi Erminio & Co.
Bekuitis<NY Rys.
Brady<same.
Wilson<same.
Goldberg<same.
Ingroussia<same.
Healy<same.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Heller<N Y Rys.
Lovitt<Ill Surety Co
McGramm<Horst.
Shriment<N Y Rys, (2 acts.)
Egan<Int R T Co.
Barnes<N Y Rys.
Friedman<same.
Neuman<Mitchell.
Goldberg<H H Urls Iron Co.
Tabino<Rheinfrank H W Co.
Gellar<Neuberger.
Revizon<Goldstein.
Crane<Weinstein.
Newmeier<N Y Rys.
Goodman<Bloom.
Deluco<Underpinning & P Co.
Salkowsky<Astra P Co.
Mankin<N Y Rys.
Roseff<Fine.
Kelly<St. Regis Hotel Co.
Bitterman<Westcott Exp Co.
Vensburg<Greenwald, Ferris<Loughran, Wickers<Gurley.
Sullivan<Hay Fdy,&c, Works.
Hughes<N Y Rys.
A S Gaynor Co<Silberman-Schampion Co.
Butcher<Rich.
Pheelan<Durham.
Brecksch a<Pfiser & Co.
Brennan<G L Walker Co.
Sardo<Dock Cont Co.
Lutenberg<Houser.
L Frooks Eng Co< Greenstein.
Sussman<N Y Rys.
Weiner<same.
Fenus<Lack.
McCormick<N Y Cons RR.
Crowley<same.
Newman<Tompkins.
Reynolds<Mahland.
St John<Namm & Son
Cooney<Roth.
Staker<B H R R.
Greenspan<same.
Bellaflore<Crow Const Co.
Singer<B H R R.
Cobert<L I R R.
Gordon<C I & B RR.
Boiko<Bretzer.
Weinbaum<B H RR.
Danitti<same.
Hennessey<C I & BRR
Hennessy et al< Creem Co.
Lebowitz<Nassau RR.
Beach<same.
Nies<same.
Bentivegna<Nassau Brewing Co.
Wood<Luckenback.
Schulman<Levinson.
Walter<NY Con RR.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.

Walz<Bklyn, Q Co & Sub RR.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BATES, LINDON, Jr., (details elsewhere.)

BRANDRETH, MARGARET (May 6;) personalty under $50; realty $5,000; one-half each to children, John J. Brandreth and Maria L. McShane.

BURRIDGE, LEE S., (May 4;) personalty $500; realty $500; $7,500 to Fern Heines and $1,000 to the Aeronautical Society; unknown amount to Francis O. Burridge.

CODY, ROSE M., (May 4;) personalty $503; equally to daughters, Katherine and Rose; the latter is dead.

EGLER, FREDERICK, (May 15;) personalty $325,000; realty $85,000; widow, Mary, gets the furnishings of the residence at 398 St. Nicholas Av., city, and Summer home at Pearl River, N. Y., and use for life of the places, and income of $4,000 for life; $1,000 each to sister-in-law, Elizabeth Belzner, and niece, Mary Miller; after certain debts are paid the residuary income goes equally to children; also daughter, Elsie, gets 379 Bleecker St., daughter Mary 377 Bleecker St., daughter Ida property at Grove St. and Railroad Av., Mount Vernon; son, Charles J., gets 398 St. Nicholas Av. after death of mother, and the daughters share equally in the Pearl River home at the death of mother; son Frederick W. gets 232 West 10th St.

GRIESHAMMER, MARTIN, (May 12;) personalty over $5,000; all to widow, Lena, and two sons, William and George.

HYNES, HENRY, (no petition;) all equally to brother, Patrick, and sister, Bridget McCue, and niece, Catherine McCue.

KING, MARIETTA A., (April 14;) personalty over $100; all to Lawrence B. Zacharias.

KONRAD MARGARETTA, (May 4;) personalty $350; $175 each to daughters, Katherine and Augusta, and lot in Connecticut to daughter Mary.

McCREADY, CHARLES, (April 9;) personalty $6,000; realty $1,000; Peter and Ellen Murray, $3,000 each; smaller bequests.

POWELL, WILSON M., (details elsewhere.)

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Association of Model Teachers of New York City at its annual election has unanimously re-elected the following officers: Miss A. Grace Gibson, President; Miss Florence M. Sweeney, Miss F. Ursula Payne, and Miss Nellie Moorcroft, Vice Presidents; Miss Emily M. Schluenzen, Secretary, and Miss Mabel F. Crane, Treasurer.

Margaret L. M. Holt was appointed yesterday to the new position of assistant director of cooking.

Helen B. Beegle was appointed yesterday as placement and investigation teacher in the Manhattan Trade School for Girls.

The recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that P. S. 40, Manhattan, be named "The George W. Wingate School," was adopted yesterday by the Board of Superintendents. General Wingate is the oldest living alumnus of that school.

The appointment of Frederick A. Richardson as assistant supervisor of lectures was continued yesterday for six months, beginning July 1, 1915, at the rate of $2,750 a year.

Consent has been given to the renewal of the lease of premises 417 East Eighty-fifth Street, Manhattan, occupied as an annex to P. S. 77, for a period of two years, from July 1, at an annual rental of $600.

Consent has been given to the leasing of the store at 1,768-72 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, occupied as an annex to the Bay Ridge High School, until July 1, 1917, at an annual rental of $1,080.

Permission has been granted to the children in grades 1A and 1B, conducted in the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, to attend P. S. 28 at the beginning of the term in September.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to authorize an issue of $20,000 corporate stock to provide means to repay the cost of surveys, test borings, and draughting supplies, &c.

As the City Superintendent's Office now has a statistical force there will be no places for teachers to do this work there this Summer.

ACCURATE WAR PICTURES.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra brings important incidents in the European conflict directly before the eyes of the public. Vivid, accurate, fascinating. Beautifully printed on fine paper by Rotogravure. 10 cents everywhere. $1.25 for 3 months; $5.00 a Year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Adjourned to tomorrow.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Church of our Lady of Mercy<Smith—Joseph R. Truesdale, Le Cate<Cooke—Charles P. Hallock. Lent<Schorer—Samuel S. Koenig.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Sophie Berkowits<Emilie Schmitt—Jacob Katz, Josephine E. Carpenter<Selvin Realty Co.—Leo F. McDermott.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions:

Schmadeke<Galleher.
Ricker<Ricker.
Johnson<Pellgrino.
Re Securities Co.
Schuilman<Davis.
Tax Lien Co<Blake.
Mathais<Mathais.
Osborn<Osborn.
Re Elkema, (Buskirk)
Bessler<Blind.
Enners<Eidlitz.
Re 81st St, (Randall.)
McCaffrey<B H RR.
Re Martense St, (Smith.)
Fumanno<Martorella.
Rawak<Bolling, (4.)
Brune<CNY.
R Wallach Co<Kress.
Pendleton<Robertson Rty Co.
Cuoco<Classon Bldg.
Reiner<Hurley.
Malloy<Drysdale.
Keith Co<Diamond.
Cullen<Walker.
Carr<Carr.
Hagan<Natl Lead Co.
Schneider<Weldman.
Re Strouse, assignee.
Kull<Sparks.
Underhill<Wallin, (2.)
Rudolph<Rudolph.
Myers<Myers.
Waitkus<Waitkus.
Senior<Flynn.
Re Nicholas Av, (Elm Park Rty Co.)
Re W 24th St.
Re W 19 & W 20 Sts.
Rich Assets Colig Co< Bache.
Scott<Scott.
Garland<Burger.
Yeumans<Youmans.
Mercurio<Wood.
Wyckoff<Empire Keystone Impt Co.
Hartman Const Co< Rosenthal.
Young<Kirkham.
Parker Co<Weingarten Bros.
Szmes<Weinbros Rty.
Moroney<Manuell.
Watson<Watpit Rty Corp, (2.)
Mackey<Ill Surety Co.
Newhouse<Schundler & De Sola, Inc, (2)
McMahon<Keyes.
Re Wishnew, assignee
Dinsmoor<Dinsmoor.
Perillo<Perillo.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.

Teitle<Sand.
Smith<Smith.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2146.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.

Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.

Heath<Steeplechase.
McManus<B H RR.
Scarperia<Marguiles.
Kane<Sperry & Beale.
Kolacki<Amn Sugar Refin Co.
McGaughrin<Nassau RR.
Gill<Nassau RR
Slaviz<Emmons.
Anderson<Levy.
Morrissey<Loeffler et al.
Fels<Ingersoll.
Golden<Oxfeld & Aaron et al.
Gallo<B H RR.
Knapik<Waterbury Co
Van Wagner<Halstead et al.
Heinen<Metzger et al.
Kesner<Finnegan.
Getzovitz<Wierk.
Leyendecker<Strassburger.
Larson<B H RR.
McElreavy & Hauck Co<Kayfetz et al.
Rosen<Padernacht et al.
Odelowitz<Sulzberger & Sons Co.
Title Guar & Tr Co< Goldberg.
Dorso<Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick.
Alimi<Castle Bros.
Schaeffer<Jones.
Fine<E, C C & S RR.
Sullivan<Nittoly et al.
Magliulo<Morris & C Dredging Co.
Gerrott<Jansen.
Defren<NY & N J Globe Lt Co.
Kremsaizuk<E NY Laundry Co.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until May 28.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6097.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Josephine A Maxwell, William A Alexander, Kate Bell, Mary D Oliver, F Caridi, Jeptha J Halland, John Mahoney, Theodore Mancuso.
Accounting of: John Burns, Richard Fithian, Margaret Everhard, Moses Karnell, John W Buckley, Jane W Spencer, Elizabeth Dinsmore, John Huner, Adolph Powel, Elizabeth S Gibbons, John S Andrews, Wm H C Gillmore, Stewart Barr, George A Jarvis, Emily Black, Jacob Ernest.
Estates of: Agnes Blenert, Ernest Berecke, Flinn Infants, McDermott infants, Joseph De Purcell, Bernard Rock, Sophie Wogoslewitz, Mary E Powell, Gattavara infants, Lena Brown, Lydia Mahaney, Ruth Keys, Eliza Wald, Edw Fitzgerald, Guardianship of: John Boyle.

County Court.

COUNTY COURT—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J.

Hannessen<CI & BRR
Canavan<B H R R.
Padavano<Shults B.
Worth<N Y Cons R R
Horan<B H R R.
Farrell<Bonert.
Weis<B, Q C & S RR.
Gilhooley<Gair Co.
Smith<Transit Dev Co
Rohr<Nas E R R.
Mateo<same.
Early<same.
Fenus<Lack.
McCormick<N Y Cons R R.
Crowley<same.
Newman<Tompkins.
Reynolds<Mahland.
St John<Namm & Son
Cooney<Roth.
Staker<B H R R.
Greenspan<same.
Bellaflore<Crow Const Co.
Singer<B H R R.
Cobert<L I R R.
Gordon<C I & B RR.
Boiko<Bretzer.
Weinbaum<B H RR.
Danitti<same.
Hennessey<C I & BRR
Hennessy et al< Creem Co.
Lebowitz<Nassau RR.
Beach<same.
Nies<same.
Bentivegna<Nassau Brewing Co.
Wood<Luckenback.
Schulman<Levinson.
Walter<NY Con RR.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BATES, LINDON, Jr., (details elsewhere.)

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POWELL, WILSON M., (details elsewhere.)

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 4:35 | Sun sets, 7:20 | Moon sets, 3:02

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:57	6:26	12:01	12:05
Governors Island	6:23	6:50	12:38	12:38
Hell Gate	8:13	8:40	2:18	2:18

Arrived—Wednesday, May 26.

SS Taormina, Palermo, May 14.
SS Ivington Court, Havre, May 8.
SS Vestris, Havre, May 2.
SS Jersey City, Charleston, May 22.
SS Tallac, Colon, May 16.
SS Sarnia, Jamaica, May 21.
SS Hermod, Cuba, May 12.
SS Havana, Havana, May 23.
SS Frey, Progreso, May 14.
SS Cornelis, Rotterdam, May 6.
SS Unita, Rotterdam, May 6.
SS Clan McKellar, Genoa, May 1.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, May 20.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, May 25.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, May 25.
SS Chicago, Bordeaux, May 16.
SS Guantanamo, Puerto Mexico, May 18.
SS Eddie, Montevideo, April 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Iroquois	Macoris	May 16
Trinidad	Liverpool	May 12
Gorredyk	Rotterdam	May 13
Alfred Nobel	Liverpool	May 12
Philadelphian	London	May 14
Monadnock	Liverpool	May 13
New York City	Bristol	May 13
Jungshovel	Shields	May 10
Carrillo	Santa Marta	May 18
Colon	Balboa	May 19
Philadelphia	San Juan	May 22
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	May 24
Antilles	New Orleans	May 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	May 24

DUE TOMORROW.

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	May 19
Cliftonian	Palermo	May 11
Harpagus	Masellles	May 11
Nonni	Liverpool	May 13
Principe di Undine	Genoa	May 14
Stephen	Para	May 16
Matura	Grenada	May 21
Commewijne	Curacao	May 17
San Jacinto	Galveston	May 22

DUE SATURDAY.

Czar	Swansea	May 18
Ville de Rouen	Fayal	May 19
Joannina	Patras	May 7
Oriflamme	Liverpool	May 15
Roma	Barcelona	May 16
Westminster	Immingham	May 14
St. George	Gibraltar	May 16
Apache	Jacksonville	May 26
City of Montgomery	Savannah	May 26

DUE SUNDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	May 24
Lapland	Liverpool	May 21
Collingham	Marseilles	May 11
Noorderdyk	Rotterdam	May 15
Samnanger	Rotterdam	May 15
Lydie	La Pallice	May 16
Parima	St. Thomas	May 24
Siberia	Palermo	May 15
El Dia	New Orleans	May 23
El Occidente	Galveston	May 25

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adriatic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Bermuda, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti	2:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Monterey, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Taurus, Montevideo	2:30 P.M.	5:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jungshovel, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan		12:00 M.
Munwood, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Manhattan, London		12:00 M.
Moludus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 48 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 128 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 232 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 255 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comet, Sabine to New York, was 144 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 74 miles E. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 56 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 127 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 13 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 210 miles E. at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 138 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Navajo, Avonmouth to New York, was 70 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 90 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 23 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Hellig Olav, at Copenhagen, May 25.
SS Valetta, at Suez, May 26.
SS Port Curtis, at Auckland, May 21.
SS Buffalo, at Hull, May 25.
SS Bratsberg, at Rio Grande do Sul, May 25.
SS Hellenes, at Montevideo, May 23.
SS Bankdale, at Hull, May 24.

Sailed.

SS Roma, from Lisbon, May 21.
SS Selstan, from Newport, May 26.
SS Thessalonikl, from Patras, May 25.
SS Middleham Castle, from Manila, May 25.
SS Polish Prince, from Liverpool, May 23.
SS La Sicilia, from Gibraltar, May 24.

Passed.

SS Calypso, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 29, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 29, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. June 3, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. May 29, SS Patris.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 31, SS Memmon.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 3, SS United States.
Italy—Service suspended.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... May 28
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru, May 30
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru, May 31
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ... May 31
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) New Zealand, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... June 3
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... June 4

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, April 20; Hongkong, April 23; Shanghai, May 1; Kobe, May 5, and Yokohama, May 6—which arrived per steamer Tacoma, were dispatched east from Seattle on May 23, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, May 28.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, April 27; Manila, April 29; Yok

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 220, n w corner of 176th St, 99.11x100, (mtg $135,000;) Audubon Av, 228, s w corner of 177th St, 99.11x100, (mtg $130,000,) both subject to blanket mtg of $35,000 and all liens; Fort Washington Av, n e corner of 162d St, (615 West,) 98.11x187.11x68.9x164.11, (mtg $200,000,) and blanket mtg of $118,615.39 and all liens; Amsterdam Av, w s, 80 ft n of 125th St, 119.10 ft to s s of 176th St x100, (mtg $180,000;) James N. Rosenberg, as Trustee in bankruptcy of New York Real Estate Security Co., 42 Broadway, to Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation, 43 Exchange Place, (mtg $180,000,) all liens, May 25.

SAME PROPERTY; New York Real Estate Security Co., 42 Broadway, to same, B & S, subject to mtg as above, May 25; subject to all above mortgages; attorney, same.

SAME PROPERTY; N. Y. Real Estate and Security Co. to same, May 25, subject to all above mortgages; attorney, same.

SAME PROPERTY; N. Y. Real Estate and Security Co. to same, B & S, subject to mtg as above, May 25.....$1

BROADWAY, e s, 35 ft s of 125th St, 32.6x75, (mtg $22,500;) Broadway, e s, 67.6 ft s of 125th St, 32.6x75, (mtg $22,500;) 111th St, s s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x100.11, (mtg $35,000;) St. Nicholas Av, s e corner 114th St, 118.5x69.2, (mtg $183,000;) 114th St, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 100x100.11, (mtg $202,500;) Broadway, n w corner 140th St, 99.11x90, (mtg $225,000;) Broadway, s w corner 141st St, 99.11x90, (mtg $225,000;) 142d St, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 99.11x100, (mtg $135,000;) 144th St, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 100x99.11, (mtg $144,000;) 145th St, n s, 180 ft e of 7th Av, 40x99.11, (mtg $40,000;) 145th St, n s, 140 ft e of 7th Av, 40x99.11, (mtg $40,000;) Claremont Av, e s, 190 ft n of 125th St, 40x100, (mtg $39,000;) Claremont Av, e s, 260 ft n of 125th St, 40x100, (mtg $39,000;) Central Park West, s w corner 102d St, 100.11x117, (mtg $360,000;) Riverside Drive, 583, n s, 102.5x— (mtg $215,000;) St. Nicholas Av, n e corner 118th St, 118.5x144.2, (mtg $183,000;) Broadway, w s, 221.10 ft n of 122d St, 80.5x— (mtg $125,000;) Amsterdam Av, s e corner 141st St, 99.11x35, (mtg $73,000;) Central Park West, s w corner 105th St, 55.11x100, (mtg $130,000;) James N. Rosenberg, Trustee in Bankruptcy of New York Real Estate and Security Co., to Halcyon Real Estate Corporation, 43 Exchange Place, May 25.....$225,000

SAME PROPERTY; New York Real Estate and Security Co. to same, May 25, subject to all above mortgages; attorney, same.

Order of Court

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 78th St, 101 West, 102.2x100, (mtg $255,000,) all liens; 93d St, 4 and 6 West, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.8, (mtg $75,000,) all liens; Columbus Av, 386, and adjoining the premises 101 West 78th St, s. t. to leasehold, (mtg $225,000;) James N. Rosenberg, trustee in bankruptcy of New York Real Estate Security Co., to Halcyon Real Estate Corporation, 43 Exchange Place, all liens, May 25; for all the properties.....$255,000

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 78th St, 101 West; 93d St, 4 and 6 West; Columbus Av, 386, and adjoining the premises 101 West 78th St, leasehold; New York Real Estate Security Co. to same, b. and s., subject to mortgage, as above, May 25; court order.....$1

CONVENT AV, s e corner of 149th St, 99.11x100; Gertrude A. Vanderbeck to Henry Goldsmith, 1,322 5th Av, April 28, (mtg $185,000;) attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.....$100

EAST BROADWAY, 40, n s, 25x½ block; Livingston Crosby, executor, to Morris Wisoff and another, 1,414 St. Mark's Av, Brooklyn, May 22; attorney, Max Storch, 361 Stone Av, Brooklyn.....$30,000

GOELICK ST, 102, e s, 221.7 ft n of Rivington St, 25x98.10; Rubin Jacobs to Nathan Ritterman, 129 Ridge St, all liens, May 24.....$1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 117th St, 25.11x90; Dora C. Herman to Louise Constable, Mamaroneck, N. Y., May 20, (mtg $85,000;) attorneys, Fuller & P., 145 Nassau.....$1

MANHATTAN ST, 7, w s, 117.6 ft n of Houston St, runs n (7) 62x s 25.2x e 62 to beginning—w course omitted; Irving Weber to Beatrice Herz, 783A 4th Av, Brooklyn, all liens, May 25.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 961, n w corner of 165th St, 203.3 to s s of 159th St x41.1x199.10 to n s of 158th St x78.5, (mtg $200,000,) all liens; Broadway, n e corner of 162d St, (626 West,) 99.11x108, (mtg $180,500,) all liens; 177th St, 560 to 604 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 42.6x99.11, (mtg $30,000;) James N. Rosenberg, as Trustee in bankruptcy of New York Real Estate Security Co., to 42 Broadway Corporation, Real Estate Corporation, 43 Exchange Place, blanket mtg on this and other property, $45,750 for all the properties..$250,000

SAME PROPERTY; New York Real Estate Security Co. to same, b. and s., subject to mortgage as above, May 25, court order..$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 26.2 ft n of 166th St, 78.7x84.1x irregular; Ely A. Pansbia to Anthony F. Koelble, 798 Riverside Drive, (mtg $66,500,) May 6; attorney, M. F. Johnson, 111 Broadway.....$100

SUFFOLK ST, e s, 149.8 ft s of Grand St, 25.4x100; Public Bank of New York City to Rebecca Malawista, 240 East 71st St, May 26, (mtg $30,500).....$100

1ST AV, e s, 74.5 ft s of 57th St, 18.3x71.6x 23.3 x 71.6; Theresa Weiss to Arthur L. Lewis, 14 East 125th St, (mtg $10,700,) all liens, May 21; attorney, A. I. Lewis, 31 Nassau St.....$1

1ST AV, n w s, 63.3 ft s w of 13th St, 20x 86; Grazia Giglio to Saverio Riccobono, 209 1st Av, May 24, (mtg $23,000;) attorney, A. Bivona, 150 Nassau St.....$1

57TH ST, s s, 183.10 ft w of Avenue B, 40x 96; Sarah Ganz to Clara Landberg, 70 East 3d St, May 24, (mtg $59,000;) attorney, Morris Meyers, 220 Broadway.....$100

57TH ST, 224 East, s s, 24.9x98.2; Abraham Landberg to Fifth Street Baths, Inc., 624 East 5th St, May 24, (mtg $26,000;) attorney, Morris Meyers, 220 Broadway.....$100

77TH AV, s e corner of 115th St, 151.4x100, Sophia Stearns to Emma Hyams et al, trustees, 829 West End Av, May 25, (mtg $205,000;) attorneys, Gross & S., 309 Broadway.....$100

77TH ST, 97 East, n s, 118.2 ft e of 1st Av, 24.2x97.6, (mtg $28,000;) 26th St, 324 East, s s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9, (mtg $15,000;) Rosa Engl to Leopold and Rosa Engl, 97 7th St, tenants by entirety, May 3; attorney, E. I. Silberstein, 63 Park Row.....$1

97TH AV, w s, 49.5 ft n of 35th St, 24.8x 100; Mary Reese et al., heirs of Hannah Miller, to Anna V. Moritz, 2,210 University Av, (mtg $36,000,) May 13; attorney, George H. Jamison, 154 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Max Reese to same, (mtg $38,400,) May 13; same attorney.....$1

10TH AV, n w corner of 29th St, 24.8x70; Mary A. McElhinny to Patrick C. Morrison, 501 West 29th St, May 26, (mtg $18,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

417TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.5; Augustine R. McMahon, referee, to Fernando Wood, Englewood, N. J., (mtg $275;000,) May 25; address, 170 Broadway.....$125,000

77TH ST, 68 to 72 East, s s, 145.2 ft e of Madison Av, runs s 61.1x w 100 x n 61.1x e 100x n 102.2x w 100 to beginning; James N. Rosenberg, by auction, April 27, 1915, as Trustee in bankruptcy of New York Real Estate Security Co., 42 Broadway, to Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation, 43 Exchange Place, (mtg $180,000,) all liens, May 25.....$255,000

SAME PROPERTY; New York Real Estate Security Co., 42 Broadway, to same, B & S, subject to mortgage as above, May 25....$1

91ST ST, 171 East, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.8; John Owens to Edith A. Smith & ano., 171 E. 91st St, (mtg $19,500,) May 21; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St...$1

93D ST, n s, 168 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 51x 104.8 to centre line of old Aphorpe Lane x51x106.10; Edward L. Young, Bellport, L. I., to the Nippon Club, 161 West 93d St, (mtg $45,000,) May 26; attorneys, Tison & Goddard, 15 William St.....$1

112TH ST, 136 and 138 West, s s, 287.6 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x100.11, (mtg $35,000,) all liens; 136th St, 522 to 530 West, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x99.11, (mtg $270,000,) all liens; Claremont Av, 180, n e corner of 125th St, 100x100, prior mtg $155,000, all liens, also blanket mortgage on these three and other parcels of $118,615.39; 111th St, 505 to 511 West, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x100.11, prior mtg $85,000, all liens; 111th St, 517 to 521 West, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11, (mtg $160,000,) all liens; Riverside Drive, 448, e s, 166.8 ft n of 116th St, 58.9x135.6x 59.10x123.10, (mtg $240,000,) also blanket mortgage on Parcels 45 and 46 and other properties of $158,807.70; 133th St, 506 West, s s, 191.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 45.10x99.11, (mtg $51,250,) all liens; James N. Rosenberg to Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation, 43 Exchange Place.....$255,000 on all

SAME PROPERTY; New York Real Estate Security Co. to same, May 25, (mtgs as above;) attorney, same.....Order of court

112TH ST, 51 West, n s, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Oitlile Realty Co. to J. Charles Grasmuk, 133 West 129th St, (mtg $23,600,) May 25; attorney, Thomas H. Ray, 42 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BURKE AV, e s, 104.10 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 60x100; William M. Collins to Jennie Cronin, 568 Henderson St, ½ part, April 3; attorney, John R. Jones, 257 Broadway....$1

BRONXWOOD AV, w s, Lot 472, map of Laconia Park, 68.8x irregular; Mary Fitzpatrick to Peter A. Shell, 3,300 Olinville Av, May 6; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

BRONX PARK AV, e s, 125 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x100; Fanny Shapiro and another to Ella A. Gregg, 68 West 80th St, (mtg $4,000,) April 20; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av.....$100

EASTBURN AV, n w corner of 173d St, 43.3 x95; Geo. Vogler to Mary Vogler.....1,678

Eastburn Av, (mtg $1,200,) March 29; attorneys, Frees & McK., 3,029 3d Av....Gift

EAST FORDHAM ROAD, 613 and 615, n s, 38.2x100; Nat. Weston to Julia C. Jones, 76 Willow St., Brooklyn, Feb. 2; attorney, John R. Jones, 257 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Edw. A. Kahn to same, (mtg $29,400,) Jan. 6, 1914; same attorney.$1

HULL AV, 3,264, e s, 18.9x100; Albert C. Bumpus to Wilhelmina C. Conkling, 1,419 Vyse Av, (mtg $4,000,) May 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

KINSELLA AV, s s, 101.4 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 50x100; Dennis O'Brien to Amelia Hewlit, 1,804 Mullener Av, (mtg $3,000,) March 11; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av.$200

LEGGETT AV, s w corner of Kelly St, 50x 107.5; Manhattan Av. Holding Co. to St. John's Av. Realty Co., 74 Broadway, May 10; attorney, Jefferson Bank, 122 Bowery..$1

LORILLARD PLACE, w s, 50.9 ft s of 188th St, 24.7x89.9; Annie Flerman to Ellen Johnston, 2,359 Lorillard Place, (mtg $6,500,) May 24; attorney, R. R. Rasquin, 149 B'way.$100

LOT 41, map of J. J. Gleason; Edwad Gillespie to John F. Doran, 2,110 Prospect Av, (mtg $3,000,) May 26; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 7, block and lot 2, block 10, map of Morris Park; Edward T. Mulligan to Elizabeth Kehoe, 2,150 64th St., Brooklyn, June 29, 1914; attorney, Edward T. Mulligan, 850 Elsmere Place.....$1

LOT 231, map section A of Vyse Estate; Rose Apt to Jeanette Fuerman, 220 Cathedral Parkway, May 17; attorney, Thomas H. Ray, 42 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 266 to 270, map of Hunts Point Estates; Gustave L. Morgenthau to Kalo Realty Co., Inc., 808 East 149th St, May 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, 232, s s, 17.4x112.9; Louis A. Berte to Lucretia A. Berte, 2,819 Creston Av, (mtg $1,500,) May 24; attorneys, Cameron & H., 3,210 3d Av.....$100

MAGENTA ST, s s, being lots 161 and 162, map of building lots near Williamsbridge Station, 50x100; Martha Traubner to Bernard Traubner, 278 B'way, Far Rockaway, N. Y., (mtg $1,000;) attorneys, Loeb, B. & A., 55 Wall St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Bernard Traubner to Estelle Waist Co., Inc., 39 West 29th St., (mtg $1,000,) Aug. 4, 1914; same attorneys.$1

PROSPECT AV, 2,110, e s, 25x150.2; John F. Doran to Edward Gillespie, 610 East 181st St, (mtg $4,000,) May 25; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

QUIMBY AV, n s, 174.11 ft w of Avenue C, 24.10x103; Charles E. Hally to August C. Genz, 1,661 Topping Av, (mtg $5,500,) May 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

ROCHAMBEAU AV, e s, 384.5 ft n of Gun Hill Road, 100x103.2; Charles P. Galardi to Maria Galardi, 113 West 188th St, ½ part, Nov. 25, 1914; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Giuseppina Guidone, 2,445 Grand Av, ½ part, Nov. 25, 1914; same attorney.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Maria Galardi and another to Edwin F. Haaren, 294 Central Park West, and another, May 25; same attorney.....$1

SHERMAN AV, w s, 136.8 ft n of 163d St, 20.10x100; Amelia Newman to Maria Allegro, 317 East 154th St., (mtg $7,500,) April 20; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$100

ST. JOHN'S AV, s e corner of Kelly St, 250 ft to Beck St x107.5; Manhattan Av. Holding Co. to St. John's Av. Realty Co., 122 Bowery, May 6; attorney, Jefferson Bank, 122 Bowery.....$1

THIRD AV, e s, 194.5 ft n of 164th St, 30x 108 to w of Boston Road x30x120.2; Herman Intemann to Henry C. Intemann, 605 West 184th St., April 30; attorney, George W. Ellis, 149 B'way.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry C. Intemann to Herman Intemann & another, 605 West 184th St., (mtg $12,500,) April 30; same attorney.....$1

VALENTINE AV, w s, 76 ft s of 182d St, 200x200 to e s of Ryer Av; Fannie M. Wallace to Rena P. Marshall, Rye Beach, N. Y., (mtg $24,000,) May 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

WENDOVER AV, s s, 151.7 ft e of Washington Av, 25.3x173.2; Simon Shapiro to Edward Balaban, 2,065 Ryer Av, April 1; attorneys, Bondy & C., 302 B'way.....$1

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 188.7 ft e of Olmstead Av, 25x70; Sarah M. Baldwin to Helen R. Rohr, 1,306 Havemeyer Av, Sept. 29, 1911; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$1

WEST FARMS ROAD, adjoining land of the late Michael Shea, 137x95x101; also plot adjoining above, s w 94x n w 151.10x n e 54.5x 97, Rosario Amello to Luigi Amello, 2,462 Walker Av, April 28; attorney, A. Cianchetti, 192 Broadway.....$105

WHITE PLAINS RD, 4,450, e s, 25x77.3; Jacob Marx to Anna Frick, 4,443 Furman Av, (mtg $5,125,) May 25; attorney, Title Guarantee & Tust Co., 176 Broadway...$100

150TH ST, s s, being e ½ of Lot 104, map of Melrose South; Johanna English to Catherine Fitzgerald, 261 Burnside Av, (mtg $5,000,) May 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

152D ST, s s, 250.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x 117; Geo. Vogler to Mary Vogler, 1,673 Eastburn Av, (mtg $8,000,) March 29; attorneys, Frees & McK., 3,029 3d Av....Gift

170TH ST, n s, 108.7 ft e of Crotona Av, 30.7x81.10x81.11x29.3; Eugene H. Hammond to Amelia Smith, 4,378 Martha Av, (mtg $3,500,) May 24; attorney, F. W. Burr, 257 Broadway.....$1

230TH ST, n s, being w ½ Lot 373, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Harriet B. Hanfield to Wanda von Rehder, 1,030 Boston Road, (mtg $2,975,) May 25, attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

EAST BROADWAY, 40, n s, 25x½ block; Morris Wisoff and another to Robert Graves et al., trustees, Mineola, N. Y., 3 years, May 26; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$18,000

SUFFOLK ST, e s, 149.8 ft s of Grand St, 25.4x100; Rebecca Malawista to Public Bank of N. Y., 59 Delancey St, prior mtg $25,000, instalments, 6 p. c., May 26; attorneys, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St.....$2,500

5TH ST, 845 East, n s, 69.11 ft w of 1st Av, 30.1x48.6, prior mtg $16,000; Sigmund Schnee to Emanuel A. Gardner, 611 West 114th St, May 20, 3½ years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

7TH ST, n s, 40.7 ft w of Lewis St, 39.11 x 79.8; 7th St, n s, 35.1 ft e of Avenue C, 18.1x48.9; Sophia Jacobowitz to Ella Goodman, 5,702 14th Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $43,000, due as per bond, May 25; attorneys, Kheel & O., 51 Chambers St.....$3,000

8TH AV, e s, 46 ft s of 14th St, 22x80; Pauline A. MacArthur to Malden Lane Savings Bank, 170 Broadway, May 26, prior mtg $6,500, due as per bond; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$4,000

10TH AV, n w corner of 29th St, 24.8x70; Patrick C. Morrison to Mary A. McElhinny, Port Washington, L. I., May 26, prior mtg $18,000, 1 year; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

71ST ST, s s, 305 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x 100.5; Anthony Lavelle to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, May 25, due as per bond; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane.....$15,000

83D ST, n s, 312.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 70x102.2; Hennessy Realty Co. to Abel King and another, 148 East 65th St, May 26, prior mtg $245,000, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$14,000

85TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x58.9; Emma Hillier to Harry B. Guentzer, Yonkers, N. Y., prior mtg $17,000, due as per agreement, May 26; attorney, William C. Daly, 128 Broadway.....$2,500

102D ST, 320 West, s s, 265 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11, prior mtg $20,000; Theodore Sutro to Jeanette K. Horkheimer, of Stamford, Conn., May 25, due March 15, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway,$11,000

117TH ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 25x 80.9; Charles H. Shulman to Isaac Harlem, 608 8th Av, May 26, due July 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Jacobs & L., 120 Broadway.....$3,000

115TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Joseph Solomon to Sarah E. Furnald and another, executors, 34 West 72d St, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$13,000

116TH ST, 75 to 79 East, n s, 110 ft e of Madison Av, 3 lots, each 16.8x100.11, leasehold, prior mtg $4,250; Elias Alper to Christian Dages, 174 East 123d St, May 24, due Nov. 1, 1920, 6 p. c; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$5,650

Bronx.

EAGLE AV, 703, w s, 19x99.8; Louis Ganzfried to Caroline A. Wheeler, 1,824 Arthur Av, May 21, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

HULL AV, 3,264, e s, 18.9x100; Wilhelmina C. Conkling to Albert C. Bumpus, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., (prior mtg $4,000,) May 26, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$2,850

KINSELLA AV, s s, 101.4 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 50x100; Amelia Hewitt to Dennis O'Brien, 872 Kinsella St, March 11, due April 1, 1918, 5½ p. c.; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av.....$600

LOT 41, Map; J. J. Gleason, John F. Doran to Edward Gillespie, 610 E 181st St, (prior mtg $3,000;) May 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$800

LOT 188, map of part of Downing Estate; Mary C. Farrelly to Regina St. L. Donnelly, 1,452 Glover St, May 25, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jas. F. Donnelly, 41 Park Row.....$269

LOT 472, Map Laconia Park, 68.8x irregular; Peter A. Shell to Safety Holding Co., 5 Beekman St, May 20, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Straus & D., 5 Beekman St....$600

LOTS 266 to 270, Map of Hunt's Point Estates; Kabo Realty Co., Inc., to North Side Mortgage Corp., 351 East 149th St, May 26, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers' Title Ins. and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,500

LOTS 119 and 120, Map Crane Estate; Isidor Roth to Franz Franz Realty Co., 1,311 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, May 22, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Ins. and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,500

SHERMAN AV, w s, 136.8 ft n of 163d St, 20.10x100; Maria Alliegro to James Newmark, 951 Sherman Av, (prior mtg $7,500,) April 20, due July 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway....$3,500

VALENTINE AV, w s, 76 ft s of 182d St, 200x200 ft to e s Ryer Av; Fannie M. Wallace to May G. W. Bloom, 457 Barry Av, Chicago, Ill., May 24, due Nov. 20, 1916, 5½ p. c.; attorney, J. H. Rogan, 145 Nassau St.....$1,300

WHITE PLAINS RD, e s, 100 S Kossuth Av, 25x77.3; Anna Frick to Jacob Marx, 170 W 74th St, May 25; installs; 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$1,225

WOODY CREST AV, w s, 176.4 ft n of Kemp Pl, 25.2x85; Nellie J. Haran to Florence C. Speranza, trustee, Irvington, N. Y., May 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway...$4,500

230TH ST, n s, being w ½ Lot 373, Map Wakefield, 50x114; Wanda von Rehder to Harriet B. Hanfield, 1,074 Park Pl, Brooklyn, May 25, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarante and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$1,225

235TH ST, n s, 235 ft w of Katonah Av, 60x 100; Carmela Jannotti to Jennie Zoullo, 2,432 Hughes Av, Oct. 13, due as per bond; attorney, Joseph L. Zoetzl, 206 Broadway.2,400

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

69th St, s s, 241.8 ft w of 1st Av, for a one-story church, 33.4x77.4; First Magya Reformed Church of the City of New York, premises, owner; E. Roth, 405 Lexington Av, architect; cost, $25,000.

Bronx Park Zoo, for a one-story brick animal hospital, 61.4x58; City of New York, owner; La Farge & Morris, 101 Park Av, architects; cost, $20,000.

Prospect Av, w s, 50 ft n of Fairmount Place, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88; Trojan Building Co., Oscar Worm, 148th St and 3d Av.; engineer, Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av. and 148th St, architects; cost, $50,000.

Melville St, e s, 20 ft e of Van Nest Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 16x32; Anthony Larocco, 1,640 Melville St, owner; T. J. Kelly, 643 Morris Park Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Division St, n s, 158.4 ft e of Bowery, to a four-story store and dwelling; M. Levine and H. Smith, 20 Division St, owners; L. A. Sheanart, 104 Bowery, architect; cost, $6,000.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—FLEMINGTON CUT GLASS COMPANY, CRYSTAL CUT GLASS COMPANY, and JOSEPH FRIEDMAN, Complainants, against BAWO & DOTTER, LIMITED, Defendant.—In Equity, 12-153.

On reading and filing the annexed petition of Bronson Winthrop and William Mulvaney, receivers of the property of the above-named defendant, and upon all the proceedings herein, it is

Ordered, That all of the creditors of defendant corporation shall file with the receivers at their office, No. 20 West 33rd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and Southern District of New York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1915, their claims against said defendant, a copy of this order to be mailed by the receivers to all creditors appearing upon the books of the defendant corporation in the hands of said receivers and to all stockholders of the defendant corporation on or before the 1st day of April, 1915; and it is

Further ordered, That each and every creditor who shall fail to file his claim with the receivers as required by the provisions of this order on or before the 1st day of June, 1915, shall be and hereby are forever barred from sharing in any distribution of the assets of the defendant; and it is

Further ordered, That the receivers shall cause to be published in The New York Times and in Daily Trade Record, both newspapers published in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and Southern District of New York, a copy of this order once in each week, beginning with the 1st day of April and ending with the 27th day of May, 1915.

Dated New York, March 26th, 1915.

JULIUS M. MAYER, U. S. District Judge.

Bronx.

BURKE AV, e s, 104.10 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 60x100; William M. Collins to Jennie Cronin, 568 Henderson St, ½ part, April 3; attorney, John R. Jones, 257 Broadway....$1

BRONXWOOD AV, w s, Lot 472, map of Laconia Park, 68.8x irregular; Mary Fitzpatrick to Peter A. Shell, 3,300 Olinville Av, May 6; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

BRONX PARK AV, e s, 125 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x100; Fanny Shapiro and another to Ella A. Gregg, 68 West 80th St, (mtg $4,000,) April 20; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av.....$100

EASTBURN AV, n w corner of 173d St, 43.3 x95; Geo. Vogler to Mary Vogler.....1,678

Eastburn Av, (mtg $1,200,) March 29; attorneys, Frees & McK., 3,029 3d Av....Gift

EAST FORDHAM ROAD, 613 and 615, n s, 38.2x100; Nat. Weston to Julia C. Jones, 76 Willow St., Brooklyn, Feb. 2; attorney, John R. Jones, 257 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Edw. A. Kahn to same, (mtg $29,400,) Jan. 6, 1914; same attorney.$1

HULL AV, 3,264, e s, 18.9x100; Albert C. Bumpus to Wilhelmina C. Conkling, 1,419 Vyse Av, (mtg $4,000,) May 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

KINSELLA AV, s s, 101.4 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 50x100; Dennis O'Brien to Amelia Hewlit, 1,804 Mullener Av, (mtg $3,000,) March 11; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av.$200

LEGGETT AV, s w corner of Kelly St, 50x 107.5; Manhattan Av. Holding Co. to St. John's Av. Realty Co., 74 Broadway, May 10; attorney, Jefferson Bank, 122 Bowery..$1

LORILLARD PLACE, w s, 50.9 ft s of 188th St, 24.7x89.9; Annie Flerman to Ellen Johnston, 2,359 Lorillard Place, (mtg $6,500,) May 24; attorney, R. R. Rasquin, 149 B'way.$100

LOT 41, map of J. J. Gleason; Edwad Gillespie to John F. Doran, 2,110 Prospect Av, (mtg $3,000,) May 26; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 7, block and lot 2, block 10, map of Morris Park; Edward T. Mulligan to Elizabeth Kehoe, 2,150 64th St., Brooklyn, June 29, 1914; attorney, Edward T. Mulligan, 850 Elsmere Place.....$1

LOT 231, map section A of Vyse Estate; Rose Apt to Jeanette Fuerman, 220 Cathedral Parkway, May 17; attorney, Thomas H. Ray, 42 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 266 to 270, map of Hunts Point Estates; Gustave L. Morgenthau to Kalo Realty Co., Inc., 808 East 149th St, May 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, 232, s s, 17.4x112.9; Louis A. Berte to Lucretia A. Berte, 2,819 Creston Av, (mtg $1,500,) May 24; attorneys, Cameron & H., 3,210 3d Av.....$100

MAGENTA ST, s s, being lots 161 and 162, map of building lots near Williamsbridge Station, 50x100; Martha Traubner to Bernard Traubner, 278 B'way, Far Rockaway, N. Y., (mtg $1,000;) attorneys, Loeb, B. & A., 55 Wall St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Bernard Traubner to Estelle Waist Co., Inc., 39 West 29th St., (mtg $1,000,) Aug. 4, 1914; same attorneys.$1

PROSPECT AV, 2,110, e s, 25x150.2; John F. Doran to Edward Gillespie, 610 East 181st St, (mtg $4,000,) May 25; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

QUIMBY AV, n s, 174.11 ft w of Avenue C, 24.10x103; Charles E. Hally to August C. Genz, 1,661 Topping Av, (mtg $5,500,) May 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

ROCHAMBEAU AV, e s, 384.5 ft n of Gun Hill Road, 100x103.2; Charles P. Galardi to Maria Galardi, 113 West 188th St, ½ part, Nov. 25, 1914; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Giuseppina Guidone, 2,445 Grand Av, ½ part, Nov. 25, 1914; same attorney.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Maria Galardi and another to Edwin F. Haaren, 294 Central Park West, and another, May 25; same attorney.....$1

SHERMAN AV, w s, 136.8 ft n of 163d St, 20.10x100; Amelia Newman to Maria Allegro, 317 East 154th St., (mtg $7,500,) April 20; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$100

ST. JOHN'S AV, s e corner of Kelly St, 250 ft to Beck St x107.5; Manhattan Av. Holding Co. to St. John's Av. Realty Co., 122 Bowery, May 6; attorney, Jefferson Bank, 122 Bowery.....$1

THIRD AV, e s, 194.5 ft n of 164th St, 30x 108 to w of Boston Road x30x120.2; Herman Intemann to Henry C. Intemann, 605 West 184th St., April 30; attorney, George W. Ellis, 149 B'way.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry C. Intemann to Herman Intemann & another, 605 West 184th St., (mtg $12,500,) April 30; same attorney.....$1

VALENTINE AV, w s, 76 ft s of 182d St,

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Syndicate Buys Fifth Avenue Wilson Corner for Sixteen-Story Building—West End Avenue Corner Purchased for Big Apartment—Bronx and Brooklyn Deals—Big Lease in Sun Building.

The large Wilson plot on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, one of the choicest parcels in the retail centre for high-class improvement, was reported to have been sold yesterday. The property has been under negotiation for some time and although the brokers, the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company and the Wilson estate interests refused to give any information, saying that final contracts had not been signed, Harry Fishel, the buyer and Joseph Seidman, who represented him as attorney in the transaction, stated that the property had been purchased.

Mr. Fishel is President of the Times Square improvement Company which recently erected the Hobart building on the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street and which was completely leased soon after its completion. Mr. Fishel stated that he is the head of a syndicate which has purchased the Wilson corner and that it will be improved with a sixteen story office building to cost over $1,000,000.

The property consists of two parcels, the immediate corner being vacant and the adjoining plot occupied by the brown-stone house, long the home of the late Richard T. Wilson. The combined frontage is 63 feet on the Avenue by 123 on Forty-third Street. Its assessed land valuation is about $1,000,000. It was also stated that the new owners are about to close a long term lease with the Guaranty Trust Company of the ground floor and basement for its new Fifth Avenue branch. H. D. Baker was associated as broker in the transaction.

Builders Buy West End Ave. Corner.

West End Avenue came prominently to the front in the purchase by the McMorrow Engineering and Construction Company of a large plot on the southwest corner of that thoroughfare and Ninety-ninth Street. The plot now consists of seven dwellings, being 789 to 799 West End Avenue and 302 West Ninety-ninth Street, fronting 188 on the Avenue by 100 on the Street. The sellers include the John S. Wilson estate, of Baltimore, W. H. Fransioli, S. M. Hickey and Eleanor L. Knowles. The new owners intend to improve the plot with a twelve story apartment house, the entire investment representing over $1,000,000.

The brokers in the deal were Slawson & Hobbs for the buyers and Marston & Co. representing the sellers. The McMorrow Company has built several apartments on the west side and recently completed the Orvis, a twelve story building at 325 West Eighty-first Street, sold a week ago through Slawson & Hobbs to Harry B. Davis.

Buyer for West Side Dwelling.

An investing client of Goodale, Perry & Dwight has purchased from Mrs. L. Rice 25 West Ninety-fifth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling on a lot 18 by 100. The buyer will occupy.

$60,000 Sixth Avenue Deal.

Joseph A. O'Donnell has sold to a client of William F. O'Brien 939 Sixth Avenue, a four-story business building on a lot 25 by 100, adjoining the corner of Fifty-third Street. The property was held at $60,000.

Broadway Loft Sells for $8,000 Under Assessed Valuation.

At a figure $8,000 under its assessed valuation the City of New York was forced to take over at public auction yesterday the five-story loft building, 454 Broadway, near Grand Street.

The City Chamberlain sued the owners, Agnes Parry and others, to foreclose a judgment of $77,726, plus $642 for unpaid taxes, but the auctioneer, Henry Brady, was offered but $60,000, at which price it was struck down to the city, which assesses the holding for taxation at $68,000.

West Eighty-sixth Street Houses at Auction.

There was active bidding in the Vesey Street salesroom yesterday for some good properties. Among the offerings by Bryan L. Kennelly were the two dwellings at 330 and 332 West Eighty-sixth Street, each 20 by 102.2, knocked down to C. A. Haggerty for $72,250; two lofts at 91 and 93 Bleecker Street, northwest corner Mercer Street, bought by the Alrose Realty Company, (William Goldstone,) for $57,750, and a block front on the Harlem River between 122d and 123d Streets, for which William Lustgarten paid $57,750.

Nippon Club Takes Title.

The Nippon Club, composed of Japanese residents of the city, has taken title to its clubhouse at 161 to 165 West Ninety-third Street from Edward L. Young, subject to a mortgage of $40,000. The building is a four-story structure on a plot 51 by 104.8 between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

A Recent Buyer.

James McHutchinson, of the firm of McHutchinson & Co., importers, is the buyer of the Cutting estate property, at 95 Chambers Street, extending through to Reade Street.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for Harry Meyer the one-family dwelling, 695 Cauldwell Avenue, between Westchester Avenue and 156th Street, on a lot 18 by 100, to M. Schonfeld, the present tenant.

H. Sugarman has sold for Nat. Weston, 619-625 East Fordham Road, near Hughes Avenue, a five-story new law house, with two stores, on plot 39.8 by 100, to Louisa Jones for investment.

The two-story brick building, at 4,450 White Plains Avenue has been sold by Jacob Marx to Fred Frick, the tenant of the property. F. William Eggert was the broker.

Brooklyn

John Pullman has sold 654 Tenth Street, on the Park Slope, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, on plot 20 by 100, for Frank B. Colton, to a client for occupancy.

E. T. Newman has sold the three-family brick property, 419 Henry Street, between Harrison and Baltic Streets, Brooklyn, for Mary Kelly to B. Smith for investment.

F. J. Smith has sold for Louis J. Jurgens to a client for a residence, the three-story and basement brick dwelling on a lot 25 by 89 feet, at 37 Garden Place. Also two lots, 40 by 100, on the southwest side of Fifty-ninth Street, 120 feet southeast of Seventeenth Avenue, for Mrs. S. H. Stapleton to an investor.

The Meister & Bache Realty Company have sold on Seventy-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, No. 1,123A, a two and one-half story private dwelling, to a client.

Wilbur C. Goodale has sold to Mrs. A. E. O'Brien a plot of four one-half lots on the corner of Coney Island and Manor Court Avenues, Sheepshead Bay. W. F. O'Brien negotiated the sale.

$42,500 Annual Lease of Sun Building.

A twenty-one-year lease was recorded yesterday at the rate of $42,500 a year from the Sun Printing and Publishing Association to the Schulte Realty Company, of the ground floor, basement, and sub-basement in the new building planned to take the place of the present Sun Building on the southeast corner of Frankfort Street and Park Row. The lease will run for twenty-one years from the time of completion, but it is evidently intended to be ready this year, as it is stated that the lease will expire on the same date in the year 1936.

Leases.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for Perry J. Fuller, agent, the store and basement 127 and 129 White Street, to the Burgess Supply Company, Inc., also the store 70 and 72 Wooster Street, for Jacob Corday to N. Dodd.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Irving Cox the four-story dwelling, 19 by 100 feet, at 134 East Sixty-second Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, to Dr. W. N. Berkeley, who is moving from one of the houses in East Sixty-first Street, sold last week by the same brokers to a New Yorker as a site for a large residence.

Big Sales at Jamaica.

The Jamaica Hillcrest Company has sold the block bounded by Hillside, Highland, Akroyd, and Home Lawn Avenues to the Degnon Contracting Company, M. J. Degnon, President. It contains thirty-six lots, and was purchased by the Degnon Company to straighten a line and open a street on their property adjoining Jamaica Hillcrest on the east.

Jamaica Hillcrest Company also sold to the Fairchild Realty Company, Darwin R. James, Jr., President, ninety-three lots on the westerly boundary of the company's property on Grand Avenue opposite Doncastle Road. The holdings of the Fairchild Realty Company comprise about fifty acres. The map of the Borough of Queens shows the James property as an extension of the Highland City Park, undoubtedly to be acquired later by the city. Jamaica Hillcrest will then have a large frontage on the park along Grand Avenue.

The properties are near the remaining improved lots at Jamaica Hillcrest, about 400 to be sold at auction next Saturday and Monday by the William P. Rae Company.

Apartments Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased an apartment in the new building at 45 East Sixty-second Street for the Sixty-second Street Company to Mrs. Paul A. Sorg. Also, in conjunction with S. Osgood Pell & Co., an apartment in the new building at 380 Park Avenue, corner of Fifty-fourth Street, for the Horatio Realty Company to F. H. McAdoo, son of the Hon. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and an apartment in the new building at 114 East Eighty-fourth Street for the Surrey Realty Company to Mrs. F. D. Sherman.

Pease & Elliman have leased the apartment of Mrs. Dora C. Paige, at 27 East Sixty-second Street, to Miss H. C. Bryant, and have leased a new apartment at 157 East Eighty-first Street to Mrs. Paige.

Big Auction Offering.

An unusually large number of properties will be offered at public auction in the Vesey Street Salesroom today by Joseph P. Day. The properties, which include tenements, private dwellings, and business buildings, are scattered in Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn.

Real Estate Notes.

Title in the properties of the New York Real Estate and Security Company which failed in 1913 was conveyed yesterday by James N. Rosenberg, Trustee in bankruptcy to concerns representing the bondholders of the old company. The new companies which will have their offices at 43 Exchange Place are: Halcyon Real Estate Corporation, Irving Arms Real Estate Corporation, and Nyres Real Estate Corporation. The officers will be: Greyson M. P. Murphy, President; Sarsfield Doyle, Treasurer and Secretary. The reorganization was effected without assessing the bondholders.

The two lots on the east side of Jumel Place, 400 feet north of 167th Street recently sold by Hall J. How & Co., to the Interboro Long Distance Moving Company, will be improved with a nine-story fireproof storage house.

Plans have been filed for a one-story church for the First Magyar Reformed Church of the City of New York, on the south side of Sixty-ninth Street, 241.8 feet west of First Avenue. It will have a frontage of 53.4 feet. Emery Roth, the architect, has placed the cost at $22,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Block front on Harlem River, between 122d and 123d Sts, 397.7x24.10x397.8x201.10,vacant; executor's sale, estate of Thomas Patten, deceased; to William Lustgarten for $57,750.

Bleecker St, 91-93, n w corner of Mercer St, 50x33x irreg; two five-story loft buildings; voluntary sale; to the Alrose Realty Co., for $57,750.

86th St, 330-32 West, s s, 200 ft e of Riverside Drive, two four-story dwellings; each 20x102.2; voluntary sale; knocked down to C. A. Haggerty for $72,250.

Bainbridge Av, e s, 148.7 ft n of Bedford Park Boulevard, 100x118, vacant; executor's sale, estate of John H. Londergan, deceased; to L. J. Harrison for $13,000.

20 Av, 314, e s, 37 ft n of 18th St, 17x60; four-story dwelling; voluntary sale; to Thomas Clark for $13,000.

Tract of 639 lots with two dwellings at East White Plains; with water rights on Mamaroneck River; voluntary sale; knocked down to Jacob Frankenthal for $125,000.

By Henry Brady.

96th St, 65 West, n s, 120.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 20.6x100.11, four-story and basement dwelling; trustee's sale; estate of William Farrell, deceased; knocked down at $19,000.

Madison St, 5, n s, 80.9 ft e of Pearl St, 24.6x59, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale; knocked down at $15,000.

Broadway, 454, e s, 55.4 ft s of Grand, 25.2 x100, five-story loft and store building; Henry Bruenn, Chamberlain, &c. against Agnes Parry et al.; F. L. Polk, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $77,726.37; taxes, &c., $642.20; to the plaintiff for $60,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Albany St, 22, s s, 65.11 ft e of West St, 18.8x58, three-story loft building; Seamen's Bank for Savings against Westside Improvement Co. et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; Norbert Hienshelmer, referee; due, $29,693.70; taxes, &c., $1,840.91; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

116th St, 8 East, s s, 135 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; H. M. Sinclair against Eva Fine et al.; F. F. de Rahm, jr., attorney; Samuel Strasbourger, referee; due $25,622.62; taxes, &c., $1,162.90; to the plaintiff for $23,000.

By Samuel Marx.

21st St, 218 and 220 West, s s, 235 ft w of 7th Av, 46.10x105.5, seven-story flat; adjourned to June 9.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

145th St, 100 ft n of Brook Av, 175x99.11, vacant; May Monahan against William Slattery Construction Co. et al.; Lind & P., attorneys; Charles Putzel referee; due, $9,093.95; taxes, &c., $1,370.60; subject to four mortgages aggregating $69,000; to the plaintiff for $500 over prior liens.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71 n w corner of Allen St, 50x54.6, two five-story brick tenements and stores; also, 65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; adjourned to June 2.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

176th St, East, n s, 73.2 ft w of Boston Road, 75x107, vacant; adjourned sine die.

Prospect Av, 1,300, n w corner of Home St, 57.1x60x85.11x66.7, one-story theatre and stores; Mary Kirsch against Ittner Realty Co. et al.; Harry Robitzek, attorney; W. B. Dobbs, referee; due, $5,912.99; taxes, &c., $65.70; subject to a first mortgage of $16,000; to Joseph Corn for $22,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Lafayette Av, w s, 98 ft n of Fordham Av, 90x120.6, City Island; L. W. Jordan against G. R. Hyndman et al.; M. V. W. Hall, attorney; P. L. Mullaly, referee; due, $1,431.01; taxes, &c., $242.78; to the defendant for $1,850.

J. ...

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Simpson St, 1,226, e s, 247.9 ft n of Home St, 25x100, four-story flat; executors' sale; also Simpson St, 1,247, w s, 57.5 ft s of Freeman St, 17.5x65, three-story flat; also Vyse Av, 1,489, w s, 20 ft s of 172d St, 25x100, three-story house; also Vyse Av, 1,491, w s, 175 ft s of 172d St, 25x100, four-story flat; also Intervale Av, 1,300, s e corner of Freeman St, 18.8x65x38.8x irregular, three-story flat with store; executors' sale, estate of Hugh McCreery, deceased.

Duane St, 80, s s, 136.7 ft e of Broadway, 25.7x19.2x25.1x77.3, three-story loft building; voluntary sale.

Riverside Drive, s e corner of 158d St, 164.1x 130.5x98.3, vacant; voluntary sale.

120th St, 141 West, n s, 336 ft e of 7th Av, 20x99, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

130th St, 106 West, n s, 170 ft w of Lenox Av, 26x99.11, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

Chambers St, 192.94, s s, 92.4 ft s of Washington St, 44x87x irregular; six-story loft building; voluntary sale.

Brooklyn, 146 Lawrence St, three-story dwelling, 21.1x100, near Fulton St, executor's sale, estate of John A. Casey, deceased; also 148 Lawrence St, three-story dwelling, 21.1x 100; turstees' sale, estate of Eliz. P. Casey, deceased.

91st St, 151 East, n s, 90 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.8; three-story flat; bankruptcy sale.

Far Rockaway, L. I.—Broadway, n e corner of New Broadway, 180x213; also plot 47x 98.7, on e s of private driveway; 150 ft n of New Broadway; voluntary sale.

62d St, 108 East, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 20x 100.5, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

121st St, 302 West, n s, 66.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.7x104; three-story flat; voluntary sale.

28th St, 345 West, n s, 302 ft e of 9th Av, 18x98.9; voluntary sale.

215th St, West, s s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 50x99.11, vacant; D. W. Brown et al. against C. W. Beam et al.; H. L. Franklin, attorney; Warren Leslie, referee; partition.

55th St, 237-43 East, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 100x100.5, four five-story tenements; William Borroughs against Ambrose Marks, referee; due, $14,175.67; taxes, &c., $995.60.

Essex St, 27½, w s, 50 ft n of Hester St, 25x43.9x25x43.6, six-story tenement and stores; A. E. Sloane against Mary O'Neill et al.; Mitchel & M., attorneys; W. R. Osborne, referee; due, $5,946.61; taxes, &c., $000; subject to mtg $11,000.

By Henry Brady.

108d St, 131 West, n s, 243.9 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.11, five-story flat; New York Trust Co. against N. Carvalho et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; G. E. Weller, referee; due, $20,112.17; taxes, &c., $402.

98th St, 203-5 West, n s, 84.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 52.7x105, two five-story flats; William Rankin against Martha Kommer et al.; W. R. Adams, attorney; Joseph Galagher, referee; due, $9,586.91; taxes, &c., $300.

Lewis St, 84½, e s, 165 ft e of Stanton St, 20x100, three-story tenement and stores and five-story rear shop; Society for the Prevention of Crime against Rialto Realty Co. et al.; Moss, M. & W., attorneys; T. A. McGrath, referee; due, $11,812.93; taxes, &c., $559.90.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Nereid Av, n s, 93.6 ft e of Byron Av, 50x 122.3x53.1x185.4; also Barnes Av, e s, 107.3 ft s of Bruner Av, 110.1x159.1, to Bruner Av, —x76x78.5; also Nereid Av, section of Wickham Av, 24.2x100; also Wickham Av, e s, 100 ft s of Nereid Av, 25x99.6; also Gunther Av, w s, 531.10 ft s of Barnes Av, 100x97.6; also 238d St, East, s s, 180.7 ft e of White Plains Rd, 99.5x64.8; M. J. Skillman against G. T. Smith et al.; McLoughlin & M., attorneys; Myron Sulsberger, referee; due, $5,517.71; taxes, &c., $125.13.

By Henry Brady.

Claremont Pky., 417, n s, 146.11 ft e of Webster Av, 37.6x83.5x37.6x83.3, 4-story flat; H. F. Montegriffo against Jennie Walker et al.; H. Montegriffo, jr., attorney; J. O. Farrell, referee; due, $4,129.16; taxes, &c., $511.35; subject to a mtg. of $20,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Herschell St, 1,332, n s, 454.11 ft e of Westchester Av, 50.7x104.11x104; T. J. Chabot against S. A. Lockwood et al.; M. J. Sullivan, attorney; J. W. Bryant, referee; due, $4,680.59; taxes, &c., $327.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE C, 69, store; George W. May, executor, to Tobias Shapiro, 69 Avenue C, 3 years from May 1, 1915.....$1,620

PARK ROW, s e corner of Frankfort St, ground floor, basement, and sub-basement; Sun Printing and Publishing Association to Schulte Realty Co., Inc., 50 Park Row, 21 years, to begin on completion of alterations and to end on same day of same month of year 1936.....$42,500

SHERIFF ST, 65, three rooms on ground floor rear; Marcus Feuerstein to Hyman Springer, 65 Sheriff St, 5 years from June 1, 1915; attorney, Charles Lehman, 68 Lewis St.....$480

STANTON ST, 316, w store and basement; Clara Goldberg to Hyman Davidowitz, 316 Stanton St, 5 years from March 1, 1915..$240

8TH ST, s e corner of Greene St, 24.2x112.11, the land; Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor to Lucien A. Duternet, Rutherford, N. J., 21 years from Nov. 1, 1915; attorneys, Reynolds & Geis, 359 Fulton St, Brooklyn.

135TH ST, 81 West, store and basement; Meyer Cafe Co. to Joseph Hessen, 81 West 135th St, 3 years from May 1, 1915.....$660

Bronx.

RAILROAD AV, corner Main St, frame building, opposite railroad depot at Bay-chester; Dennis Mahoney to Peter Bay, 2,160 Baychester Av, 3 year from Nov. 1, 1914; attorneys, A. Hupfel's Sons, 342 St. Ann's Av.....$600 to $900

176TH ST, 332 East, 5 rooms on top floor; Agnes K. Mulligan to Edward F. McDermott, 332 East 176th St, 6 years from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, Elizabeth McDermott, 332 East 176th St.....$216

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 3,456 and 141st St, 572 West; Charles Charcowsky against Broadedge Co., owner and contractor.....$145

71ST ST, 432 and 434 East; John J. Hearn Construction Co. against Leissner Realty Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$4,116

88TH ST, 518 East; Theodore Hagemann against Elizabeth Bornhoeft, owner and contractor.....$67

Bronx.

142D St, n w corner of Wales Av, 108x144.8; Robert Else against Ward Baking Co., owners; William Henderson Co., Inc., contractors.....$600

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MANHATTAN AV, 78; Joseph Tino & Co., Inc., against Millie Raffioer et al., May 21, 1915.....$60

WEST END AV, n e corner of 96th St; David Kraus against Eisle Construction Co., Inc., et al., May 8, 1915, (by bonds,)..$130

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV, 2,345; Herman Schrank against Filomena Salvatore et al., Sept. 2, 1914.....$160

199TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of Valentine Av, 30x 62.6; Julius C. Koechig against Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church of Bedford Park et al., Dec. 28, 1914.....$252

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, w s, 24.9 ft n of 27th St, 24.8x95; N. Y. Trust Co. against Jessie C. Bailey et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, H. S. & L. S. Isnacs.

45TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.5; Charles O. Robitsille against Alice J. Robitsille et al., (partition;) attorney, H. McKennis.

67TH ST, n s, 131.8 ft w of Broadway, 131.8x75.5x irregular; Broadway, s s, 84.9 ft s of 68th St, 28x130.2; T. Dwight Pouchers against Lincoln Society of Friends et al., (counter-claim;) attorneys, Elsman, Levy, Corn & Lewine.

118TH ST, n s, 66 ft e of 1st Av, 28x50.5; Lucy A. Rogers against V. Garofalo, Inc., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. J. Canary.

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 465.4 ft s of 166th St, 69.6x159; Daily Realty Co., Inc., against William E. Woodend et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elfers & Abberley.

FORDHAM AV, s s, at n e corner of land of public school of New York City; Grace D. Gaylor against Anna N. Booth et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. L. Scott.

HUGHES AV, e s, 100 ft s of William St, 50x87.5; Sara Yudas against Geraldo Tozzi et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gettner, Simon & Asher.

LOTS 12 and 13, Section A, map of auction sale of lots and vacant grants, estate of Mary P. Chrystie, 24th Ward; Cora Garland Briggs against Amelia Steinmetz et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Salter & Schlank.

ZEREGA AV, n e s, at intersection of s e s of land of Melchoir, Ill.; Dollar Savings Bank of City of New York against Martha Roman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mackellar & Gerbracht.

8D AV, w s, 100.9 ft n of 174th St, 110x 215.1; Florence Altman et al. against Hugo D. Rosendorf et al., (partition suit;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

3D AV, w s, 381.5 ft n of 181st St, 50x127.9; Catharine M. Finnen against Valentine Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elfers & Abberley.

137TH ST, s s, 214.5 ft w of Cypress Av, 37.6x100; Josephine E. Carpenter, as trustee, against Selvin Realty Co., Inc., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. B. Chamberlin.

148TH ST, s s, 561.7 ft e of Terrace Place, 25x100; Lizzie Sallinger against Giuseppe Tacinelli et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hirleman & Vaughan.

177TH ST, west s, s, 134.6 ft from intersection of s e of Tremont Av, 40.11.6x40; Emily E. Schwarz against John Massimino Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. R. Seitz.

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Among refined surroundings near the sea; 45 minutes' journey from New York. You can do it with little effort, acquiring the property on easy payments.

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Must Be Sold.

Hillandale, the beautiful residence of the late Daniel E. Seybel, on Ridge St., Portchester, N. Y.; three story concrete, fireproof dwelling, over 40 rooms, numerous baths, showers, &c.; two story lodge, splendid garage, &c.; thoroughly up to date; furnishings may also be purchased; no reasonable offer refused; brokers protected.

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Above is a cut of handsome residence, just completed, at PELHAMWOOD. It is constructed of the very best materials only and contains nine rooms, three baths, butler's pantry, hot water heat, modern plumbing, gas, electricity; plot 75x140; restricted; ample shrubbery; Pelhamwood is 30 minutes from Grand Central; 20 minutes from 125th St.; house is five minutes from station. F. FLEISCHMAN, 500 5th Av.

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5 ACRES Absolute Sacrifice. Little Cash Needed.

Modern half-stone dwelling, 14 rooms, 3 baths; stable, poultry house; beautiful views, high elevation; excellent neighborhood; fruit orchard, shrubs; station 10 minutes' walk.

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Semi-bungalow—7 rooms, bath, steam heat, oak trim, fine location, 10 minutes station, plot 50x100. Owner, 17 Concord Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.

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Attractive Summer rentals in furnished homes, near water front and in beautiful high section near golf course.

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50 Water Front Bungalows.

One and one-half story bungalow with garage and boat house built to order, at one-half the real value. During the construction you will live in family tent so that you can move in any time and enjoy the summer season. To the first 10 purchasers will give absolutely free a first-class motor boat. Apply personally. No brokers. Address Waterfront Bungalow Colony, 243 W. 34th Street, N. Y. City. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

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Houses, immediate occupancy, for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office to bathing suit. Frequent train service, Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE

remodeled, plot 80x100. Gas, electric light, water in the street fronting house; can be connected. Only 40 minutes out, just outside city limits. Adjoining plot 40x100, with 20 apple, pear, and cherry trees. Barn and chicken run. Purchase price $2,900; $200 cash, balance to be paid in eight years. Address Baldwin, 248 West 34th St., N. Y. City. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

A REAL HOME.

A beautiful, 7-room cottage, on large plot, near the Bay, with all improvements; hardwood trim; in village of FREEPORT; commutation, $8.55 monthly; only 38 minutes to New York; best train service on Long Island; full price, $4,000; terms, $250 cash; balance, $30 monthly. Call or write, MALIA, Room 403, 258 Broadway, New York City. Phone 5098 Barclay.

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Health in BRENTWOOD PINES New Houses for Sale. Write for full particulars.

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32 MINUTES BY TRAIN

One of the finest all-year-round homes near New York. About 6½ acres. Adjoining Woodmere Golf Club. Over $135,000 has been spent on the property. Owner will sell for $100,000. For information apply to

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SMALL FARM.

Fairly good house, needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating nearby; $100 cash, balance $12 per month. one hour from city.

SMALL FARM, Box 67 Times Downtown.

SEE THIS HOUSE.

Six rooms; large, shaded plot; one hour from city; near station and bathing beach; sell cheap; $100 cash, balance $12 per month. B. THOMAS, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY FOR SALE OR TO LET.

25 MIN. FROM PENN. STA.

Manhattan, on frequent electric trains.

3 MIN. WALK TO HOUSE

In the country, yet within Greater New York.

A Pretty Colonial Home

in exclusive, beautiful neighborhood, on a large plot. Trees, shrubs, flowers, lawn.

OFFERED BY THE OWNER

at cost and under the easiest conditions.

$750 Cash, Mortgages of $5250.

NINE beautiful, large rooms, electric light, running water, modern bath, hot water heat, cement cellar, huge attic.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY NOW. IT WILL PAY YOU JUST TO SEE IT TODAY.

Write or 'phone R. L. KILBY, 347 5th Av., N. Y. City, for pictures and plans. Tel. 1250—Murray Hill.

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Price $5,500, Including Garage.

$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza.

Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, etc. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity, high elevation.

This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.

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AT PICTURESQUE NUTLEY.

Charming Spanish mission house, on large corner plot, in private residence section; inclosed living porch, huge living room with open fireplace, beautiful dining room, model all-gas kitchen, 5 good bedrooms and tiled bathroom, (many special features) highest-class construction; price $8,000; exceptional value. Photos, terms, &c. W. A. LAMBERT, Architect, 233 Broadway, New York. 'Phone 6084 Barclay.

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FOR RENT, A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED AND SITUATED RESIDENCE. All conveniences; stable for 2 horses, garage, table and flower gardens. For season or year.

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MONTCLAIR Beautiful Brick Veneer Residence **$14,000**

Centre hall, large living room, library, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, solarium, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, billiard room, large sleeping porch; fine shade, shrubbery; large plot; excellent location; critical inspection invited.

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High and Healthful Gillette.

"The Colorado of the East," 35 minutes out, Lackawanna Railroad. Building sites of quarter-acre or more, fruit, shade, plenty of garden room; close to station. $275 upward; $5 monthly. Ideal for bungalow, year round home, or little farm. Build your home when ready. Write for photo booklet. W. H. Carlough, 1270 Broadway, New York.

$10 gives you possession of ¼ acre bungalow plot or little farm, in mountains, 25 miles from New York, for Summer use; high elevation; near station; 80 trains daily; payable $10 down, $5 monthly; price $100. WOLFE, 225 West 39th, New York.

BARNEGAT BAY Excursion next Sunday for sale of the lots right on the Beach. Send for free R. R. Tickets.

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A FINE 5 STORY BUILDING

IN THE HARLEM SECTION

Light on all sides.

DOCK FACILITIES.

27,500 square feet floor space.

1,750 square feet cellar.

ADAPTED FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING.

Long lease for responsible party.

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5,000 Sq. Ft.

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EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT LOFT. ELECTRIC POWER. SPRINKLERS. THREE FREIGHT ELEVATORS.

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Apply Mercantile Paper Co. on premises

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All Improvements, Low Rentals. Apply at the Premises.

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TO LET.—TWO LIGHT LOFTS, 50x100; SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND SHOW ROOMS.

9-11 EAST 16TH ST., BET. UNION SQ. AND 5TH AV.

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Store Floors

244-250 West 49th St., 40x100 feet.
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Your own broker or W. L. Nichols. Tel. 2410 Bryant. 244 West 49th St.

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NANTUCKET, MASS.

For rent, eleven-room cottage, with modern improvements, electric lights, fully furnished, and situated on water front. For particulars, address Anthony W. Ayers Company, Nantucket, Mass.

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Beautiful $30,000 suburban estate with $40,000 in very desirable free and clear lots, exchange for good, paying Manhattan income one mortgage. Owner, Room 708, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

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Choice Furnished Cottages for Rent. Complete list. Send for Booklet "F."

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Furnished Cottages for Rent.

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Take excursion 28th and 29th over Decoration Day and look them up.

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Extraordinary Opportunity

The Banking Department — State of New York

Offers at private sale over 1000 parcels of real estate located at GRANTWOOD, MORSEMERE, LEONIA, HUDSON HEIGHTS, PALISADE, and EDGEWATER, New Jersey (about opposite Grant's Tomb), consisting of modern houses and bungalows

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

We offer exceptional east side site for high-class apartment; partly financed. Ewing, Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE, Completely furnished, will rent July, August, $150 monthly; Yonkers on Hudson, just over city line; 12 rooms; modern improvements; parquet floors; porches front, rear; sleeping porches; ¾-acre ground; concrete garage, beautiful shade trees; flowering shrubs; vegetable garden planted; cherries, plum, peach, pear, grapes; own eggs fresh daily; reached by N. Y. CENTRAL to Ludlow Station, Putnam to Lowerie, sub. trolley to Valentine LANE. CHAS. F. COY, Owner. 'PHONE 4984 MORNINGSIDE.

SEA CLIFF, L. I.—To let, furnished, June 1st to October 1st, stucco house, seven large rooms and bath, hardwood floors, electric light, gas range; reasonable rental. Mrs. C. L. Ackerman, 185 Kingston Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Furnished house, large living room, broad veranda, six bedrooms, two baths, large grounds; forty minutes out; absolute rent to good tenant. Orange, 115 Broadway, Room 1515.

BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—House 10 rooms, bath; completely furnished; linen, silver, ice, firewood, motor boat; golf, boating, famous fishing; rent $650. Slocum, 141 B'way.

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Furnished houses, $250 up; fine values; list. Codling, Northport, L. I.

Wanted.

Wanted—A cottage or bungalow, within commuting distance of New York, connected with a hotel, for family of four. Address Box X 333 Times Annex.

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Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale — New 9-room concrete, hollow-tile dwelling; gas, electric light; hot-water heat; hardwood floors, open fireplace, tubs, sanitary plumbing; river view; 5 minutes to station; lot 50x124; price $7,500, cash $1,500; also same style cottage, 7 rooms, $7,000. James L. Taylor, Agent, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Phone 124.

If you cannot find what you want, do not be discouraged; send us the details of what you are looking for and what you can afford to pay; we will try to fill your order. James L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Phone 124.

For sale at a bargain, 12-room house, all improvements; 45 minutes station; river view; lot 50x116; must sell; best offer gets it. Call J. L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Villa Alta.—12-room house; garage; all city improvements. Tasker, Tribune Building.

Homes at Scarsdale and White Plains. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

New Houses in Van Courtlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Villa plots as low as $1,000. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

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NEW ROCHELLE 15 FAIRVIEW PLACE.—FINE HOUSE AND GARAGE; HIGH PLOT, 105X150. FINE LOCATION, NEIGHBORHOOD. FIVE MINUTES SCHOOLS, STATION, SOUND; $6,000 EQUITY. TELEPHONE 1277 NEW ROCHELLE OR 3844 SOUTH BROOKLYN. BOX L 373 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

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Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Scarsdale.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Owner going West, offers famous Merrick Road corner, property, elegant modern mansion, beautiful grounds and garage, 12 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, gas, extra improvements, 187 feet on the Merrick Road, 300 feet deep; entire furniture, piano, also 1914 five-side drive Cadillac car included if desired; property strictly first class for investment or a home. Title guaranteed; suitable terms. A. B. McCORD, Owner, Bellmore, L. I.

A very pretty cottage; front and back porch; handsome bathroom, white enamel bedroom, mission beamed ceiling, dining room with elegant electric down, parlor open fireplace on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash, balance $18 monthly. Call or write A. Paton, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

POULTRY FARM.

Beautiful shaded corner plot, overlooking Long Island Sound; 5-room semi-bungalow, barn, and chicken house; one hour from city, 10 minutes from station; terms $200 cash; balance $16 monthly. Opportunity 243 West 34th St.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Large 12-room house, all improvements, gas and electricity, on corner plot, 100x125, at Sea Cliff, Long Island; near the water and commanding fine view of bay; bargain at $6,500. Address M. F. D., 311 Times Downtown.

HUNTINGTON. — Old - fashioned country home, 5 acres, large 12-room house, every convenience; outbuildings, fruit, shade, garden; price $7,500. Francis E. Ruland, 47 West 34th St. Phone 5920 Greeley.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Foreclosure sacrifice, $5,500; modern stucco, 60x100; 7 rooms, 2 baths; particulars owner, Jackson, 166 9th Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Outcalt, N. J.—For sale or to let, frame building containing 75 single rooms, on Lake Ruth, suitable Summer rooming house, formerly physical culture healthatorium. J. S. Lawson, 192 Broadway, New York.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

30,000 SQUARE FEET of tillable land, fruit trees, and chicken coop, and 6-room house; all improvements; 35 minutes out; near trolley and station; title guaranteed; easy terms. Owner, Room 117, 25 Dey St., City.

Maplewood, N. J.—Equity $3,500; artistic house; five bedrooms; ¾ acre; electricity, steam, gas; rent, $70; may apply on sale. Henry Gildersleeve, Gildersleeve, Conn.

Little Cash Down, Balance Like Rent. Hasbrouck Heights; near station; 30 mins. out. Six rooms, bath; all city improvements. S. B. KRAFT, 30 Church, New York.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Plots viewing N. Y. skyscrapers, $175; terms; bargain. S. B. Kraft, 30 Church, New York.

Fanwood new houses; building plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Westfield—7 New choice houses; also plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

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For sale on easy terms: One hundred acres, seventeen miles from Long Island City; land high, nearly level. Bordering on north side of Jerico Turnpike, about equal distance between Floral Park and New Hyde Park Stations, on the Long Island Railroad; price very low. Inquire of Uncas Real Estate Company, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains. — Four-room furnished bungalow at Haines Falls, N. Y.; lot 100 by 150 feet. 20 President Place, Kingston, N. Y.

Will sell my Newburgh residence, costing $33,000 for $15,000. Mrs. H. A. Bartlett, 335 Grand St., Newburgh, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WE HAVE AN 18-ROOM BRICK HOUSE ON PLOT 80x250 IN YONKERS WHICH WE WISH TO EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL HOUSE IN NEW ROCHELLE OR PELHAM. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS a handsomely furnished, cool apartment of bedroom and bath; best location and service in New York; price very reasonable. The Lorraine, 2 East 45th St.

Value $65, sublet $50 to well recommended; two sunlit, comfortably furnished rooms; tiled bathroom; sixth floor; direct, cool exposure; night elevator; telephone, electricity; hotel service; meals optional; one block 28th St. Subway. X 272 Times Annex.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

59th, 17 East.—Studio apartment, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; studio 28x14 feet; June to October or longer; $65. Sheldon.

58th St., 64 East.—Attractive 2 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; quiet; will let unfurnished.

4 Rooms, bath, for Summer; reasonable; references. Busch, 1,025 Lexington Av, (73d.)

Madison Av., 937.—To sublet, furnished apartment; two rooms and bath; $35.

West Side.

A.A.—THE WILSONIA.

225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 1 room and bath, $25 up. } By month
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up. }
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up. } or year.

Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.

Near Subway, "L," and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. } 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALTY ATTRACTIVE

with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 305 West 98th, near Riverside. Why live in hotels when you can get 2 to 5 room apartments and housekeep? Strictly high-class, cozily furnished; maid service and linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS a handsomely furnished, cool apartment of bedroom and bath; best location and service in New York; price very reasonable. THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST.

THE ALCAZAR.

215-217 Manhattan Av., corner 109th. Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; light, elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30, upward, references essential; restaurant in building. Phone River 10200 and 9785. Open evenings.

Attractive 7-room and bath apartment, facing Riverside Drive at 94th St.; pianola; comfortably furnished; for rent, $75 per month, from June 1 to Sept. 25. Apply Gilsey, 225 5th Av. Telephone Madison Square 3360.

Two months, seventh floor, four rooms, all overlooking Hudson; Daveno in parlor; $500 Knabe piano; books; box springs; $60 Singer machine; express Subway; all modern conveniences and maid, graduate cooking school. 3,495 Broadway, Apartment 73.

THE CAPITOL, 107 WEST 109TH ST. Elegantly furnished 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30 monthly up; references essential; restaurant in building. Telephone 9481 Riverside. Open evenings.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN, Broadway, Amsterdam Av., 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six and eight rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

119th, 419 West.—Cool, quaint front apartment; three rooms; grand piano; all elegancy; kitchenette; elevator; beautiful view; near Columbia; reduced rent; June-October. Shaw.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED, for rent until September 1, at $80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Handsomely furnished, high-class elevator apartments; four and five rooms and bath; all light rooms; concessions. 203 West 81st St. Telephone 5520 Schuyler. Coyle.

116th St., 616 W., (Near Riverside Drive.)—6 rooms; concession if applied for before June 1; immediate occupancy. Perry, Apt. 3.

Riverside Drive, 548—Seven rooms, light and cool; unexcelled view Hudson River, Claremont grounds, Palisades Park; June to October; silver and linen supplied; $75. 5790 Morningside; apartment 6 G.

Seven extra large rooms, two baths, fully furnished; all or part of Summer; near Riverside; unusually cool; worth $175; will rent for $100. Apartment 3B, 309 West 99th St.

515 West 121st St., (The Bancroft.)—Ideal Summer apartment; 3 rooms, kitchenette; exposure north, east, south; overlooking Columbia campus; to Oct. 1; restaurant service. Mariner.

West 55th St.—Five rooms and 2 baths apartment; housekeeping or hotel service; handsomely furnished; rent June 1 to Oct. 1, Summer rate. Apply Wright Barclay, Inc., 320 5th Av.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.—SUBLET TILL OCTOBER, MY SIX-ROOM FURNISHED FRONT APARTMENT. VERY REASONABLE TO ADULT FAMILY. W 148 TIMES.

Broadway corner, elevator apartment, seven rooms, two baths; all facing street, elegant furnishings, southern exposure; $100; worth double. Call 2-7, 251 West 87th.

Attractively furnished apartment; living room, dining room, two master's bedrooms, kitchen, bath; overlooking campus. 440 Riverside Drive. Badger.

A.—Sublet to Oct. 1, 5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, high-class elevator apartments; all outside; Broadway corner; furnished or unfurnished. Lundeen, 225 West 80th St.

Studio apartment for Summer; handsomely furnished; delightfully cool; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, phone, electricity. 62 Washington Square South.

To sublet for several months; modern furnished 2-room kitchenette apartment. Apply at 609 West 137th St., one-half block from Riverside Drive.

Six rooms, all outside; completely furnished; reasonable Summer rate. West End Av., at 91st. Telephone Riverside 8067. References.

RIVERSIDE, 145Th., (Deerfield.) — Four large outside rooms, bath, kitchen; river views; sacrifice. Clark.

83d, near Riverside Drive; seventh floor; nine rooms, bath; all light and cool; June 1 to Sept. 25; $125. Phone Schuyler 6400. Room 42.

Beautiful apartment, 6 rooms, bath, furnished, $50. Elevator apartment; will rent unfurnished for $75. Huff, 44 West 96th.

Handsomely furnished apartments, long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 90 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

Riverside Drive, 600.—Elegant three-room suite, overlooking Hudson; maid service included. Mrs. A. F. Heck, Apt. 5d.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 318 West 84th St.

114th St., 508 West.—Sublet at unfurnished rental; 6 cool outside rooms, attractively furnished; piano; elevator. Apt. 7d.

112th, (Adjoining Drive.)—Seven rooms, beautifully furnished; reasonable. Telephone River 1131.

Sublet.—Spacious 2 and 4-room apartment; completely furnished. 507 West 113th.

New apartment, five large rooms; light, cool. 166 West 87th. 9D.

To sublet, furnished apartment, two rooms and bath. Apply 11½ West 37th St.

118th, 414 West.—Six large rooms, housekeeping; very reasonable. Brewer.

51ST, 70 WEST.—Two rooms, apartment, next to bath; also front parlor.

Long Island.

LONG BEACH.—To let 5-room apartment, furnished, May 28 to Oct. 1; $500; also singles and suites, $100 to $400 for season. Coleman Studio Building, Long Beach, N. Y. Exceptionally fine, large studio for artist.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS. (One with kitchenette.) 19 EAST 32D STREET. Rentals $45 to $75, with service. Apply on premises or to WM A. WHITE & SONS, Phone 5700 John. 46 Cedar St.

140th St., 505 East, (near Brook Av.)—Seven large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $30-$33; concessions.

Anthony Av., 1,911, and 263 East Tremont Av., (adjoining.)—4, 5, 6 rooms, all modern improvements; $28-$38.

Beautiful, large front room, three windows, bedroom, and bath, private hall, heat; reasonable. Brennan, 151 East 43d.

58th St., 64 East.—Attractive 2 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; quiet; will let furnished.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

BIG VALUE—SMALL PRICE.

How would you like to live on Riverside Drive at 3d Av. price? Here is big seven-room apartment, with three tiled bathrooms, hot and cold water, elevator and janitor service; view of river from every room; like living in country with city's conveniences. Sublet now, your own price. Will go quickly to early applicant. Don't delay. Address or call up Dr. Blackford, 12th floor, 30 Irving Place, New York. Phone Stuyvesant 2922.

LARGE ROOMS, REASONABLE RENTS, 102-4 West 85th St.; 7 rooms and bath; modern improvements; one ground floor with electric light, suitable for doctor or dentist; owner on premises.

2, 3, AND 4 ROOMS, Unfurnished, $40 to $75; furnished, $50 to $90. POINCLANA, 120TH ST. AND AMSTERDAM AV., overlooking Columbia Campus. Supt. on prem., or Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th.

$35.—Georgette Court.—Five-room elevator apartment; best modern improvements; service day and night; near Central and Morningside Parks, elevated, Subway cars, and bus. 315 West 113th St.

The Chelsea, 222 West 23d St.—Very desirable hotel housekeeping apartment, $1,000; very reasonable; bay window; southern exposure; quiet and high. E. C. Dillingham, 140 Nassau St., or The Chelsea.

THE LANGHAM, 73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11-room apartments, $4,000-$8,000. Apply Supt., or 'phone Col. 4020.

603 West 140th St., Riverside.—5 rooms and bath, 8 windows, overlooking Hudson; very desirable; cool; concession. Apt. 6l.

To sublet, 5-room apartment; unusually large rooms; rent $62.50; good concessions. Lewis. Phone Audubon 8884.

Choice 10-room apartment, 3 baths, landing point of the fleet. 67 Riverside Drive, 79th, two blocks from subway.

Four, five, six room apartments, sublet, elevator. 630 West 136th St. Phillips, 3,787 Broadway.

92d St., West, 251.—7 to 9 Rooms, 2 baths; $1,650 up. Lewis B. Preston, 165 Broadway.

Delightful 2-room kitchenette and apartment. Apartment 8K, 160 Claremont Av., corner 125th St.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms, bath; improvements; rent $45. Janitor.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS TO LET. MANCHESTER, 108TH ST. & BROADWAY.

Beautiful suites, furnished and unfurnished; three, four, and five rooms. 222 West 59th.

87 Hamilton Place, (Corner West 141st.)—Four rooms, front; elevator apartment; $38.

Studio 2 rooms and bath, unfurnished; reasonable rent. Travers, Bryant Park Studio.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Desirable west side apartments, four to ten rooms. Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms, Write Z, Box T 25 Times.

Apartments to lease from Oct. 1. L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. and Columbus Av.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

420 West 119th St.—Beautiful apartments, 4-5 rooms, at attractive rentals.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments to let; Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath; $45 to $55.

888-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Apartments to let from Oct. 1. Ambassador, 97th St. and Madison Av.

Leases now being made for apartments from Oct. 1. 1,730 Broadway.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

158 West 95th St.—Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms to let.

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV. AND 200TH ST. 4-5-6 Rooms, $26-$34-$42. Class of tenants absolutely restricted. Apply premises. 'Phone 3030 Fordham.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Attractive rooms; private family; telephone; all conveniences; near Subway.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms; private baths; board.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Elegant sunny front rooms, bath adjoining; Summer prices; French house.

62D, 16 EAST.—Single and double rooms; parlor dining; excellent table.

West Side.

47 5TH AV.

PERMANENT, TRANSIENT, AND TABLE BOARD.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and large rooms; table guests.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, artistically furnished; electric light; balcony overlooking Central Park; fine Southern cooking; suit couple desiring comfortable, cool home for Summer.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large and small room, well-appointed home; convenient Subway; references.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large and single room; private bath; board optional; references.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, attractively furnished rooms; $10 to $15.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR. Sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; Summer rates; references; table guests.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Desirable, large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive medium-sized and small rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; generous table; ideal location; reference.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; gentleman appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Attractive home; excellent table; convenient; select location; references exchanged.

89TH, 806 WEST.—Refined (Jewish) home; excellent table; can accommodate a few people.

95TH ST., 65 WEST, The Rozelle.—Best table, upper west side; few single and double rooms, with board, at Summer rates; Southerners accommodated.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway Subway and Beautiful Riverside Drive.)—Nicest, healthiest section. The Audubon. Bright, cosy rooms, good German board, $7 to $12 single, $14 up two; large porches, garden; home comforts. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location: 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort; excellent chef and service; separate tables; delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG JEWISH COUPLE desire board in refined home; no other boarders; moderate. State full particulars. M 312 Times Downtown.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Westchester.

Appreciative guest afforded unequaled accommodations through opening of private home at Larchmont; few fastidious people; ideally located; convenient; beauty; few spacious, well-windowed rooms, having superb view; cuisine irreproachable; boating; automobile service trains, links, given. 406—W Larchmont. Box 466.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. H. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Beautiful house on Chester Hill; large verandas; excellent table; every comfort; easy commutation. 165 North Fulton Ave., Mount Vernon.

Larchmont, Myrtle Ave., Spitz Cottage; excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 37.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Long Island.

W. MacLEVY PHYSICAL CULTURE FARM, Babylon, L. I.—Nature's methods; interviews. Gymnasium, 302 4th Av., New York. Tel. 8688 Madison Square.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL, Bayswater, Far Rockaway. Telephone Far Rockaway 401-402. Special rates over Decoration Day.

Connecticut.

WYKEHAM INN, Washington, Conn., will open for season June 23d; finest location in the Berkshire foothills; pure air; sparkling water; broad verandas; golf, tennis; booklet. GEO. T. SANGER, MGR.

THE GUNNERY INN, Washington, Conn., open June 28, An ideal place for your Summer vacation. Fresh fruit, milk, and vegetables. Near country club, golf, and tennis. Same management as Wykeham Inn. Booklet. Geo. T. Sanger, Mgr.

NORWALK, CT.—Rhodonolia House, overlooking Sound; large, shady grounds; modern baths; cuisine unexcelled; 10 minutes to station and beaches; 1 hour New York; $8 up. H. A. Hull, Prop'r.

New Jersey.

CONVALESCENTS, invalids, elderly people; ideal conditions; near N. Y.; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

117TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.) — Pleasant large and small rooms; reasonable.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive room; all conveniences; choice location.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; attractive rates; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; square room, running water; single rooms.

Irving Place, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 656, (near 60th.)—Beautiful large and small, light rooms; kitchenette; newly furnished; home comforts; now $4 to $8; telephone.

THREE ROOMS, roof garden, bath, kitchenette; Fifties near 5th Av.; reasonable; desirable party. Inquire 421 Madison Av.

West Side.

22D, 306 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant rooms, facing bay windows; always cool; reasonable.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.) —Large, light rooms with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D ST., Between B'way and Fifth Av.—Rooms with private bath; $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private, electricity, telephone; all conveniences.

56TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; suitable for three persons.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Large, small, furnished rooms for gentlemen; cars convenient; Summer rates.

57TH, 363 WEST.—Pleasant living room; kitchen adjoining; housekeeping; others desirable. Van Rudges, 363 West 57th.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Desirable rooms, modern conveniences; near subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Handsome suites, double rooms; private baths, kitchenettes; $7, $8, $9, 10; other houses this vicinity. JOHN W. BRETT, 501 Fifth Av.

58TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; gas, electricity, and bath; select house; reasonable.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, large closets; hot and cold water; telephone; moderate.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Beautifully furnished corner room, overlooking Central Park; high-class, elevator apartment.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to be appreciated.

71ST, Corner West End Av., (237 West End.) —Floor, consisting two large, beautifully furnished rooms, bath, kitchenette; private home; (no other roomers;) $55 monthly.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms; $4; electricity, shower baths; running water; no rooming house; single or couple.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Cool, comfortable room in home of private family; breakfast.

71ST, 324 WEST.—Unusually attractive large room; private bath; electricity; private dwelling; Summer rate.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large room; private bath; others, adjoining bath; very reasonable.

73D, 121 West.—Large, comfortable front room; physician's private house; all conveniences; near express Subway and "L." Phone Columbia 3426.

73D, 158 WEST.—Sunny, quiet, newly furnished rooms; near subway, elevated express; reference.

73D, 164 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—Exceptionally attractive room; private house; all conveniences.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; private bath; kitchenette optional; reasonable; delightful location for Summer; convenient Subway, elevated.

75TH, corner Broadway.—Two-room suite, private family. 7248 Columbus. Unquestionable references.

76TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; telephone.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; kitchenette optional; other rooms; all conveniences.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms, private baths; $3.50, $5, $11; telephone.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST. — Attractive, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; shower; electricity; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and small room, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large and small room; superior house; reasonable; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms; ideal Summer location; meals optional; Summer rates.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one or two; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double, single rooms; all conveniences; Summer rates.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private house, suitable one, two; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, cool front room; all modern conveniences; Summer rates.

81ST, 251 WEST.—UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE large, sunny front room; high-class elevator apartment. Inquire elevator man.

82D, 152 WEST.—Large, small rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

82D, 250 WEST.—Large outside room; bath; private family; gentleman; references. Dutton.

82D, 74 WEST. — Large and small rooms; every convenience; Summer prices.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity, parquet floors, parlors for professional man.

85TH, 205 WEST.—Desirable, large rooms; running water; kitchen privileges; reasonable; phone Winters.

86TH, 241 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; Riverside; Subway.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room, with, without private bath; side room.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms, with, without baths, $3, $5, $9.

253 WEST 93D, (BROADWAY.) Handsomely furnished large rooms, adjoining bath.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Apperson 1914 touring car, newly painted and overhauled; slip covers and complete, up-to-the-minute equipment, electric starter, light, extra tire, &c.; $975; can scarcely be told from new car, and carries the same guarantee. Shepherd Auto Co., 304 W. 49th.

HUPMOBILE 1915 TOURING CAR. Slightly used but cannot be told from new; has every possible equipment and many extras; will sell reasonably. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Vale touring car; excellent in both condition and appearance; has every equipment and many extras; $850. Duiguid Bros., 790 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Reo touring car, 1913 model, just overhauled and repainted; perfect running order; good shoes; price $475. Phone Madison Square 1404. Sundays, Coney Island 982.

For Sale.—Packard limousine and Columbia electric brougham; may be seen at garage, 177 E. 73d St. Want offers. W. C. Birmingham, 54 Wall St., New York.

Oldsmobile, 1915 model "42" 5-passenger, almost new; full equipment; Delco lighting and starting. Schweitzer, 226 West 50th. Tel 1384 Circle.

For Sale.—Renault Landaulet, 12-16, 1911, guaranteed in perfect condition; beautiful body; any demonstration; $1,000 cash. 135 West 37th St.

Mercer 1912 runabout, just overhauled, cheap. 1,154 Intervale Av. Tel. 3239 Melrose.

Hupmobile touring car, 1915, slightly used, at material reduction. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Packard, 1915, 3-38, five-passenger; 2-38 seven-passenger; slip covers. Moody, 23 W. 62d St. 9086 Columbus.

Hupmobile roadster, 1915, slightly used, at material reduction. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE. Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults, By Hour, Day, or Week. Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts. Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Peerless, 7-passenger touring car, first-class condition, for hire by the month; reasonable. Nygren, 148 West 67th.

For Rent—Packard, 5-passenger landaulet or touring; reasonable. Duff, 127 East 83d. Lenox 6073.

7-passenger Renault landaulet. Address Garnier, 211 West 82d. Phone 4360 Schuyler.

Large five-passenger touring car for special or week-end trips; reasonable. Call Williams. Phone 429 Madison.

Practically new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

Seven-passenger Packard for hire, $3 per hour. Telephone Borgman, 1941 Circle.

For Hire.—1915 Packards; hour, day, week, month. Telephone Plaza 7452.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED:
1915 Touring; Standard Make; 5 Passenger. WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER?
Private Buyer.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Rates or Visit School. Tel. 7926 Col. Special classes for women.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

93D, 255 WEST, (near B'way.)—Few select rooms in private house; reasonable.

93D ST., 317 WEST.—Have beautiful apartment; sublet suite; divide to suit. Apt. 15.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; southern exposure; near park; references.

96TH, 255 WEST.—Comfortably furnished sunny room, with lavatory, large closet. Link.

97TH ST., 64 WEST.—Private house; desirable, well-kept cool rooms; Summer rates; conveniences; telephone.

98TH ST., 254 WEST.—Large room, private bath; elegantly kept; gentlemen or couple. Apartment 7.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive parlor suites; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $7, $9. McNamara.

103D, 108 WEST.—Neat, clean room; running water; Subway, "L"; reasonable. Nolan.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room; private family; gentleman; references; breakfast optional. Apartment 61.

109TH, 301 WEST.—Refined private home; gentleman; independent; very reasonable. Riverside 7284. Apt. 6B.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool room; high-class elevator apt. Bridges.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive two, three room suite; single rooms. Apt. 52.

121ST ST., 501 and 519, (Morningside Heights.) —Delightful Summer location, near Riverside Drive, opposite Columbia University; beautiful view of campus; band concerts during July; attractively furnished sunny rooms, front, side, and rear; southern, eastern, and northern exposures; one to five windows; single and double; $2.50 to $12 week;

GIRL ACTED AS LURE IN A GANG KILLING

Companion of Owen Madden Testifies She Sat at Table with Doyle.

TO A DANCE AFTER MURDER

Tenth Avenue Gang Leader Told Her if She "Squealed" He'd Drop Her in the River.

Margaret Everdeane, 21 years old, a companion of Owen Madden and other members of a Tenth Avenue gang that bears Madden's name, told a jury and Judge Nott in General Sessions yesterday that Madden, without her knowledge, made her lure Patsy Doyle, another gangster, to his death in a saloon at Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue on Nov. 28. Madden wanted Doyle out of the way, she said, because, he said, Doyle was a "rat" and "told the cops everything he knew."

The young woman, who comes of good family, said she had known Hadden for five years and went around with the gang members, who frequented a lunch room at Thirty-third Street and Tenth Avenue. Through William F. Mott, a sailor, she made the acquaintance of Doyle, who was also known as William Moore, about three weeks before Doyle was killed.

On the night of the shooting, she said in her examination by Assistant District Attorney Edwards, she got a note from Mott, asking her to meet him. She showed the note to Maddon and he told her to keep the appointment and arrange to meet Doyle, too.

"I told him 'No. I don't want to make any trouble,'" she testified. But she went to the saloon and met Mott and Doyle.

"From the saloon," she said Doyle called up the lunchroom to get Frieda Warner. Madden answered the phone. After I had talked, Doyle talked, but I do not know what was said. A few minutes later Mott took me out. As we passed out I saw Hoppo McArdle, Arthur Bieler and William Mulhall. Mulhall asked: 'Is he there.' Just as we get out I heard shots and then we went to the Brighton Club across the street.

All Went to a Dance.

"That night I went down to the lunchroom and saw Madden. I was crying. He asked why, and I said it was because I was excited over what had happened. 'You not only did a lot shooting,' I told him, 'but you killed him.' 'What are you going to do?' he asked me, and I answered: 'Anything you want me to.' 'Stop crying, then,' he said. 'If you don't, people will get wise.'

"Il the crowd went to a dance at Moose Inn. Owen Madden was on the committee. Later we met Dodo Fitzsimmons and Arthur Stein, whom they call the King." Madden said: 'We've dropped a guy at Forty-first Street. Take these girls and keep them under cover.' We went to the King's apartment in West Thirtieth Street.

"Madden asked me if I saw him on the corner when Patsy was killed. I told him I didn't, and he said: 'Do you remember bumping into someone when you left? That was me. He told me that if they get me as a witness to say that I didn't see them go into the saloon. He said that anything I wanted, I would get, and if I was arrested I would be kept a little while as a witness and would get off easily. He said that if he thought I would tell anything he would take me up the river and throw me in."

The next day, the girl asserted, Bieler came to "the King's" apartment, and she heard him say that he got the gun from Jimmie McConnell, a messenger boy of Madden's. "Bielersaid: 'We got Patsy all right—we got him right through the heart,'" she continued.

Doyle Expected to be Killed.

The young woman was questioned about a stabbing in which a man known as "Tee" Romenello was knifed by Patsy Doyle. Doyle was arrested, but Romenello did not appear against him, so he was discharged. Margaret Everdeane said Madden told her that it was through him that Doyle got free, and that he was going to settle the matter.

"He said he told 'Tee' not to rap Patsy Doyle," the young woman said. Former District Attorney Charles L. Colligan failed to shake her testimony on cross-examination.

William Mott, who is a sailor on the Florida, testified that he was in the saloon when McArdle and Bieler entered. He said that Doyle was expecting the attempt on his life.

"Did he know the men who shot him?" Assistant District Attorney Edwards asked.

"No," Mott replied, "but he expected them, because some on telephoned to him that they were on their way to kill him."

The trial will be resumed this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

TEACHERS URGE SUFFRAGE.

Their Band of 8,500 to Figure in Meeting Next Tuesday.

Eight thousand and five hundred women, members of the Teachers' Branch of the Empire State Campaign Committee, will be represented at a suffrage meeting to be held on Tuesday of next week in Stuyvesant High School, Seventeenth Street and Second Avenue. The large membership of this branch of the committee has been brought together within the past month, teachers who had previously been anti-suffragists having been converted to a disbelief in indirect influence by their fight at Albany against the Cromwell bill.

Speakers at the meeting will be Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, who will tell of the "Work of the Constitutional Convention;" Edward Mandel, President of the Association of Men Teachers and Principals of the Public Schools, whose subject will be "Equality;" Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, who will give "Answers to the Antis," and Miss Grace Strachan, who will make her first big suffrage speech in talking of "The Teacher and the Vote." Miss Katherine Blake, President, will preside.

Indorsed by County Lawyers.

The New York County Lawyers Association has indorsed for re-election Supreme Court Justices Samuel Greenbaum, John Proctor Clarke, Francis B. Delehanty, and Clarence J. Shearn, and Municipal Court Justice Edgar J. Lauer. A resolution proposed at the meeting of the association at Hotel Astor on Tuesday night provided that the Committee on the Judiciary should take steps to cause their nomination for the offices they now hold, either by their respective political parties or by independent nominations. No action was taken on that resolution, for the reason that the by-laws of the association provide that 750 members shall be present when such action is taken.

BECKER'S DEATH DAY MURDER ANNIVERSARY

Three Years Ago on July 16 Rosenthal Was Killed—Mrs. Becker Sees Condemned Man.

Ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker may die in the electric chair on Friday, July 16—three years to the day after Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, was shot to death in front of the Hotel Metropola by Becker's hired gunmen.

The Court of Appeals yesterday designated the week beginning July 12 as that in which Becker should be put to death. Since Warden Osborne has been at Sing Sing the killing of condemned men has always taken place on Friday, and the Friday of the week of July 12 is the 16th. Warden Osborne's practice will be observed in the case of Becker, it was said at the prison last night.

Becker's death warrant was signed in Albany yesterday by the Judges of the Court of Appeals and forwarded to Warden Osborne. Although it is the third death warrant condemning Becker it is the first that carries the promise of finality. The sentence of death passed upon Becker after each of his convictions in the Supreme Court was never regarded as final because appeal to the higher court each time automatically stayed the execution of the sentence.

Mrs. Helen Becker, the condemned man's wife, visited him in the death house yesterday afternoon. She arrived at the prison at 1:30 o'clock and was accompanied by Father Cashin, the chaplain, to her husband's cell. She could not take him in her arms; she could not even touch him. She was permitted simply to stand by the priest and look at her husband, he looking through bars at her.

She seemed completelybrok en, it is said, when she frist came into her uusband's presence. For several minutes she could only sob, but Becker, bracing himself up, she soon controlled herself and was able to talk a little. She remained in the death house until 4:30 o'clock and then returned to New York to her home with her sister, Miss Lynch, at 2,291 University Avenue, the Bronx. It was said there last night that she had shut herself in from all callers.

Becker said yesterday:

"I'll not ask for any quarter. I'll not appeal to Whitman. I'm ready to meet my Maker. My only anxiety is for my wife and the members of my family. It is hard that they must suffer in the calamity that has befallen me. My wife is the bravest woman that ever lived."

Martin T. Manton, his counsel, will go to Sing Sing to see Becker today. He said he had not decided yet what he would do in a further effort to save Becker's life, but that some steps will be taken is certain.

Neither Governor Whitman in Albany nor District Attorney Perkins here would discuss the Becker case yesterday.

KILLS FRIEND BY ACCIDENT.

Farmer Holds Target Rifle for Him and It Goes Off.

NEWTON, N. J., May 26.—By the accidental discharge of a target rifle in the hands of his friend, Albert S. Schults, yesterday, Eigen Feiervacher, 30 years old, was killed. The shooting occurred on the stock farm of James Garvie, where both men were employed.

Feiervacher, with others, had been shooting at a target. Returning from the shoot he handed the rifle to Schultz to hold temporarily. Soon a report was heard and Feiervacher fell to his knees with a wound in his abdomen, exclaiming, "Oh, my dear friend."

Schultz was affected deeply by the killing. Both men were on the best of terms. Sheriff Wilson and Under Sheriff Lyons decided the shooting was entirely accidental.

THREE HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Thrown to the Street as Machine Hits a Milk Wagon.

An automobile with five men crashed into a milk wagon at Eighth Avenue and 135th Street early yesterday, throwing several men to the street. In reboundinig the car was driven against an elevated pillar, throwing the others out.

The men in the automobile gave their names as Joseph Williams, a laborer, of 232 East Fortieth Street; Thomas Kirkwood, a bartender, of 34 Convent Avenue; Dr. Albert Sully, 34 Convent Avenue, and John Gordon, a driver, of 312 West Twenty-first Street.

Kirkwood suffered a possible fracture of the left hip and Gordon a possible fracture of the back. The driver of the milk wagon, Frank Caccavo of 332 East 150th Street, suffered possible internal injuries.

POLICEMAN UNDER ARREST.

J. J. Heaney of Queens Accused of Robbing Prisoner of $25.

John J. Heaney, a patrolman attached to the Newtown Precinct, in the Borough of Queens, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of petit larceny on a warrant issued by Magistrate Conway. John Goetz of Dry Harbor Road, Middle Village, accused the policeman of stealing $25.

Heaney arrested Goetz on Monday night on a charge of intoxication, and Goetz was sentenced to three months in prison. Goetz asserted that Heaney took the money from him while they were on their way to headquarters to have his finger prints taken. Heaney denied the charge.

No Fine for Father Toohey.

The Rev. Matthew Toohey of St. John's Catholic Church, Hoboken, who was fined $25 on Tuesday last on a charge of approaching a Grand Juror investigating election frauds, will not have to pay the fine. Supreme Court Justice Swayze, sitting in Jersey City, yesterday announced that an error had been made in imposing the fine, in the belief that the priest had been in contempt, and the court ordered the fine remitted.

Sea He Loved to Engulf His Ashes.

In accordance with his wish, the body of John Olsen, who died at his home, 922 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, is to be cremated and his ashes cast into the sea at Manhattan Beach. For years Mr. Olsen had visited the seashore weekly, and his wish to have his ashes thrown into the breakers will be carried out by his son, Elliott Olsen. Mr. Olsen was born in Brooklyn in 1848, and was for years the head of the upholstery department of the old dry goods house of Journeay & Burnham.

MOTHER KILLS BABY AND ENDS OWN LIFE

Mrs. Francis A. O'Neil Strangles Two of Her Little Children and Shoots Herself.

PULMOTOR SAVES HER SON

Bodies Found by Sister of the Dead Woman, Who Called to Keep an Appointment to Go Out.

Mrs. Charlotte O'Neil, 32 years old, wife of Francis A. O'Neil, a draughtsman for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, strangled her two children, Francis, 4 years old, and Josephine, 18 months old, the latter fatally, and ended her own life by shooting herself through the heart yesterday morning in their home, 11 Eastern Parkway, near Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn. The little girl, strangled with a strip of cloth apparently from one of her mother's garments, was dead when medical assistance came, and the boy was revived only after an hour's application first of the old method of artificial respiration and a hypodermic injection and finally a pulmotor.

The police and coroner after examination were satisfied that Mrs. O'Neil killed her little girl and herself and attempted to kill her son in a fit of despondency due to prolonged ill-health. When her husband started to work she was to all appearances very happy, and bade him an affectionate farewell. Agnes, 9 years old, the oldest child, was at school when the tragedy occurred.

Mrs. O'Neil had an appointment to go out at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon with her sister, Mrs. Herman Weiden, 555 Lincoln Place, the rear of whose home is opposite the rear of the O'Neil house. When Mrs. Weiden called at her sister's home a little before the time appointed she was unable to get a response to the doorbell and became fearful something had happened.

Finding the Strangled Children.

A front window opening on the porch was forced by Mrs. Weiden, who hurried upstairs to her sister's bedroom When she opened the door she found Mrs. O'Neil lying on the floor by the side of the bed with a wound over the heart and a 32-calibre revolver lying close to her outstretched right hand.

The sister, horrified, ran into the nursery in the rear, and there she saw the two children, their faces distorted and discolored, lying motionless in their bed. She leaned out of a rear window and screamed for help, and then hurried out to the street to get assistance. Dr. Lee Thomas, 1,532 Bedford Avenue, who was attending a patient in a house near by, went to give assistance. The physician worked over the little girl while Mrs. McKay, a neighbor, carried the boy to an open window and tried to revive him by artificial respiration. Francis had been strangled with a clothes line caught around his throat with a patent reel.

Meanwhile a call for an ambulance had been sent to the Jewish Hospital by direction of Mrs. McKay, who instructed one of her neighbors, Mrs. Ellis, to ask that a pulmotor be sent. Mrs. McKay's presence of mind saved the life of the boy. She had studied to be a trained nurse, but gave up her studies to get married.

Woman Had Despondent Spells.

Captain Coughlin, in charge of the detectives of the Sixth Branch, arrived at the O'Neil home almost simultaneously with Mr. O'Neil. The husband was overcome by the tragedy. According to Mr. O'Neil, his wife had suffered a nervous attack more than a year ago following the birth of their last child. At times she became very despondent. Captain Coughlin learned from the husband that the revolver his wife had used had been in the family for several years. It formerly belonged to Mr. O'Neil's father, and was kept in a bureau drawer.

News of the tragedy quickly spread through the neighborhood, and neighbors of Mrs. O'Neil could think of no reason why she should have been driven to such desperate ends. She seemed always to be happy. She was very fond of her children and her husband, and gave most of her time to them and the affairs of her home.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Christopher Stever, superintendent of laborers at the Crucible Steel plant at Harrison, was killed yesterday while uncoupling a freight car and a traveling crane. He was crushed between the cars. Stever was to have been married next week.

BAYONNE.—Depositors in the refunct First National Bank received yesterday from Receiver C. L. Williams a third dividend of 8 per cent. They have now received a total of 53 per cent.

BAYONE.—In a fit of despondency Mrs. Gustav Tratner of 2,400 Woodbrook Avenue, Baltimore, who was here on a visit to Mrs. A. Cohen, swallowed carbolic acid yesterday and died in the City Hospital.

MONTCLAIR.—Automobiles owned and driven by Wilfred Funk of Upper Mountain Avenue and Philip Harris, also of Montclair, collided yesterday in Bloomfield Avenue, near Willow Street. The Harris car was smashed, but five men in it escaped injury.

MONTCLAIR.—The Housewives' League announced yesterday that it had been able to get a reduction from local ice dealers from 40 to 35 cents a hundredweight.

MONTCLAIR.—An automobile owned by Assemblyman Marcus DeCamp of Roseland and driveq by his son Harold struck Christina Polens, 6 years old, yesterday when she dropped off a delivery wagon in front of it. She was bruised and suffered from shock.

PHILLIPSBURG.—Charles Kingsley was standing in front of a team of horses which he had bought yesterday morning, when the horses, hitched to a light wagon, took fright at a passing automobile and ran away. The wheels passed over Kingsley's chest, injuring him internally.

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THE NEW SUMMER COLLAR MADE WITH TIE SLIDE SPACE
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

USES MORGAN AS EXAMPLE.

Civil Service Reform League Writes to President.

The National Civil Service Reform League, in furtherance of its purpose to obtain legislation which would allow the competitive classification of Presidential Postmasterships, including those of the first, second, and third class, has written to President Wilson advocating the adoption of the policy of retaining in office all persons who have risen through the ranks to the position of Postmaster.

The league has investigated a number of cases where Postmasters have entered the service in the lower ranks and been promoted from time to time to the office of Postmaster, and it calls two such instances to the attention of the President, that of Edward M. Morgan, Postmaster at New York, and Clinton L. Wright, Postmaster at Norfolk, Va.

The terms of the incumbents of first-class Post Offices will expire during the year, the league wrote, and it added that in accordance with the mediaeval custom both these men would be expected to leave the service in order to "make place for some person with political influence with the Administration in power."

Secretary Tumulty replied that at the direction of the President he was bringing the matter to the attention of the Postmaster General.

BANK ALLEGES $7,600 THEFT

New York County National Blames Company and Sues.

A canvass bag containing $7,625.71 was shipped from the New York County National Bank to the Standard Pneumatic Action Company through the American Express Company on Dec. 13 last. The bag only had to travel from the corner of Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue to 638 West Fifty-second Street. When the bag was delivered it contained only a few pennies, some old paper, and a little bird gravel.

The bank sued the express company for the money, and yesterday the case came to trial in the Supreme Court before Justice Ford and a jury. William O. Tuttle, paying teller of the bank, told how carefully the money was placed in the bag and fastened in it. The trial will be continued today.

"MEET ME AT THE ICEBERG" OPENS SAT. NIGHT
SUMMER SEASON
MADISON SQ. GARDEN ICE ARCADE
ALL NEW MOTION PICTURES
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
DR. ANSELM GOELTZ, Conductor.
PREMIERE OF LUBIN'S MASTERPIECE,
THE SPORTING DUCHESS
ROSE COGHLAN, ETHEL CLAYTON, 10 SCENES. OTHER NOTABLE FILMS.
12,000 SEATS 10-15-25 BOX SEATS 50c
Twice Daily (Sun. Incl.) Evs. at 8 Mats. at 2
BIGGEST SUMMER SHOW IN THE COOLEST SPOT IN NEW YORK.

MARY PICKFORD CINDERELLA
Tomorrow at 10, Special FOR CHILDREN, BROADWAY THEATRE. Adults 15c, Children 10c.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11.30 P. M. 10-50c. Next Wk. "THE PRETTY SISTER OF JOSE." BLANCHE SWEET in "Stolen Goods." Strand Orch. & Soloists.

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. "A Price for Folly," "The Goddess," Beg. Sun., "Love, Snow & Ice."

Palisades AMUSEMENT Park Opp. W. 130th St. Ferry. Com'g Sat., May 29—English Opera Co. of 50 in "IL TROVATORE," in Theatre.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25-75c. KITTY GORDON, BESSIE CLAYTON, Jack Wilson, Hans Kronold, Allan Dinehart & Co., W. Horelik Ensemble.

THE RESERVED BEACH AT BRIGHTON IS THE PLACE FOR A DAYS RECREATION. CLEAN WHITE SAND CLEAR OCEAN WATER - IDEAL FOR CHILDREN
INVIGORATING SURF BATHING 25¢ WEEK DAYS
CIRCULAR POOL FOR SWIMMERS ONLY
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THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed. 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY. NEXT WEEK—LAST WEEK. CHARLES FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE. OTIS SKINNER, NAT C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, ROBERT WARWICK, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, FRED de BELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SUTGREAVES and OTHERS. JUNE 5th—LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT.
GAIETY Broadway and 46th Street. Tel. 310 Bryant. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed. at 2:30. NED WAYBURN'S "SHE'S IN AGAIN" "6 CYLINDER LAUGH PRODUCER."
DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY, Inc. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. ..... 25-50-$1 D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" ALL LAUGHS Special Mat. Mon., May 31.
FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. NEXT MATINEE SAT'Y 2:20. Twin Beds
Last week this theatre "TWIN BEDS." Begins Decoration Day Mat. at the Harris.
PARK Thea., 59th St., Col. Circle. Phone Evs.8:20. Last Mat. Saturday | 9590 Col. POSITIVELY LAST 4 TIMES. Arnold DALY in SHAW'S "CANDIDA" Best Play.
CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop. Prices) & Sat. 2:30. Under Cover EXTRA MATINEE DECORATION DAY.
STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices. MAT. TODAY 25 to 50c. Van Den Berg-Conger Opera Co. Presents The CHIMES of NORMANDY Next Week—"ERMINIE."
ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15 Last Matinee Saturday 2:15. LAST FOUR TIMES THE SONG OF SONGS
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed. 2:20. EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY. (Decoration Day): THE NATURAL LAW.
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed. 2:15. SPECIAL MATINEE DECORATION DAY. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

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LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.), Sat. & Nxt. Mon. Laughing Hit of New York A Full House by Fred Jackson
ASTOR 2:30&8:30. Box seats $1 Entire 50c Orch., Entire 25c Bal'c. B'y 45 St. LAST WEEK. The Photo-Spectacle, The Eternal City. Next Mon. Night. Seats Today.
GEORGE BEBAN in "The Alien" The Silent and Spoken Drama Combined.
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STADIUM City College of New York, 136th-138th Sts., Amst. Av. LILLAH McCARTHY-GRANVILLE BARKER. English Performances of the Greek Plays, MON., MAY 31. Iphigenia in Tauris, SAT., JUNE 5. The Trojan Women WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2. PLAYS BEGIN 4:30 P. M. END 6:15. TICKETS AT BOX OFFICE PRICES. $2 to 50c., at McBride's, Tyson's and all other leading agencies; also at Macy's, Gimbels and Wanamaker's. Mail Orders Only to Granville Barker, 1448 Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.

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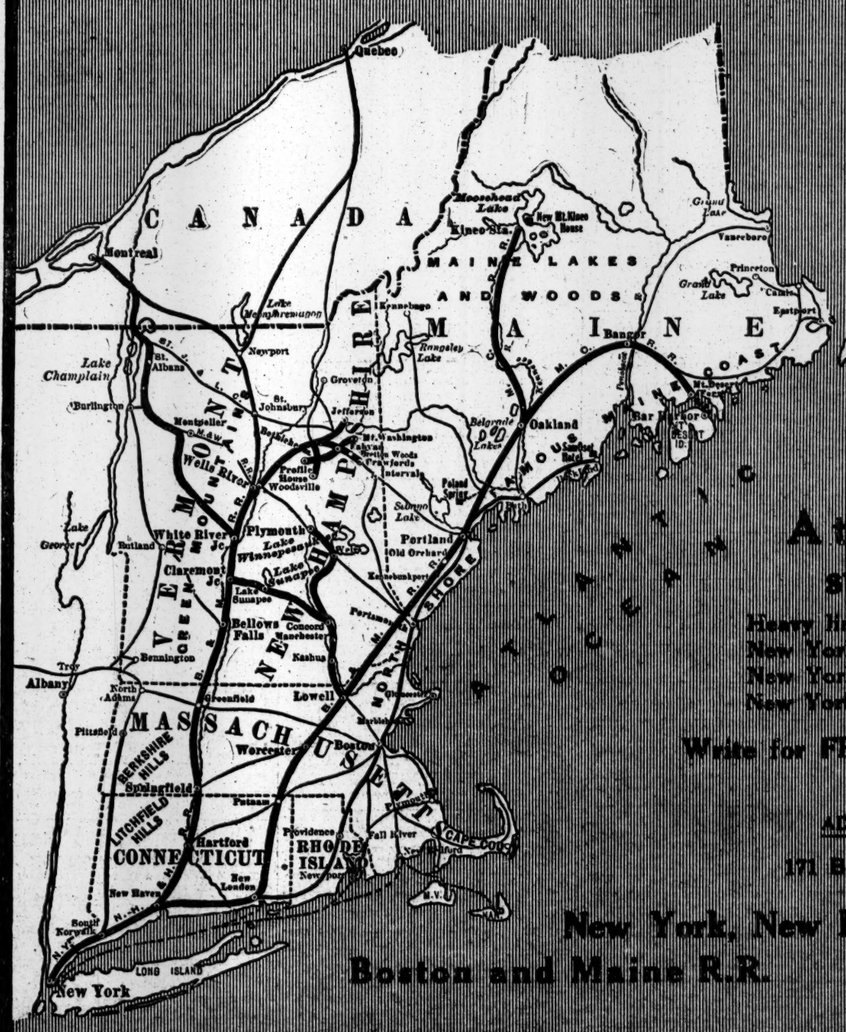

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